REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION

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OF

THE PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,

For the Year 1872-73.

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Lahore:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CIVIL SECRETARIAT PRESS.

1873.

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CONTENTS.

PART I.

PART II.

PAGE.

SUPPLEMENT.

APPENDICES.

78
5
118
164

PAGE.

II.—STATISTICS OF ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

III.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

IV.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

PAGE.

V.—STATISTICS OF REVENUE AND FINANCE.

VI.—VITAL AND MEDICAL STATISTICS.

VII.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

PART I.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

For the Year 1872-73.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

GENERAL.

THE year 1872-73 opened with a good spring harvest. A more than usually copious rain-fall, averaging 31 inches, resulted in an excellent autumn crop and extensive preparations for the spring harvest of 1873. The area of land sown increased from 17,928,140 to 19,177,986 acres; and the price of food grain continued to fall,—the average price of wheat being 20 sérs, 5 chittaks, per rupee in 1872-73, and 19 sérs, 12 chittaks, in 1871-72. There was a decided increase of activity in manufactures,—the total estimated value for the whole Province being Rs. 46½ lakhs in excess of the estimate for 1871-72. In particular the recorded out-turn of silk manufacture was nearly double that of the previous year, and the statistics of the shawl trade give evidence of recovery from the depression caused by the Franco-German War. Tea cultivation in the Kángra Valley begins to yield good profit. The 28 plantations produced 428,655lbs. of tea, for which there was a good local demand.

2. On the other hand, trade was generally dull, except in the case of tea, opium, *pashmína* (shawl cloth) and silk; and trade with Eastern Turkistan, which amounted in value to Rs. 15,84,801, being higher than that of any previous year, and in excess of that of 1871-72 by Rs. 3,43,624. The year

also was far from healthy. Between May and December epidemic cholera prevailed more or less in all the more populous districts lying on or near the main routes of pilgrims from Hardwár between the Grand Trunk Road and the Himalayas, carrying off 8,727 lives; cholera was followed by a very severe form of fever, which proved fatal in 264,711 cases—upwards of 50,000 in excess of the preceding year; small-pox caused 23,728 deaths, chiefly among children; and lastly, dengue, which prevailed extensively in the Punjab under other names in 1869-70, became epidemic in the tract between the Jamna and Satlej. Altogether the recorded death-rate of the Province rose from 21 per thousand in 1871 to 24 per thousand in 1872, and in some of the towns the mortality was excessive. In Dehli and Lahore it exceeded 50; in Pesháwar it exceeded 60; and in some smaller towns it was upwards of 70 per thousand. These ratios give a somewhat exaggerated idea of the mortality amongst the urban populations, as they are calculated upon the census returns of 1868, since which period the population of many of the towns has considerably increased. In the case of rural circles the exaggeration resulting from increase of population is probably more than made up by omissions due to defective registration, but in towns where the mortuary returns are fairly accurate and the increase of population greater, the recorded death-rate is probably considerably in excess of the reality. Still there can be no doubt that, compared with the preceding year, the mortality in towns in 1872 was great.

POLITICAL.

3. The relations of the Punjab Government with the independent tribes on the North-West Frontier, and the 36 Feudatory States over which it exercises political control, were generally satisfactory. Those of the Feudatory States which, owing to the minority of the Chief or other causes, are under the management, for the time being, of British officers, and especially the State of Baháwalpur, were very prosperous. In the remainder tranquillity prevailed; and in some of them, especially in the States of Kashmír, Patiála and Náhan, there

were indications of *bonâ fide* endeavour to improve the administration and develop the material resources of the country. In Chamba, Gopál Singh, the successor of the late Rája Sri Singh, proved himself unfitted for his position, and eventually resigned the Chiefship, and was succeeded during the current year by his eldest son, Shám Singh, a promising youth of eight years.

4. The peace of the frontier remaining undisturbed save by a few petty raids, chiefly on the Derah Ismail Khán border, the Lieutenant-Governor was enabled to welcome the representatives of the numerous independent tribes bordering the districts of Kohát, Peshâwar, and Bannú, to a darbár at Hasan Abdál, and to assure them of the good-will of the British Government so long as they conduct themselves as friends. In the Derah Ismail Khán district two sections of the Wazír tribe, the Jella Khail and the Shaman Khail, who had been debarred from intercourse with British territory for past misconduct, made full submission, and were re-admitted into favor; and their example has since been followed by the Bahlolzai, the most martial and the most hostile section of the tribe, who at the commencement of the present year made overtures for peace.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor was encamped for some weeks in the last-named district, with the object of devising measures for securing the continuance of friendly relations on the border. The reorganization of the local force, known as the Frontier Militia, was taken in hand, in view to carrying out more fully the purpose for which the force was originally sanctioned, *viz.* to enlist residents of the locality and members of frontier tribes beyond the border on the side of order and good government. The details of the measure will be found at greater length at paragraph 111 of Part II. Proposals were made to the Government of India for improving the administration of the Tánk Valley, on the Derah Ismail Khán frontier, with a view to the more effectual repression of outrage, and to bring the Wazír tribe into more direct communication with the British officials. The police organization of each frontier district was carefully revised and improved, and orders issued requiring every English officer

below the rank of Deputy Commissioner, and the Native Sub-Collectors of Revenue, to qualify in the Vernacular of frontier districts, whether Pashtu or Bilochi.

6. The record of frontier events closes sadly with the unprovoked murder, on the 21st March, of Major Macdonald, Commandant of Michni Fort, in the Peshâwar district, by Afgháns from beyond the border, acting under the direction of Bahrám Khán, a half-brother of Nauroz Khán, the Mohmand Chief of Lálpura, in the territory of His Highness the Amír of Cábul. A more detailed narrative of the occurrence will be found in paragraph 110 of Part II.

SURVEYS.

7. Of the total area of the Punjab, amounting to more than 103,000 square miles, upwards of 88,000 square miles had up to the close of 1871-72 been scientifically surveyed and mapped, village by village, for revenue and administrative purposes, and nearly 35,000 square miles had been topographically surveyed. During the year 1872-73, the area surveyed in British territory was increased by 3,084 square miles, and 4,910 square miles of survey were completed in the adjoining Native State of Baháwalpur.

8. The system of village survey in operation in the Punjab is as follows:—

Maps showing village boundaries, the area under cultivation or forest, as distinguished from waste, and the leading topographical features of the locality, such as roads, ravines, *jhíls* and the like, are prepared with scientific accuracy by the Survey Department. The detailed field survey, on the other hand, is effected by the agency of the village *patwárís*, who are taught the elements of mensuration, and work under the orders and supervision of the Settlement Officer. The cadastral survey system in force in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, and recently introduced into Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, under which the detailed field survey is also effected through the agency of the Survey Department, is undoubtedly far more costly than the present; and, however suitable it may be in provinces where the size and shape of fields are prescribed

by law, and the boundaries permanently fixed, it is, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, unsuitable to the Punjab, where fields are small, irregular, and often intermixed, while the boundaries are constantly liable to change,—so that a map showing with scientific accuracy the details of field cultivation one year would be vitiated the next. The present system has been greatly improved of late years, and is now sufficient for most practical purposes, and, being conducted under the supervision of the Settlement and Revenue officers of the district, secures on the part of those officers a minute acquaintance with the physical and agricultural features of village areas—a point of great importance. So far, then, as the Punjab is concerned, the policy to be adopted, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, is to continue to improve the field survey under the present system with the help of data afforded by the Survey Department, but not to introduce the more costly cadastral survey, the accuracy of which would be destroyed in a few years' time, and would involve, if applied to the aggregate village areas of the Province, an increased expenditure of about one quarter of a million sterling.

SETTLEMENTS.

9. Settlement operations were in progress in 11 districts,—Dehli, Gurgáon, Karnál, Montgomery, certain pergunnahs of Hoshiárpur and Fírozpur, Hazára, Pesháwar, Bannú, Derah Ismail Khán and Derah Gházi Khán,—and were commenced in those of Multán, Rohtak, and Muzaffargarh. In most of these districts a considerable enhancement of revenue ought to be obtained, owing to the large extension of cultivation since the last settlement and the rise in the average price of agricultural produce,—and this notwithstanding the fact that the assessments are made on more liberal principles than those of former days. The Sikh system of assessment was that the State, as proprietor-in-chief, took all that it could get, and it *did* take often as much as one-half the gross produce of an estate, besides a multitude of cesses under the name of *rasúm*, *nazarána*, &c., and exorbitant fines on succession. Immediately after the first Sikh War, an assessment by British officers, on the principle of taking one-third

of the gross produce, was considered light and liberal. When regular settlements were first introduced, the system in force in the North-Western Provinces was adopted, under which the State's demand was limited to two-thirds of the net assets of an estate, or about one-fourth of the average gross produce. It is now limited to one-half of the net assets, but in practice it is considerably less. It may be said never to exceed one-sixth, is frequently not more than one-eighth, one-tenth or one-twelfth, and in some tracts where the rain-fall is scanty, it is not more than one-fifteenth of the average gross produce, the value of which is calculated on the average price of produce for a period of from twenty to thirty years. In frontier districts especially the rates are exceptionally light, and in border villages almost nominal, the people being required, in return for their light assessment, to assist actively in the defence of the frontier. The result is that there is a striking difference in the land revenue demand in British territory on the one hand, and in the territory of adjoining Native States on the other; and the new assessments, even where the increment has been considerable, have been collected with the greatest ease. In the countries of Central Asia which have recently come under the sway of Russia, where a moderate assessment of land revenue was called for on the strongest grounds of political expediency, the Government demand is said to have been fixed at *one-fifth* of the gross produce, and is admitted to be eminently liberal.

10. His Honor is a warm advocate of light assessments, that is of assessments which approximate fairly to the liberal standard of one-half the net assets, and he has endeavoured in all settlements effected under his superintendence to see that this principle is observed,—subject, of course, to exceptions in the case of districts situated on the border, or otherwise peculiarly circumstanced. A system of assessment which goes beyond this in liberality, besides being uncalled for and disastrous in a financial point of view, is unfair to the influential class of *jagirdárs*, or grantees of the Government land-revenue in the villages or tracts assigned to them. Many of these are the representatives of ancient families, or of the leading members of past dynasties; their power is great

for good or evil, according as they are contented or the reverse. Many of them do good service to the State as honorary magistrates, or as the chiefs of border clans, but their income, being wholly or mainly derived from the share of the land revenue assigned to them, must rise or fall with the Government demand; if that is unduly light they, and not the State only, are the sufferers; and in His Honor's opinion more political danger is to be apprehended from a Native aristocracy impoverished by our inadequate assessments, than from a thriving peasantry called upon to pay a moderate and equitable demand. But such a policy will have another evil effect of grave importance. It will change our peasant proprietors from being, as at present, thriving and industrious cultivators of the soil, into petty landlords of the worst type—idle themselves, and rack-renters of others; the money which the State relinquishes will be spent carelessly and thanklessly on marriage feasts and hoards of jewelry; and, while the character of the peasant becomes deteriorated, the cost of land required for State purposes will be increased enormously, and the State, precluded from realizing its fair share of income from the land, will be constrained to resort to the most objectionable forms of taxation. Increase of expenditure is and must be the inevitable result of progressive administration in India; improvement of communications, construction and maintenance of works of public utility, extension of education, increased judicial agency, &c., &c., all matters of extreme importance and imperatively called for, *must* involve additional expense; while, on the other hand, there is not a single branch of the administration in which any material reduction of expenditure is possible; on the contrary, so far as this Province is concerned, economy has been carried out to an extent which seriously impairs efficiency. With these considerations before him, His Honor views with some alarm a tendency, which has gained ground of late, to advocate a needless sacrifice of the undoubted claims of the State to a fair share of the income from land, as he feels certain that such abandonment of legitimate resources will lay the foundation of grave difficulty in times to come, without really benefitting any one.

11. In the district of Montgomery, in which, owing to the scarcity of rain-fall, cultivation is dependent upon the uncertain irrigation of inundation canals, a new system of assessment has been experimentally introduced; instead of fixed assessments demandable in good and bad years alike, and whether water is plentiful or scarce, the bulk of the income is taken in the form of differential crop rates leviable after measurement in the event of the crop ripening. The result is an estimated increase of revenue, while the agriculturist is relieved of the necessity of paying revenue when his crop fails.

12. But increase of revenue is by no means the only, or indeed the greatest, benefit resulting from the present settlement operations. Increased value is imparted to the land by the preparation of the record of rights; and in the frontier districts, where such a record is being prepared for the first time, the work is of special importance. Uncertain rights and liabilities are now, and not a moment too soon, being enquired into and reduced to order, land disputes of long standing are being settled, encumbrances removed, and differences adjusted by the friendly interposition of the Settlement officers. The work is progressing most satisfactorily under the able officers selected for these important duties; and the result of their labors will, if His Honor mistakes not, be hereafter seen in the growing contentment and prosperity of these border tracts. Much depends, and will depend for many years to come, on the personal influence of the local officers; and great is the debt of gratitude due to those devoted men who, at the sacrifice of health and ease, have changed predatory tribes into peaceful cultivators, and secured the firm attachment of the people to British rule. But no personal influence can give such permanent security for peace and happiness as an equitable adjustment and clear record of rights in land.

LEGISLATION.

13. In regard to the course of legislation, the year 1872-73 was less memorable than its predecessor. No new legislative enactments of importance were passed for the Punjab. The Municipal Act of 1867, which had expired, was re-passed with a few amend-

ments under the title of Act IV. of 1873. The Punjab Canal and Drainage Act was re-enacted, with an omission of the clauses declaring lands within irrigable distance of canals, but not irrigated therefrom, to be liable to canal rates. The Act as now passed is applicable to the North-Western Provinces as well as the Punjab, and its title has been changed to that of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act. Enactments were also passed for regulating certain details in the salt and opium laws, the Punjab Appeals' Act (VIII. of 1868) was continued, and two Regulations under Section 33 Victoria, Chapter 3, Section 1, were passed,—one providing for the administration of Spiti, an outlying tract on the northern border of the Kángra district, and the other prescribing rules for forest conservancy in Hazára.

14. But, though the year was not marked by new legislative enactments of importance, great progress was made in giving effect to the enactments of previous years by the publication of subsidiary rules, the preparation of which is matter of hardly less importance than that of the Acts themselves. During the year rules of this nature were issued under the Land Revenue Act, the Prisons' Act, the Civil Pensions' Act, the European Vagrancy Act, the Land Improvement Act, and the Criminal Tribes' Act. In the preparation of these the leading principle kept in view has been to adhere as closely as possible to existing rules, so far as they have been found to work well, improving their wording and arrangement, and reducing their bulk, but avoiding as far as possible any speculative innovation. The result is that the *corpus juris* of the Punjab, which was until lately a *moles indigesta* of Acts, Regulations, Circulars and Notifications, is rapidly assuming more manageable dimensions. At the present time a single octavo volume would probably contain, in a clear and compendious form, information which had previously to be sought for in fifty different volumes of Circulars, Government Gazettes, and published records of decided cases.

POLICE.

15. The state of crime in 1872 was more satisfactory than it has been for some years past—the effect chiefly of abundant harvests and fall in the

price of grain. The number of offences cognizable by the Police (44,451 cases) shows, indeed, a slight increase as compared with the preceding year; but in all the more important classes of crime,—offences against public tranquillity, serious offences against the person, serious offences against property, and minor offences against the person,—there was a decrease. The only noticeable exception to the general decrease of heinous crime was in the case of murders in the Pesháwar district. These attained the formidable number of 102, being nearly one-third of the aggregate number of murders in the entire Province. The circumstances which account to some extent for the prevalence of this crime, and the difficulty attending its detection in Pathán frontier districts, have been frequently explained in previous Reports—a people full of fierce enmities and factions, and a keen sense of injured honor, a border close at hand for flight, and neighbours either sympathising with the murderers, or fearful of giving evidence against them. But the increase in the year under report is disappointing, as it has occurred notwithstanding the grant by the legislature of exceptional powers to the magistracy, enabling them to punish the adulteress as well as the adulterer, to deport persons known to have blood feuds with men beyond the border, and to punish by fine villages reasonably suspected of harbouring criminals or suppressing evidence. It may be that the powers referred to have not been for a sufficient time in force to produce the results hoped for; but should such a state of things continue, it will be matter for serious consideration whether even more exceptional measures may not be requisite for dealing with assassination in the districts of Pesháwar and Kohát.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

16. There is little to note regarding the administration of criminal justice. The average duration of cases in Magistrates' Courts,—*i. e.*, the period elapsing between the date of the case being received to the date of its decision,—was 8 days. The average duration of cases committed to the Sessions,—*i. e.*, the period elapsing from the date of decision,—was 46 days. The percentage of acquittals on appeal was, in the case of appeals to District Officers, 21; and in the case of appeals to Sessions Judges, 10. Upon the whole there is evidence of increased care in the

conduct of cases and greater attention to procedure; but there are two points demanding special attention,—the necessity for combined action on the part of District Officers in dealing with bad characters, and for securing the infliction of adequate sentences on habitual offenders. Action has been taken by the Government in regard to both these matters.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

17. The number of civil suits instituted, which rose in 1871 to the high figure of 218,925, showed in 1872, for the first time for four years, a slight decrease to 217,956, making, with the balance remaining over from last year, a total of 228,101 cases for disposal. The number of institutions, though smaller in 1871, is still large in comparison with the number instituted in other provinces. The number of civil suits annually instituted in the Punjab with 19 millions of inhabitants, is not far short of the number annually instituted in Bengal, with a population estimated at nearly 67 millions. It is nearly three times the number instituted in the North-Western Provinces, with a population of 30 millions, and more than six times the number in Oudh, with a population of upwards of 11 millions. But the average value of each suit was far smaller than in the provinces above-named, being Rs. 46 only ; and the fact that 32 per cent. only of the cases were contested shows that the Courts of the Punjab are used not so much for the decision of disputes as for expediting the settlement of admitted claims.

18. The Lieutenant-Governor is not disposed to regard this comparatively free resort to the Courts in petty cases as an unfavorable sign ; nor, judging from the judicial statistics of England and Wales, can the amount of litigation be regarded as excessive ; for while in the Punjab, with its 19 millions of inhabitants, the number of civil suits in 1872 was 217,956, each suit being of the average value of Rs. 46, in England and Wales, with a population of 22 millions, the number of suits annually instituted in the County Courts alone exceeds 900,000, and each suit is of the average value of less than £3.

19. The bulk of the litigation consisted as usual of petty claims for money due on bond or account ; only 1,920 cases exceeded Rs. 500 in value, and 34,032 were claims for Rs. 5

and under. Suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act were only 2,465 in number,—a decrease of 820 as compared with 1871.

20. Of the total number of suits for disposal (228,101) all save 9,758 were disposed of within the year, at an average duration of 21 days, and of the orders passed only 5·5 per cent. were appealed against. As a rule, procedure was well attended to, and the cases disposed of with creditable despatch, and, judging from the paucity of appeals and the large number of cases confirmed on appeal, with general satisfaction to the people and the supervising officers. There is a steady decrease in the number of cases decided by arbitration, and some officers are disposed to regret the abandonment of this patriarchal system of settling disputes. As, however, there is nothing to prevent the parties in a case laying their disputes before the village elders as in former days, and special provision is made in the Code of Civil Procedure for giving legal effect to their decisions, no special legislative measures appear called for to force the people to return to a system which they are voluntarily relinquishing.

21. But though the administration of civil and criminal justice was generally satisfactory, the result, it is believed, has been purchased to some extent at the expense of the executive administration, upon which, at the same time, owing to the multiplied requisitions of newly-established departments of the central Government, great additional work is imposed. The staff of officers is undoubtedly inadequate to discharge properly combined judicial and executive functions, and no amount of excellence on the judicial side of the administration can, in the present state of the Punjab, compensate for the diminution of personal influence and administrative vigor, which must take place where the executive is pre-occupied with judicial business. Revised proposals for remedying this evil by strengthening the judicial agency have been submitted to the Government of India, and orders are anxiously awaited.

PRISONS.

22. The number of prisons was the same as last year—34. The daily average number of prisoners was 13,538, and the total jail population 42,571.

The mortality calculated on the daily average was 3·54 per cent.,—a high rate, but less than the rate of mortality amongst the town population of the Province, which amounted to 3·80 per cent., and in the case of jails it was swelled by the abnormally high rate of mortality in a few jails, the result chiefly of cholera and continued fever, and out of 454 prisoners who died, 117, or upwards of 25 per cent., were in bad or indifferent health at the time of admission. In 18 out of 34 jails the rate of mortality was less than that of London. Of the prisoners 1,102 males and 7 females learnt to read and write *well,* and 6,219 men and 889 females made fair progress while in jail. The value of convict labor employed on manufactures or public works was Rs. 2,99,753, giving an annual average earning per working prisoner of Rs. 18, while the average gross cost of each prisoner was Rs. 49-12-11 for the year. The ticket-of-leave system was in force in two jails—the Lahore Central Jail and Female Penitentiary—and worked well. Not a single ticket-of-leave prisoner was unfavorably reported on during the year. Of the jail population a little more than 9 per cent. were re-convictions—a small number compared with similar statistics for prisons in England and the continent of Europe.

23. As a rule, the jails of the Province are scrupulously clean and well-ordered; conservancy arrangements on the dry-earth system are carefully carried out; the food and clothing are good and sufficient, but greater care is called for in minor details; the earnings of the prisoners are less than might fairly be expected, and some improvement in the position of the warders and other jail subordinates is undoubtedly required, which will be carried into effect in the ensuing year, if financial considerations admit of it. But, upon the whole, the jail administration is probably nearly as efficient as it can be made with existing establishments, and under the system of association; and it may be a question whether the gradual introduction of a system of separate confinement should not be taken in hand. The system has, without any extravagant outlay, been introduced into the jail of the Native State of Baháwalpúr, and has proved effective not only in a punitive, but also in a sanitary, point of view.

24. No change has been made during the year in the system of municipal administration. The Municipal Act is in operation in 125 towns, and in 189 minor towns some form of municipal government is in force. Municipalities are divided into three classes, with graded powers of expenditure, and the committees consist of a limited number of official members, and some of the leading citizens of the town, selected to represent fairly all the principal classes of the people. The latter are appointed generally by nomination for two years; but whenever there is a manifest desire for the introduction wholly or partially of the elective system, His Honor is quite prepared to grant it. The committees, as a rule, worked well, and there is often great competition for a vacancy in their number.

MUNICIPAL.

25. The approximation to a popular system of administration which has now been made for some years in towns has recently, under the provisions of the Local Rates' Act, been extended to districts, in each of which a committee of agricultural notables has been appointed to supervise the expenditure of the District Local Funds. Detailed rules for regulating the powers and duties of these committees have been issued, and as much freedom of action allowed them as is possible, consistently with providing reasonable guarantees against ill-judged expenditure. It is too early to pronounce regarding the success of these committees; but already in several districts the Native members have evinced the greatest interest in their new duties; village schools have been multiplied, and proposals for local improvements have been far too numerous to admit of being complied with.

26. The total military force in the Punjab during the year amounted to 48,301 men; of these 35,885 belonged to the army of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and 12,416 to the Punjab Frontier Force. Of the army of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief 17,127 were Europeans. The year having been peaceful, there are no military operations of importance to record. The number of desertions from the Punjab Fron-

MILITARY.

tier Force was only 36, a number remarkably small compared with the average of past years. The troops of the Punjab Frontier Force had the advantage of being brigaded with the regular army at the camp of exercise at Hasan Abdál. The spectacle of the large and admirably equipped force brought together under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief had a good effect on the surrounding country, and was witnessed by the Yárkand Envoy, and by a numerous assembly of *maliks* of the independent tribes.

FORESTS.

27. The leading features in the year's history of agriculture, trade and manufactures, have already been touched upon in the first paragraph of this summary. It remains to notice the forest administration during the year. The financial result was not satisfactory, the profits of the year's operations being only Rs. 39,970 against an expenditure of Rs. 6,78,106; but, as observed in last year's Report, it is hardly fair at present to judge of the success of the department by financial results. In the present year the department suffered severely from the market being over-stocked with timber cut without regard to principles of forest conservancy in jungles belonging to private persons or Native States, over which the Government can exercise no control. But still important work is being done in the demarcation of forests and the adjustment of conflicting interests between village communities and the State. Planting operations are also carried on with some success. Successful re-production of deodar has been effected in the Bías forests. The State plantation of Changa Manga, on the Sind, Punjab and Dehli Railway, now covers an area of nearly 12 square miles, and there are 18 minor plantations in different parts of the Punjab aggregating 7,134 acres. Some difficulty has arisen in the working of forest rules in localities where the adjacent villages depend upon these forests for the supply of fuel, grazing, and wood for agricultural purposes; but careful enquiry has been made into the grievances represented, and arrangements are being effected for remedying the evil for the future.

PUBLIC WORKS.

28. The Department Public Works suffered from the withdrawal of some of its best officers for exclusive employment on military works which are under the direct control of the Government of India; consequently the progress made in completing the civil works in hand was not so great as was desired. The main lines of road, which had more or less fallen into disrepair owing to the financial pressure of previous years, were maintained in a state of efficiency, and considerable progress was made in minor works on the Kángra Valley Road, and it is hoped that by the end of the present year there will be a road traversible by carts the entire distance between Amritsar, Núrpur and Pálampur. Some advance was made in jail buildings. The jail at Montgomery was nearly completed,—that of Amritsar made fair progress. A new female penitentiary, and the buildings for the Lahore Medical College, were commenced. Besides the above, a multitude of minor works, such as post offices, school-houses, and revenue and police buildings were constructed.

RAILWAYS.

29. The only Railway in the Punjab open for traffic during the year was the Sind, Punjab and Dehli Railway (Guaranteed). Three State Railways,—the Punjab Northern, Indus Valley, and Rajputána Railways,—were under construction. The Sind, Punjab and Dehli Railway suffered a great disaster in the destruction of two piers of the Satlej bridge by scour from heavy floods, but communication was maintained by a bridge of boats, and it is believed that the stability of the piers has been secured for the future by the simple expedient of fencing the base of the piers with rubble and boulders. Notwithstanding the breaks in the line, the financial results of 1872-73 show an increase of Rs. 3,54,781, and reductions of expenditure effected have diminished the working expenses by Rs. 5,81,982. In the Punjab Northern Railway the 32 piers of the Rávi bridge, resting on triple wells, were under construction; and, if the girders are delivered in time, the bridge can be opened for traffic in June next. The Chenáb bridge will consist of 63 piers, also supported by triple wells; of these, 195 in number, 138 were

nearly completed during the year. If the girders are received by December, the bridge can be opened early in 1876. The Jhelam bridge will consist of 50 spans of 85 feet, with 49 piers, consisting of a central well and two smaller flanking ones: 21 of the piers were in hand during the year. The work suffered severely from heavy floods. In all three bridges provision is made for road traffic on the same level with the railway, and on the Jhelam and Rávi bridges there will be a foot-passenger road below. About two-thirds of the embankment of the line have been completed, and two-thirds of the ballast collected, and material sufficient for 111 miles of permanent-way has been delivered. On the Indus Valley Line 187 miles of bank on the section between Multán and Sakkar have been completed, and 69 are in course of construction; and good progress was made in collecting ballast, constructing culverts, preparing bricks, and erecting buildings for the stations. The Rajputána Line was completed as far as Riwári, but not opened for general traffic. The first train ran to Riwári on the 1st October, and salt traffic was received and carried in ballast waggons on the 1st February.

IRRIGATION.

30. The following is a list of the existing irrigation works in the Punjab under the control of the Canal Department:—

	Length of main Canal open.	Length of Distributaries.	Acres irrigated in 1872-73.
I.—*Canals of permanent flow.*	Miles.	Miles.	
1. Barí Doáb Canal ...	199·5	712	228,796
2. Western Jamna ...	415	...	351,820
II.—*Inundation Canals.*			
1. Upper Satlej Canals ...	223	47	135,349
2. Lower Satlej and Chenáb ...	640	...	242,504
3. Derah Ghází Khán (Indus)	577	...	180,137
4 Sháhpur (Jhelam) ...	36	...	4,445
III.—*Gurgáon Dam Irrigation Works.*	...	...	11,087
TOTAL ...	2,090·5	759	1,154,138

31. Of new irrigation works, the principal ones in progress are the Sobráon and Kasúr branches of the Bári Doáb Canal, the Sirhind Canal, and the large weir across the Rávi at Mádhopur. Of the first two works 102 miles of excavation are completed and 41 are in progress. In the Sirhind Canal one-third of the excavation in the first 11 miles of the main canal was completed in the first section, and 22 miles in the second. Several new projects are under consideration, *viz.*, a canal from the Swát river above Abazai for conveying water to portions of Yúsafzai, in the Pesháwar district; the re-arrangement of the irrigation of the district of Derah Gházi Khán, and the construction of a new canal in connection therewith; a new canal from the left bank of the Indus near Kálábágh; improvement of the irrigation of the Sháhpur district, by throwing a dam across the river, and other works, which will be found enumerated in paragraph 391 of Part II.

POST OFFICES.

32. The number of post offices was increased during the year from 448 to 526, and the correspondence of the Province shows a large increase. The number of letters passing through the general post was 10,135,521 as compared with 9,486,305 in 1871-72; and the number of newspapers increased from 850,523 to 1,000,693. The reorganization of the district post has been extended through the Province, and 42 district post offices have been absorbed into the imperial system.

TELEGRAPHS.

33. A telegraph was opened between Wazírábád and Siálkot and between Dehli and Riwári, making a total length of the telegraph lines in the Punjab of 1,547 miles.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.
IMPERIAL REVENUES.

34. The next in the list of prescribed subjects is the important one of Revenue and Finance. The Imperial Revenues in 1872-73 as returned by the Accountant-General were Rs. 3,41,27,365; but this does not give a correct idea of the total income of the Province, as the statement of the Accountant-General does not include (1) canal revenue, which is shown as a separate account, and amounted to Rs. 20,12,677;

nor (2) receipts of imperial public works; (3) post office; (4) telegraphs, which are under the direct control of the Government of India; nor (5) the share of sea customs duties paid by the inhabitants of the Punjab. Taking, however, the statement as it stands, the revenues and receipts of 1872-73 were less than those of 1871-72 by Rs. 1,34,014; but the decrease is more than accounted for by reduction under the head of tribute owing to an extraordinary receipt of Rs. 2,00,000 in 1871-72 on account of succession fee paid by the Rája of Nábha, and a reduction of receipts by Rs. 1,50,000 on account of income tax, the rate and extent of which were reduced during the year.

35. Of the several heads of income, Land Revenue shows an increase of Rs. 3,79,584, *viz.*, from Rs. 1,96,77,074 to Rs. 2,00,56,658. The total demand for the year on account of fixed land revenue was Rs. 1,88,47,364, of which amount 99 per cent. was collected; and, in addition to the demand for the current year, Rs. 1,26,074 were collected on account of the balances of former years. Of the balances of the year 1872-73, only Rs. 13,538 are returned as irrecoverable, and the total amount realized is the largest which has yet been collected. In addition to the fixed land revenue, Rs. 12,34,633 were collected on account of miscellaneous land revenue—an increase of Rs. 1,18,435 as compared with the previous year. The Forest Revenue decreased from Rs. 7,10,216 to Rs. 6,52,995, owing to diminished sale of timber. Excise slightly decreased from Rs. 8,97,149 to Rs. 8,76,333, the result of increased price of material and increased consumption of rum, which pays a lower rate of license duty than Native spirits. Salt and Customs increased from Rs. 90,48,904 to Rs. 90,96,659. Stamps decreased from Rs. 23,08,285 to Rs. 22,83,410, owing, it is surmised, to the discontinuance of commission on sale of judicial stamps, which has had the effect of decreasing the number of stamp-vendors and diminishing the purchase of judicial stamps for future sale on stock. Receipts under Law and Justice also slightly decreased from Rs. 4,52,837 to Rs. 4,08,788, in consequence of diminution of crime.

36. The imperial charges of the year increased from Rs. 87,18,076 to Rs. 89,79,395, or by Rs. 2,61,319. Of this increase, Rs. 2,00,000 were extraordinary expenditure on account of the Amír of Cábul, charged as a matter of account to the Province in which the amount was paid; so that the only *boná fide* increase of expenditure was about Rs. 60,000, which is more than accounted for by increased expenditure under Land Revenue on account of extension of settlement operations. Under the heads of Excise, Salt and Customs, Miscellaneous, Pensions, and Political, there was an increase; under Forests, Stamps, Law and Justice, Administration, Ecclesiastical and Medical, a decrease of expenditure.

37. Canal revenue and expenditure, as before stated, are shown in a separate account. The area irrigated by the canals of the Province decreased from 1,163,204 acres in 1871-72 to 1,154,138 in 1872-73, owing to the diminished demand for irrigation from permanent canals consequent on the unusually favorable rain-fall. The total direct income increased from Rs. 19,71,008 to Rs. 20,12,677; the indirect income, that is the increase of land revenue resulting from canals, decreased from Rs. 9,78,947, to Rs. 9,02,417. The working expenses also increased from Rs. 9,71,168 to Rs. 12,32,475. The total charges against income, including cost of maintenance and interest on capital outlay, amounted to Rs. 19,09,977, leaving a profit for the year of 6·6 per cent. on the capital outlay.

PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL REVENUES.

38. The receipts under the head of Provincial and Local Funds comprise the allotment from the imperial exchequer, amounting to Rs. 55,53,210 together with receipts under Jails, Registration, Education, Police, Public Works, Miscellaneous and Local Rates and Cesses. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 31,48,979, the receipts were Rs. 1,26,38,717, the expenditure Rs. 1,21,92,155, leaving a balance of Rs. 35,88,809. There was an increase under almost every head of receipt, and an increase under almost every head of charge, which will be found duly explained in Chapter V. of Part II. But there is one item of receipt, *viz.*, the income from Local Rates and

Cesses, which deserves special notice in this place. The Government and the public generally are jealous, and justly so, of any taxation over and above the imperial demands, and it is right that the state of the case should be accurately known. The local rates and cesses are four in number,—the Postal, the Educational, the Road Cess, and the Local Rates Cess. They are levied from proprietors of land over and above the Land Revenue demand, and the last three constitute a fund which, after certain deductions on account of expenditure, more conveniently dealt with provincially, is made over, for expenditure on works of local improvement, to District Committees, the constitution of which has already been explained. The total amount collected under these heads in 1872-73 was Rs. 19,22,800. The sum may appear at first sight considerable, but as a matter of fact it amounts to an average charge of but 3 annas, or $4\frac{1}{2}d.$, per annum per head of the agricultural population, and of $1\frac{1}{4}$ annas, or about $2d.$ per cultivated acre of land. In return for this contribution, nearly 19,000 miles of road were kept in repair and some hundreds of miles of new roads were constructed or improved; 116 public hospitals and 1,042 village schools were maintained; together with serais, wells and other works calculated to promote the public health, comfort and convenience; and at the same time a system, heretofore too frequently in vogue, of obtaining funds for public objects by subscriptions nominally voluntary but in reality collected by official pressure, has been put an end to and strictly forbidden for the future.

39. The fact that the balance of 1871-72 amounted to the large sum of 31 lakhs, and that the income of 1872-73 exceeded the expenditure, so that the balance of 1872-73 exceeded the balance of 1871-72 by nearly 5 lakhs, may give rise to the impression that the amount collected by local taxation was unnecessarily large. It is to be explained, however, that the existence of the large balance is not owing to any want of objects on which to expend the funds, but is chiefly owing to two causes of a temporary character—(1) the insufficiency of the staff of the Department Public Works to carry out the works in hand owing to the withdrawal by the Government of India of most of the best officers for exclusive employment on mili-

tary works, and (2) to the imperfect organization of the new District Committees. Both these defects have been or are being remedied, and it is estimated that by the end of 1874-75 the balance will be reduced to about 5 lakhs.

40. The total municipal income of the Province, raised in the 314 towns in which municipal income is levied, amounted in 1872-73 to Rs. 20,63,665; but of this amount Rs. 1,90,000 was a loan granted by the Government of India to the Amritsar municipality. The bulk of the revenue was in the shape of octroi duties, which yielded Rs. 15,71,091, and fell in the average rate of 12 annas per head of population according to the census of 1868 in the towns in which the tax was levied. The incidence of taxation upon this calculation was moderate, but in reality the incidence was less; for the town population has considerably increased since the census of 1868, and the tax is paid not only by the residents of towns, but by retail purchasers living in the vicinity, who thus fairly contribute to the expenses of the towns, the advantages of which they enjoy as much as if they resided within the walls. But though the general incidence of the tax is moderate, there is reason to believe that in a few towns where there is a large through trade, articles in transit have been charged with duty, notwithstanding the fact that bonded warehouses are provided and refunds of duty are granted on re-exports. Wherever this has been observed or suspected, enquiry has been made and strict instructions issued to check the evil, but sometimes with only partial success, as merchants in many cases prefer paying the light town duty to the trouble of storing goods in a bonded warehouse, or making application for a drawback. It is now proposed to re-introduce a former practice recently sanctioned by the Government of India, under which a reduced octroi duty is charged on all taxable goods whether in transit or not, and to abolish the system of bonded warehouses and refunds.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

41. The vital statistics of the year have already been noticed in para. 2. It remains to add a few remarks about sanitation and medical

relief. No sanitary works of importance were commenced during the year, but several important schemes of water-supply for Dehli, Ambálah, Mián Mír, Ráwalpindi, Peshá-war and Kohát are in different stages of progress, and increased attention is being paid to the cleansing of towns and other minor works of sanitary improvement; and it is noteworthy that though the last outbreak of cholera was more widely spread than its predecessor, the mortality was decidedly less; and it is reported from one district that the mortality from cholera was markedly less in municipal towns where there was some attempt at systematic conservancy than in towns to which the Municipal Act had not been extended. The registration of births and deaths in towns is growing year by year more accurate, owing to the gradual adoption by Municipal Committees of bye-laws rendering such registration compulsory, while the weekly publication of statistics of births and deaths, together with a memorandum on the state of public health by the Sanitary Commissioner, keeps alive the attention of Municipal Committees to the sanitary state of towns. The number of hospitals and dispensaries in the Province increased from 110 to 116, and the number of patients treated from 660,022 to 782,748.

INSTRUCTION.

42. The total amount expended on education and educational buildings during the year was Rs. 11,20,026, being about 3 per cent. of the total revenue of the Punjab, and Rs. 1,78,265 in excess of the amount expended in 1871-72. Of this amount, Rs. 10,41,556 were contributed by Provincial and Local Funds (including Rs. 18,165 collected in the shape of fees), and the remainder from private sources and Municipalities. The number of educational institutions decreased from 1,872 to 1,783, 34 Government and 80 aided female schools having been closed owing to inefficiency, failure of funds, or a decline of the local enthusiasm which led to their establishment. On the other hand, schools of the middle class increased from 153 to 170, and those of the lower class from 1,226 to 1,234. The average daily attendance decreased from 72,143 to 72,076; the attendance in colleges having

fallen off from 90 to 84, and in female schools from 9,219 to 7,627. In all other institutions there was an increase.

43. The success of candidates for the Calcutta University Examinations, though not brilliant, was decidedly better than in the average of past years. A difficulty has been experienced in working the two systems of education, that of the Calcutta University, and that of the Punjab University College, side by side, in the Government colleges; but it is believed that an arrangement has been arrived at by the Senate of the Punjab University College, in communication with officers of the Educational Department, whereby the difficulties which have arisen will be fairly met. Of the 6 Government schools of the higher class the Dehli and Amritsar schools did fairly in the University Examinations. Of the 122 middle class schools, many are very favorably noticed. The schools of the lower class, including chiefly village schools, were 1,046 in number. The state of those in the districts of Gurgáon, Rohtak, Gujránwálah, Siálkot, Jhang, Jhelam and Ráwalpindi and especially Jálandhar, is reported to be generally satisfactory; in others it is fair; others improving. In few of the districts is their state pronounced altogether unsatisfactory.

44. Among aided institutions the Punjab University College has been liberal in supplying scholarships to Government colleges and in supporting law classes at Lahore. Its Medical Faculty has given material aid to the Lahore Medical School, and done good service in providing for the instruction of Native practitioners in English medical science, and its students in the Oriental Department are said to show considerable proficiency. An application was made to the Supreme Government during the year to grant this institution the full status of a University, including the power of granting degrees; but the Supreme Government did not think fit to accede to the recommendation.

45. Among aided schools of the higher class for Europeans, very favorable mention is made of Bishop Cotton's School at Simla, the Lahore High School, the Murree Lawrence Asylum, and the Murree-cum-Pindi School; and the Mayo Industrial School at Simla gives promise of success.

Of 9 aided schools of the higher class for Natives, all but one are mission schools ; all are valuable educational institutions, and all, save one, are reported to be doing well, Of middle class schools, the mission schools at Derah Gházi Khán, Siálkot, Wazírábád and Pesháwar are specially noticed for efficiency. Though female schools have decreased in number, it is believed that the amount of real instruction given was larger than at any other time. The 50 schools established by Bába Khem Singh in the Ráwalpindi and Jhelam districts are doing a useful work, and the efficiency of those in the districts of Siálkot and Jálandhar has been greatly improved through the influence and exertions of Mrs. Macintosh, Inspectress of female schools. An excellent school of this class has been established in Lahore by the Normal School and Instruction Society. Owing to the greater strictness of the rules introduced last year, there has been a great falling off in the number of students who obtained certificates in normal schools. The aided Normal School of the Christian Vernacular Education Society continued to do excellent work under the superintendence of Mr. Rogers. The aided female normal schools of Dehli and Amritsar are reported to be successful ; but a difficulty has arisen in inducing trained women to take employment at a distance from their homes. Some idea of the demand for educated youths will be gathered from the fact that of 60 students who left college nearly two-thirds have already obtained situations of Rs. 30, Rs. 40, Rs. 50, and, in one case, of Rs. 160 per mensem ; 54 students of zila schools obtained appointments averaging Rs. 14 per mensem ; and 348 boys from village schools appointments ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 12.

46. During the year measures have been taken which it is believed will eventually have an important effect upon the improvement and extension of Vernacular education. The prospects of the subordinate educational employés have been greatly improved ; at the same time the examination of normal school students has been made more searching, and at the close of the year sanction was given to the establishment of mensuration and survey classes in certain schools in order to develop a taste for engineering and raise up candidates

for Rúrki College with a view to their eventual employment under District Committees, by whom the services of Native Engineers will ere long be greatly needed; but it is to the establishment of the new District Committees and to the increased funds now available for Vernacular schools that His Honor chiefly looks for ultimate success in extending education among the masses, and enlisting the co-operation of the influential classes in the matter.

47. Altogether it may, His Honor thinks, be asserted that, though there was not much extension of education during the year 1872-73, there is evidence of increasing efficiency in almost all classes of schools; and such progress as was made appears to have been generally sound, and there is an encouraging prospect of future success.

CONCLUSION.

48. During the year under report the Lieutenant-Governor was for 5 months of the cold season under canvas, and visited 10 districts of the Province. He has endeavoured in each district by personal discussion of local questions with the District Officers to arrive at a right decision regarding them, and by frequent intercourse with all classes of the people and careful enquiry into their representations to ascertain their feelings, wants, and wishes. He now desires, in concluding the review of the history of the year 1872-73,— a year less eventful than its predecessor, but marked by satisfactory progress in almost every department,—to express his cordial thanks to the officers of the administration for the loyal and devoted manner in which they have co-operated with him. Their work was heavy, and much of it had to be performed during a season of unusual sickness; but it was in general satisfactorily accomplished. In endeavoring to maintain a high standard of duty His Honor is ever anxious to evince his appreciation of the exertions of those who endeavor to attain to it.

PART II.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL.

AREA.—The territories under the Government of the Punjab and its Dependencies include all British India north of Sind and Rájputána lying between the River Jamna on the east and the Sulemán Hills on the west. The extreme length is about 800 miles, and the extreme width about 650 miles. The total area included within these limits is over 200,000 square miles, more than half of which is the territory of feudatories. The British possessions in the Province are returned as 103,748 square miles; of which 34,438 square miles, or less than one-third, are cultivated; 28,285 square miles, or about one-fourth, are culturable; and the remainder is unculturable waste. The unappropriated waste at the disposal of Government is returned at 8,067,856 acres; but a very small portion of this area is really available for cultivation. There are 2,470 miles of water communication, and the length of roads, metalled and unmetalled, is 20,798 miles. The length of railway communication open within the Province at the end of the year was 410 miles.

2. TOPOGRAPHY.—The mountains and elevated tracts within and bordering the Punjab consist of (1) the Western Himalaya, including the secondary formations of Spiti and the Kuenluen Range; (2) the Siwáliks and other subordinate groups, running parallel to the Himalayas; (3) the Salt Range, and the geologically-related hills of Kálabágh, Shekh Budín, and Balút; (4) the Sulemán Range, and the hills of Safed Koh in Peshâwar; and (5) the low ranges of hills in the Dehli and Gurgáon districts.

3. The great mountain barrier to the north of our Indian Empire known as the Himalaya, or Himáleh, consists not of one but of a vast series of ranges; those towards Tibet and Central Asia form the Kuenluen Chain; those towards India between the Indus and the Bráhmaputra rivers form the Himalayan Range, the western portion of which is immediately connected with the Punjab.

Starting from the great peaks above the Mansarowára Lake is a range containing the Kárakoram Mountains, running north-east, and forming the northern boundary of the provinces of Balti, Nubra, Pangong, and

Narikhorsum. Another range below this forms the boundary of the provinces of Guge, Ladákh and Dras. Below this runs the Indus, and then, enclosing the valley of that river, is another chain which forms the boundary of the provinces of Dras, Zanskár, and Parang; below these is the central range of the real or Indian Himalaya. Between these several ranges there is a vast system of subordinate chains varying in height.

The main range of the Western Himalaya, commencing about Mansarowára and running north-east, terminates at the great peak of Nanga Parbat, 26,000 feet high; here the range rapidly sinks towards the Indus; at this point also the two ranges which enclose the Kagbán Valley, traversed down the centre by the Nainsukh River, strike off in a south-easterly direction, and separate the Himalaya from the Hindu Kush and Safed Koh, beyond and below it.

The central range of the Western Himalaya runs nearly parallel to the Indus, and at some distance south of it. The provinces which it bounds are Kanáwar, Spiti, Lahoul, Kishtwár, Kashmír, and near the Indus the tract of hill country represented by Hazára and Murree. A remarkable pendant to this central range is the vast chain of mountains enclosing the Valley of Kashmír; the ranges enclosing this amphitheatre, which form, as it were, a loop depending from the main line, separate Kashmír from Kishtwár on the east, and from Hazára on the west. The eastern portion of the central range has another range parallel to it on the south, enclosing the Chandra-Bhága, or Chenáb, and forming the valley of that river between Kishtwár and the Tari Pass. The remaining subordinate ranges are more easily considered with reference to the rivers which run among them. First, there is the Cis-Satlej Himalaya, which runs down towards the plains separating the Ganges basin from the valley of the Satlej; Simla is situated in this chain. Next comes a series of hills bounding the valley of the Satlej and separating it from the valley of the Biás, including the Suket and Mandi territory. Beyond this comes the Dhauladhár Range in Chamba, in which are Dharmsála and other well-known places, separating the valley of the Biás from Chamba and the valley of the Rávi, and then a system rather than a definite chain of hills, separating the Rávi from the Chenáb. Beyond the Chenáb and to the south of the great Kashmír Valley is a varied series of hills running off from the Panjál Mountains and forming the elevated country between the Chenáb and Jhelam, including Rájauri. Beyond the Jhelam is a southward continuation of that long mountain series which forms the Himalayan wall of the Kaghán Valley; on this is situated the hill station of Murree. This range may be taken as almost the limit of the Himalaya. Beyond it extends the hilly country of Hazára up to the Indus.

The hills beyond the Indus form a series almost like a continuation of the Himalaya; they include the provinces of Gilghit, Kuner, and the hilly countries north of Pesháwar; below is the Safed Koh, from which numerous spurs descend, connecting the Sulemán Range and hills of Bilochistán.

4. Of the lower formations, the principal is the Siwálik Range, which extends in a north-westerly direction from the right bank of the Ganges, and runs parallel to the Himalaya, forming the boundary of the Doáb between the Ganges and the Jamna, and, continuing beyond the latter river, skirts the Ambálah and Ludiánah districts, and comes to its termination in the Hushiárpúr district. The breadth of this range is, at its widest part, about 10 miles where it approaches the Satlej River; and towards its termination beyond that river the range assumes the form of little more than sand-hills.

5. The Salt Range, so called on account of its productiveness of rock salt, is of inconsiderable elevation, varying from 2,000 to 5,000 feet, and is remarkably barren and scanty in its vegetation. It runs across the Sind Ságar Doab, between the Jhelam and the Indus, from east to west; it starts with three spurs or prongs,—one on the left, and two on the right bank of the Jhelam, which, uniting near Rasúl, continue in one range up to Kálabágh on the Indus. From thence onwards there is a continuation of the range to the north in the hill series of the Bannú and Kohát districts; and to the south the range is continued under the name of the Chichali Hills, which run nearly parallel, in a southerly direction, to the west bank of the Indus, joining the Káfar Kot and Shekh Budín Hills, and terminating in a junction with the offshoots of the Sulemán Range.

6. The Sulemán Range, which is named after its principal peak, *Takht-i-Sulemán*, or Solomon's Throne, 11,000 feet high, forms the western boundary of the Province for between 300 and 400 miles, and is said to be very productive of vegetation and trees. Owing, however, to the wild and lawless habits of the tribes inhabiting the range, our knowledge of it is limited.

7. The hills at the lower extremity of the Province appear to be spurs or offshoots of the end of the Aravali Range; the principal are the Dehli Hills in the south-west of the district of that name, and the Shekhawati Hills in Gurgáon.

8. A remarkable feature in the topography of the Province is the number of large rivers which, after pursuing their course for hundreds of miles in the valleys and glens of the great mountain ranges to the north, debouch on to the plain country, dividing it into several *doabs*, and flow on in a direction generally southerly to the ocean. These rivers

usually overflow their banks, sometimes to the extent of miles round, during the seasons of heavy rain, and contract in the dry season till the slender stream is spanned by a bridge of a few boats, leaving dry beds of sand or mud on either side, which are then brought under cultivation. Such being the character of the Punjab rivers, changes in their course of greater or less extent are not unfrequent.

9. The principal river is the Indus, which issues from the extreme west of the Himalayan Range, dividing the Pesháwar Valley from Hazára; it then preserves a southerly course parallel to the Sulemán Range, and, collecting the entire drainage of the Punjab Proper at Mithankot, flows on through Sind into the Arabian Sea.

10. On the other side of the Province, and forming its eastern boundary, is the Jamna River, which, at the point it leaves the Siwáliks, separates the Ambálah and Sahāranpúr districts, and, after passing the large cities of Dehli and Agra, joins the Ganges at Allahabád.

11. Between the Indus and the Jamna run the five rivers from which the Punjab ("five waters") takes its name; these are (commencing with the more southerly) the Satlej, the Biás, the Rávi, the Chenáb, and the Jhelam.

The Satlej leaves the lower hills near Rúpar, in the Ambálah district, and has a westerly course until it receives the waters of the Biás above Fírozpúr; it then turns to the south-west, separating Baháwalpúr from British territory, and, after receiving the combined waters of the Rávi, Chenáb and Jhelam, joins the Indus at Mithankot.

The Biás, though large in volume, has a comparatively short course in the plains; it leaves the lower hills near Haripúr, and, separating the Bári and Jálandhar Doabs, unites with the Satlej at Haríki above Fírozpúr.

The Rávi issues from the hilly country of Chamba, and, proceeding in a south-westerly direction, passes the city of Lahore, and ultimately joins the Chenáb about 50 miles above Multán.

The Chenáb enters the Siálkot district from Jamú territory, passes the towns of Wazírábád and Rámnagar, and receives the waters of the Jhelam River at Trimu Ghát below Jhang ; thence its course is southerly, past Multán, about midway between which city and Trimu Ghát it receives the waters of the Rávi, and ultimately falls into the Satlej about 60 miles above Mithankot.

The Jhelam enters British territory near the town of the same name, having previously passed through the Kashmír Valley; its course is first south-westerly, past the towns of Pind Dádan Khán and Khusháb; it then turns to the south, and flows into the Chenáb at Trimu Ghát.

12. Amongst the minor rivers of the Province may be mentioned the Cábul and Swát rivers in the Pesháwar Valley, the Kuram in Upper Deraját, the Márkanda and Ghagar in the Ambálah district, and the Sohán near Ráwalpindi.

13. The plains of the Punjab may be described as vast expanses of alluvial clay and loam, whose elementary constituents must once have been the same as now form the rocks of the huge ranges of mountains to the north. The principal constituent that produces a variety in the nature of soils, and one which is very important in the Punjab, is sand; in fact, the main distinction of soils, apart from that of their containing or being free from the efflorescent salt locally known as *reh*, is that the soil is sandy, as in many portions of districts it is, or that it is rich loam and clay. The sand is either washed down by rivers which flood their banks, or else the streams change their course, leaving beds of sand behind; in some cases sand is blown by winds from adjacent sandy or desert regions, or from these deserted river-courses to districts where otherwise it would not be found.

The alluvial plains thus constituted are intersected by the great rivers of the Province already described, thus forming the natural divisions of the country. The long and narrow strip between the Sulemán Range and the Indus is known as the Deraját ; the country lying between the Indus and the Jhelam rivers is the Sind Ságar Doab ; that between the Jhelam and Chenáb, the Jach or Chaj Doab; that between the Chenáb and Rávi, the Rechna Doab ; that between the Rávi and Biás, the Bári Doab ; and that between the Biás and Satlej, the Jálandhar Doab; the country between the Satlej and the Jamna is not properly part of the Punjab; it includes, in the upper part, the Cis-Satlej States, and in the lower, the Dehli territory. Of all these tracts the Jálandhar Doab, though the smallest, is the most fertile. These *doabs* have some features in common; in the sub-montane portions vegetation is most luxuriant; lower down the rivers exercise great influence over the soil,—in the immediate vicinity of the stream are tracts enriched by its alluvial soil, and fertilized by its inundations ; beyond its immediate vicinity are lands of varying quality ; while, as the high central tract is approached, we meet either with *bár* (*i. e.*, uncultivated land covered with brushwood and trees of stunted growth, mostly used as fuel preserves, or for grazing cattle), as in the Bári, Rechna and Jach Doabs, or with *thal* (*i. e.*, an undulating desert of sand), as in the Sind Ságar Doab. Towards the lower extremities, as the rivers approach each other, the country becomes nearly level, and is entirely alluvial; in these portions, owing to the extremely scanty rain-fall, cultivation is maintained by means of numerous small canals, or irrigation cuts, which intersect the country in every direction.

14. The hill-sides and valleys in the interior of the Himalaya are frequently clothed with magnificent forests, though often in situations which render them valueless as sources of timber supply. Forests also occur of smaller extent, clothing the sides and bases of the Sub-Himalayan hills which front the plains; but in the alluvial lower tracts there is a general scarcity of large trees, and hardly anything deserving to be called a forest exists. But the jungle growth of the *bár* is preserved as a source of fuel-supply.

15. CLIMATE.—The climate of the Punjab generally, as compared with that of the rest of Northern India, is more given to extremes. The cold season lasts longer, and the cold is greater than further south; but the heat is more intense in the summer months, owing to the general scantiness of the rain-fall, except in the Sub-Himalayan districts. January is the coldest month, and the temperature rises from January to May by steps, gradually increasing from 6 to 12 degrees a month. During May, June, July and August it varies but slightly,—June being a little the hottest, and August the coldest of these months. From August to December the temperature falls by steps of from 4 to 10 degrees until it comes down to within 2 or 3 degrees of the mean of January. The mean temperature of April and October nearly coincides with the mean of the whole year, being generally 1 or 2 degrees above it.

16. The rain-fall throughout the Punjab chiefly occurs in July and August, but a considerable amount of rain falls in the winter and early spring months, especially in the northern and western districts of the Province.

The distribution of rain throughout the plains of the Punjab will be seen from the following table, which shows the amount of rain-fall during the past three years :—

STATION.	In 1870.	In 1871.	In 1872.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Dehli	24	32	33
Hissár	20	9	31
Ambálah	35	38	51
Jálandhar	22	21	45
Lahore	9	9	17
Siálkot	32	32	23
Ráwalpindi	30	28	30
Multán	2	2	5
Peshâwar	8	11	16
Derah Ismail Khán	8	5	7

At the hill stations the rain-fall is considerably heavier than in the plains. During 1872, 62 inches of rain fell at Simla, 74 inches at Murree, and as much as 146 inches at Dharmsála in the Kángra Hills.

17. The following table shows the mean monthly temperature (in degrees Fahr.) during 1872 at five different stations in the Punjab :—

	Lahore.	Amritsar.	Ludiánah.	Ráwalpindi.	Murree.
January ...	54	50	54	53	40
February ...	57	55	58	55	41
March ...	74	69	73	67	55
April ...	81	79	82	69	57
May ...	88	85	88	85	69
June ...	96	94	96	96	80
July ...	87	81	86	90	69
August ...	88	84	86	88	71
September ...	...	82	83	83	69
October ...	77	76	73	74	63
November ...	67	63	63	62	54
December ...	56	52	55	56	51

The heat in March was exceptionably great for the time of year throughout the Punjab in 1872. The highest recorded temperatures in the shade during 1872 were 128° at Multán on the 9th June, 127° at Lahore on the 2nd June, 126° at Amritsar on the 9th May, and 125° at Siálkot on the 14th June. The lowest readings in the shade during the year were 25° at Murree on the 4th January, 26° at Dalhousie on the same date, and 25° at Derah Ismail Khán on the 10th December; 29° was registered many times at several places.

18. CHIEF STAPLES.—The crops chiefly grown in the Punjab are, in the spring harvest, wheat, barley, pulses, oil-seeds, vegetables, tobacco, and poppy; and in the autumn harvest, millets, maize, rice, cotton, sugar-cane, pulses, oil-seed, vegetables and indigo.

Wheat is the principal crop of the spring, and the great and spiked millets (*joar* and *bajra*) of the autumn harvest, and these, with the other food grains and pulses, are grown everywhere. Rice is cultivated to the greatest extent in the Kángra, Ambálah, Siálkot, Gurdáspúr and Hushiárpúr districts. Cotton and sugar-cane are grown generally, but the former is produced most largely in the Dehli and Hissár divisions, and the latter in the districts of Jálandhar, Hoshiárpúr, Siálkot and Dehli. The chief poppy-growing districts are Ambálah, Sháhpúr and Kángra. Tobacco is grown pretty generally, but the largest quantity produced is in the Dehli, Fírozpúr, Amritsar, Gujránwála, Hoshiárpúr, Gurdáspúr and Siálkot districts. The cultivation of indigo is confined almost exclusively to the districts of Multán, Mozaffargarh, and Derah Gházi Khán.

19. The cultivation of tea is confined, with the exception of one small plantation in the Simla district, to the Kángra district, in which, at the close of 1872, there were 28 plantations—13 owned by European and 15 by Native proprietors—having a total area of 7,732 acres, of which 3,292 acres were under plant. The total yield in the season of 1872 was 428,655lbs., the average yield per acre all round being 130lbs. But the extent of the yield on different estates varies very considerably, the largest on any estate having been 298lbs., and the smallest only 31lbs., per acre. The average yield on the eight best estates in Kángra in 1872 was 230lbs.

20. Of the mineral products of the Punjab, the most important is the rock salt found in the hills of the Salt Range which extends across the Sind Ságar Doab between the Jhelam and Indus rivers. "Kankar," which consists of irregularly-shaped pieces of calcareous concrete, abounds in most districts. It forms the chief material for road-making, but also yields, when burnt, an excellent lime for mortar.

21. Alum is produced in large quantities at Kálabágh on the Indus, in the Bannu district, and is exported thence to all parts of the Punjab, and also to Hindustan.

22. Coarse wools are produced in several of the plains districts, and of a better description in the hills; but the finer kinds of wool used in the manufactures of the principal towns are chiefly obtained from countries beyond the frontier.

23. The cultivation of silk has been attempted in a few places in the Punjab, but without any great success as yet.

POLITICAL.

24. Historical Summary.—The territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab comprise—

(1). The Punjab west of the river Biás, annexed in March 1849, on the close of the Second Sikh War.

(2). The Jálandhar Doab and the hill district of Kángra, which were ceded to the British Government by the treaty of Lahore concluded in March 1846, after the termination of the First Sikh War.

(3). The country east of the river Satlej, formerly designated the Cis-Satlej States, and including (*a*) the possessions of Máharája Dalíp Singh of Lahore, on the left bank of the Satlej, which were annexed to the British terri-

tories in December 1845; (*b*) such of the States taken under the protection of the British Government in 1808-9 as subsequently lapsed on the death of Chiefs without heirs, or were confiscated and brought under British administration in January 1847, in consequence of the misconduct of their Chiefs in the First Sikh War; (*c*) the hill district of Simla, a portion of which was acquired after the Gurkha War of 1814-16, and the remainder subsequently obtained by lapse, purchase, or exchange for other territory.

(4). The Dehli territory west of the river Jamna, which was transferred from the Government of the North-Western Provinces to that of the Punjab in February 1858, and separated into the two divisions of Dehli and Hissár.

25. FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.—On the annexation of the Punjab in March 1849, a Board of Administration for its affairs was constituted, to which the Commissioners of the Trans-Satlej and Cis-Satlej States were also made subordinate. The Board was abolished in February 1853, and its powers and functions were vested in a Chief Commissioner, subordinate to whom a Judicial Commissioner and a Financial Commissioner were appointed. After the transfer of the Dehli territory from the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and its Dependencies were constituted a Lieutenant-Governorship from the 1st January 1859,—Sir John Lawrence, who had hitherto been the Chief Commissioner, being appointed the first Lieutenant-Governor.

26. In 1866 a Chief Court, consisting of two Judges, a Barrister and a Civilian, was substituted for the Judicial Commissioner, and was constituted the final appellate authority in Criminal and Civil cases, with powers also of original Criminal jurisdiction in cases where European British subjects are charged with serious offences, and of original Civil jurisdiction in special cases. In 1869, a third Judge, a Civilian, was added to the Court.

27. CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES.—According to the most recent statistics the Punjab has an area of 65,283,050 acres, or nearly 102,005 square miles. Returns of tenure exist for 30 districts, being wanting only in the case of Kohát and Hazára; but the Jhang return must be rejected, as regards area at least, as it shows the entire area of the district, much of which is waste land, the property of Government, or held by private owners. There remain 29 districts, with an area of 90,462 square miles. In these districts 1,301 villages, with an area of 4,446 square miles, are held by 3,579 proprietors of the landlord class; and 29,558 villages, with

an area of 63,039 square miles, by 1,955,928* cultivating proprietors. The remainder of the area, nearly 23,000 square miles, is in part the property of other persons enumerated in the statement, details of whom are not here given, as their designations do not in general indicate a proprietary title, and as much of the land entered as held by them is evidently included in the area already mentioned as belonging to cultivating proprietors. It is probable also that in the Deraját division, the first regular settlement of which is now in progress, part of the area unaccounted for belongs to proprietors of whose holdings there have not hitherto been full returns. But a large part of it consists of unappropriated waste land, the property of Government. An incomplete statement shows that there are 6,020,717 acres, or 9,407 square miles, of such land in these 29 districts, and 2,308,480 acres, or 3,607 square miles, in the district of Jhang. Upwards of 10,200 square miles in the Multán division, more than half the area of the division, consists of unappropriated waste. In the Deraját, little more than 600 miles of unappropriated waste is returned; but, if this be added to the area shown in the return of tenures, there will still remain half the area of the division unaccounted for, much of which is unquestionably Government property.

28. Taking the Province as a whole, it may be estimated that between one-fifth and one-sixth of the area is the property of Government; while upwards of four-fifths belongs to private owners. The greater part of the area belonging to Government is, however, little better than a desert, and could not profitably be brought under cultivation without the aid of extensive works of irrigation. Some of the more favorably situated portions are preserved as forest or grazing lands, and others are held under lease from Government for purposes of cultivation; but almost the entire cultivated area of the Province is included in the lands of private owners.

29. These lands are held subject to the payment of land revenue to the State, or to grantees holding from the State; and this revenue at present exceeds Rs. 2,20,00,000 per annum, of which more than 32 lakhs are received by assignees who had, on various grounds, claims to consideration from Government. In some cases these assignments are of the nature of the release of the revenue of lands belonging to the assignees, but they have no necessary connection with proprietary right, and in the majority of instances the grantees are merely entitled to receive the revenue payable to Government, the amount of which is limited in the same way as if it were paid direct to Government.

* This is rather the number of separate holdings and shares in such holdings than of proprietors,—a person who has two distinct holdings, or shares in such holdings, being counted twice over. Thus in Kángra, with a total population of 743,882, of whom 540,034 are agriculturists, 205,682 proprietors and 36,031 tenants are returned.

30. From the figures above given it will be seen that the great mass of the landed property in the Punjab is held by small proprietors, who cultivate their own land in whole or in part. The chief characteristic of the tenure generally is that these proprietors are associated together in village communities,* having to a greater or less extent joint interests, and, under our system of cash payments, limited so as to secure a certain profit to the proprietors, jointly responsible for the payment of the revenue assessed upon the village lands. It is almost an invariable incident of the tenure, that if any of the proprietors wishes to sell his rights, or is obliged to part with them in order to satisfy demands upon him, the other members of the same community have a preferential right to purchase them at the same price as could be obtained from outsiders.

31. In some cases all the proprietors have an undivided interest in all the land belonging to the proprietary community,—in other words, all the land is in common; and what the proprietors themselves cultivate is held by them as tenants of the community. Their rights are regulated by their shares in the estate, both as regards the extent of the holdings they are entitled to cultivate and as regards the distribution of profits; and if the profits from land held by non-proprietary cultivators are not sufficient to pay the revenue and other charges, the balance would ordinarily be collected from the proprietors according to the same shares.

32. It is, however, much more common for the proprietors to have their own separate holdings in the estate, and this separation may extend so far that there is no land susceptible of separate appropriation which is not the separate property of an individual or family. In an extreme case like this, the right of pre-emption and the joint responsibility for the revenue, in case any of the individual proprietors should fail to meet the demand upon him, are almost the only ties which bind the community together. The separation, however, generally does not go so far. Often all the cultivated land is held in separate ownership, while the pasture, ponds or tanks, &c., remain in common; in other cases the land cultivated by tenants is the common property of the community: and it frequently happens that the village contains several well-known sub-divisions, each with its own separate land, the whole of which may be held in common by the proprietors of the sub-division, or the whole may be held in severalty, or part in separate ownership and part in common.

33. In those communities with partial or entire separation of proprietary title the measure of the rights and liabilities of the proprietors

* The origin and leading features of these communities are well described in paras. 11 to 14 and 21 to 23 of a paper by Mr. Thomason prefixed to "Directions for Revenue Officers in the North-Western Provinces."

varies very much. It sometimes depends solely upon original acquisition and the operation of the laws of inheritance; in other cases definite shares in the land of a village or sub-division different from those which would result from the law of inheritance have been established by custom; in other cases reference is made not to shares in the land, but to shares in a well or other source of irrigation; and there are many cases in which no specified shares are acknowledged, but the area in the separate possession of each proprietor is the sole measure of his interest. It is sometimes the case, however, that while the separate holdings do not correspond with any recognized shares, such shares will be regarded in dividing the profits of common land, or in the partition of such land; and wells are generally held according to shares, even where the title to the land depends exclusively on undisturbed possession.

34. In some cases the separate holdings are not permanent in their character, a custom existing by which the lands separately held can be re-distributed in order to redress inequalities which have grown up since the original division. Between the Indus and the Jamna this custom is rare, and is probably almost entirely confined to river villages which are liable to suffer greatly from diluvion and have little common land available for proprietors whose separate holdings are swept away. Even in river villages, it is often the rule that the proprietor whose lands are swept away can claim nothing but to be relieved of his share of the liabilities of the village for revenue and other charges.

35. Trans-Indus, however, in the tracts of country inhabited chiefly by a Patháu population periodical re-distribution of holdings is by no means uncommon, and the same is stated to have been formerly the case in some of the villages of the Pathán Ilaka of Chach, Cis-Indus, in the Ráwalpindi district. The remarkable feature in the re-distributions Trans-Indus was that they were no mere adjustments of possession according to shares, but complete exchanges of property between one group of proprietors and another, followed by division among the proprietors of each group. Nor were they always confined to the proprietors of a single village. The tribe, and not the village, was in many cases the true proprietary unit, and the exchange was effected at intervals of 3, 5, 7, 10, 15 or 30 years between the proprietors residing in one village and those of a neighbouring village. In some cases the land only was exchanged; in others the exchange extended to the houses as well as the land. Since the country came under British rule, every opportunity has been taken to get rid of these periodical exchanges on a large scale by substituting final partitions or adjusting the revenue demand according to the value of the lands actually held by each village; but the custom is in many cases still acted upon amongst the proprietors of the same village, though probably no cases remain in which it would be enforced between the proprietors of distinct villages.

36. Throughout the greater part of the Province the organization of the proprietors of land into village communities has existed from time immemorial, and is the work of the people themselves, and not the result of measures adopted either by our own or by previous Governments. Indeed these communities have sometimes been strong enough to resist the payment of revenue to the Government of the day, and before our rule nothing was more common than for them to decide their disputes by petty wars against each other, instead of having recourse to any superior authority to settle them. But in some localities the present communities have been constituted from motives of convenience in the application of our system of settlement. Thus in the Simla hills and in the more mountainous portions of the Kángra district the present village communities consist of numerous small hamlets, each with its own group of fields and separate lands, and which had no bond of union until they were united for administrative purposes at the time of the Land Revenue Settlement. In the Multán division, again, while regular village communities were frequently found in the fertile lands fringing the rivers, all trace of these disappeared where the cultivation was dependent on scattered wells beyond the influence of the river. Here the well was the true unit of property; but where the proprietors of several wells lived together for mutual protection, or their wells were sufficiently near to be conveniently included within one village boundary, the opportunity was taken to group them into village communities. The same course has been followed in some parts of the Deraját division, where small separate properties readily admitting of union were found. These arrangements were made possible by the circumstance that the village community system admits of any amount of separation of the property of the individual proprietors, and by care being taken that in the internal distribution of the revenue demand it should be duly adjusted with reference to the resources of the separate holdings. They also in general involved the making over in joint ownership to the proprietors of the separate holdings of waste land situate within the new boundary, in which no private property had previously existed. In some cases the village communities, while holding and managing the land as proprietors, are bound to pay a quit-rent to superior proprietors under whom they hold. The settlement is made according to circumstances, either with the superior proprietor, who collects the Government revenue as well as his quit-rent from the communities, or with the communities in actual possession of the land, who pay the land revenue to Government and the quit-rent to the superior proprietor. In either case, the amount which the superior proprietor is entitled to collect is determined at settlement as well as the amount of the land revenue demand. In the 30 districts

from which returns of tenure have been received, only 435 villages, with an area of 514½ square miles, are shown as held by superior proprietors collecting the Government revenue in addition to their own quit-rent; but this evidently does not include cases where the superior proprietors are also assignees of the Government revenue. There are also 13,169 holdings of superior proprietors who collect only their own quit-rent and are not responsible for the Government revenue. The latter are in many cases persons to whom the quit-rent was given in commutation of more extensive proprietary rights, of which they had been dispossessed in favor of the present holders.

37. There are sometimes also proprietors holding lands within the estates of village communities, but who are not members of the communities, and are not entitled to share in the common profit, nor liable for anything more than the revenue of their own lands, the village charges ordinarily paid by proprietors, and the quit-rent, if any, payable to the proprietary body of the village. The most common examples of this class are the holders of plots at present or formerly revenue-free, in which the assignees were allowed to get proprietary possession in consequence of having planted gardens or made other improvements, or because they had other claims to consideration on the part of the village community. In the Ráwalpindi division also it was thought proper to record old-established tenants, who had never paid anything for the land they held but their proportion of the land revenue and village expenses, and had long paid direct to the collectors of the revenue, but were not descended from the original proprietary body, as owners of their own holdings, while not participating in the common rights and liabilities of the proprietary community. Except in the Jhelam and Ráwalpindi districts, where a small quit-rent was imposed, these inferior proprietors were not required to pay anything in excess of their proportion of the Government revenue and other village charges. In Gujrát, at the time of the first regular settlement, this class held no less than 10 per cent. of the total cultivated area, and in Ráwalpindi it paid 9 per cent. of the revenue. In Ráwalpindi the persons recorded as proprietors of their own holdings only were in some cases the representatives of the original proprietary body, jagírdárs having established proprietary rights over what were formerly the common lands of the village.

38. In Multán and Muzaffargarh, and perhaps in some other districts in the south of the Punjab, a class of proprietors distinct from the owners of the land is found under the name of chakdárs, sillandárs or kasúrkhwárs. These are the owners of wells, or occasionally of irrigation channels, constructed at their expense in land belonging to others. They possess hereditary and transferable rights, both in the

well or irrigation channel and in the cultivation of the land irrigated from it, but may be bought out by the proprietor repaying the capital they have expended. They are generally entitled to arrange for the cultivation, paying a small fixed proportion of the produce to the proprietor, and being responsible for the Government revenue. Sometimes, however, the management of the property has been made over to the proprietor, who pays the Government revenue, and the chakdár receives from him a fixed proportion of the produce called *hak kasúr*. Or a third party may manage the property, paying the Government revenue and the *hak kasúr*, out of which the chakdár pays the proprietor's allowance.

39. In Ráwalpindi also there is a small class of well-proprietors in the position of middle-men, paying cash rent to the owner of the land and receiving a grain rent from the cultivator.

40. The area held by tenants does not appear from the returns, but in most cases the settlement reports show that proprietors cultivate much more land than tenants do. In the 30 districts from which returns are available, the number of tenants is about 1,100,000, as against 3,661 landlord proprietors, and nearly 2,000,000 cultivating proprietors.

41. The total number of tenants is therefore little more than half the number of proprietors; and, as proprietors are generally found to cultivate larger holdings than their tenants, the latter probably do not cultivate more than one-fourth of the total cultivated area. Proprietors are outnumbered by tenants only in the three following districts:—

DISTRICTS.	Proprietors.	Tenants.	Of whom with rights of occupancy.
Sirsa	7,203	39,666	20,207
Jhelam	51,491	58,187	25,866
Derah Ismail Khán	26,513	49,028	30,695

In Sirsa there are 83 proprietors of the landlord class, who hold 94 villages, with an area of 277,515 acres, and pay more than one-seventh of the land revenue of the district; and the proprietors of the estates held by cultivating proprietors are generally few in number, and must necessarily employ tenants largely in the cultivation.

In Derah Ismail Khán, 106 villages are held by 443 landlord proprietors, who pay between one-sixth and one-seventh of the total land revenue.

In Jhelam, the area of tenants' holdings, calculating from the averages given, appears to be only 261,644 acres; while the total cultivated area is 763,845 acres. More than 500,000 acres, or nearly two-thirds of the cultivated area of the district, must therefore be cultivated by the proprietors.

42. Tenants entered as having rights of occupancy are 378,997; 50,685 as holding conditionally; 1,232,467 as tenants-at-will; and 33,932 as holders of service grants excused from revenue or rent other than the customary service by the proprietors. After the necessary correction for the Rohtak district, the tenants-at-will can scarcely be estimated at more than 650,000; and this number and the number of tenants entered as holding conditionally has been considerably reduced by the revision of tenancy entries in the Amritsar division and the Lahore and Gujránwálah districts; while the number of tenants with right of occupancy has been correspondingly increased.

43. Tenants with rights of occupancy have a heritable, but not, except in the case of a few of a superior class, transferable, tenure. Their rights are regulated by the provisions of the Punjab Tenancy Act, unless so far as by decree of Court or agreement, relations are established between landlord and tenant different from those which would arise under that Act. And it is to be observed that the Act has given certain entries in the records of Settlements confirmed by Government the force of agreements. Under the Punjab Laws' Act, tenants with rights of occupancy have a right of pre-emption, coming after that of the members of the village community, over immovable property brought to sale in the village.

44. The tenure of tenants holding conditionally is ordinarily regulated by a lease or other agreement under which they hold; that of tenants without rights of occupancy needs no further notice than that the Punjab Tenancy Act applies to them to the same extent as to tenants with rights of occupancy, and subject to the same limitations.

45. SYSTEM OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.—What is known as the Revenue Survey is a scientific survey by officers of the Survey Department, the object of which is to show with accuracy on a fixed scale (ordinarily 4 inches to the mile, the map being afterwards reduced by photography to the scale of one inch to the mile) the village boundaries, the limits of the cultivated, culturable and waste areas, and the main geographical features of the country, such as the village site, roads, rivers, lakes, &c. A necessary preliminary to this operation is the demarcation of the village boundaries, or, where this has been effected at a previous settlement, the restoration of the boundary marks and adjustment of any boundary disputes which may exist throughout the tract to be surveyed.

This is carried out under the orders of the revenue authorities ; and where disputes as to title cannot be satisfactorily adjusted by them, the boundary which they may adopt for the purposes of the settlement is followed by the survey officers.

46. Extensive waste tracts with little or no cultivation are sometimes excluded from the Revenue Survey, and merely surveyed topographically on the scale of one or two inches to the mile.

47. When a regular settlement of the land revenue is made for the first time, it is necessary to prepare a record of rights of the village proprietors and tenants, showing the ownership and occupation of each field, and the terms on which it is owned or occupied. Maps and measurement papers, showing the position, area and boundaries of each field have, therefore, to be prepared. This has always been done in the Punjab, under the control of the officers appointed to make the settlement, by patwáris (village accountants) trained to the use of the plane-table and chain, assistants being given them when necessary. As from their position the patwáris must have more or less acquaintance with the ownership and occupation of the fields, and are liable to be called to account afterwards if any very gross mistakes prove to have been made, this system, with proper supervision, is found to supply all that is necessary for the registration of property in land, and the distribution, where necessary, of the land revenue over the separate holdings included in the village. The maps have also been pronounced by canal officers sufficiently accurate for the assessment of canal rates upon fields according to area. Measurements thus conducted are much less expensive than if they were carried out by the Survey establishments, and the system has the further advantage that, after the settlement is over, the patwáris are competent to make any measurements that are rendered necessary by river action, alteration of the boundaries of fields, or other causes, and, being on the spot, can often be employed in such duties where the expense of deputing a professional surveyor would otherwise make the measurements impossible.

48. The contents of the record of rights are now prescribed by Section 14 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1871, and the rules made under the following section by the Local Government. The term for which the settlement is made is in each case fixed by the Local Government. No settlements have been made in this Province for a longer term than 30 years; but there is one case in which a family at Karnál has received a grant in perpetuity of the land revenue of a tract of country, subject to a fixed payment to Government. Such grants are, however, no bar to the periodical settlement of the land revenue payable by the village proprietors.

49. While the rights and liabilities of proprietors and tenants are defined by the record of rights prepared at settlement, the settlement of the revenue of each village is made with the proprietors collectively, and as they are often too numerous for all to be conveniently joined in the engagement, while some may labor under legal disabilities at the time of settlement, representatives are appointed who engage for the revenue on behalf of the entire proprietary body of the village or estate, and whose engagement binds the whole. These representatives are the village headmen, and ordinarily act for the community in all its relations with Government, and collect the land revenue from their co-sharers, receiving a percentage as remuneration for their services to the community.

50. The first regular settlement has generally been preceded by a summary settlement, which is a provisional settlement, consisting of the assessment only, without a complete record of rights, though in many cases a record of rights such as could be prepared without delaying the assessment has been made. A regular settlement is now in progress in all the districts which have hitherto been only summarily assessed, except that of Kohát.

51. On the expiration of a regular settlement, a re-settlement may be ordered, either consisting of the assessment only, or including a revision of the record of rights. A re-settlement may also be ordered for the purpose of revising the record of rights, without disturbing the assessment. The re-settlement now in progress in the Dehli division and the Rohtak and Multán districts include both a new assessment and a revision of the record of rights.

52. CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.—The Punjab is divided for administrative purposes into 10 divisions, each under the control of a Commissioner, with an average area of 10,375 square miles; these 10 divisions comprise 32 districts, each under the control of a Deputy Commissioner with an average area of 3,242 square miles; and these are again sub-divided into 132 *tahsils*, or revenue and judicial sub-divisions of districts, with an average area of 786 square miles.

53. DETAILS OF THE LAST CENSUS.—The first reliable census of the Punjab was taken on the 1st January 1855, when the Province was found to contain 12,717,821 inhabitants; but this was exclusive of the Dehli territory subsequently added, which, according to a census taken in the North-Western Provinces in 1853, contained a population of 1,798,783 souls, exclusive of Bhattiána (Sirsa), of which no regular census had been taken, but which, from an approximate enumeration made at the settlement of the district in 1846, was calculated to contain 151,683 inhabitants. The British possessions now under the Govern-

ment of the Punjab contained, therefore, at the beginning of the year 1855, not less than 14,668,287 inhabitants.

54. On the 10th January 1868, a second census of the Punjab was taken, showing a total population of 17,596,752 souls, the increase in 13 years amounting to nearly three millions.

55. No later census has been taken, but, presuming that the population has increased in the same ratio during the past 5 years as it did in the 13 years preceding, it may be roughly calculated that the population of the Province at the end of 1872 amounted in round numbers to 19,000,000 souls.

56. Of the total population of 17,596,752 shown in the census of January 1868, 9,581,292 were males and 8,015,460 females; 10,210,805 were adults; 1,137,505 youths and young women; and 6,248,442 children under 12 years of age; 17,411 were Europeans, 2,044 Eurasians, 2,513 Native Christians, 1,141,848 Sikhs, 6,094,759 Hindus, 9,331,367 Muhammadans, and 1,006,810 of other classes. Agriculturists numbered 9,430,868, and non-agriculturists 8,165,884.

57. The Muhammadans form 53·02 per cent. of the total population, Hindus 34·78 per cent., and Sikhs 6·5 per cent.

58. The proportion of Muhammadans is largest in the districts of the Pesháwar, Deraját, Ráwalpindi, and Multán divisions, in the first of which divisions they compose 92 to 94 per cent. of the whole population, and smallest in the Dehli division, the Hissár and Rohtak districts of the Hissár division, and the Kángra district of the Jálandhar division.

59. The Hindu element is strongest in the Kángra district (where 93 per cent. of the population are Hindus) and in the Dehli division and Rohtak and Hissár districts, and weakest in the Pesháwar, Deraját, Ráwalpindi, and Multán divisions.

60. The Sikhs are chiefly found in the Lahore, Amritsar, Jálandhar and Ambálah divisions. In the Firozpur district they compose 29 per cent. of the population, and in the Amritsar district 24 per cent.

61. The principal tribes and castes in the Punjab and the numbers of each shown in the returns of the census of 1868 are—

Jats, 1,309,399 Muhammadan, inhabiting chiefly those divisions where Muhammadans predominate, except the Pesháwar division, and 1,876,091 Hindu and Sikh, found in all districts (except Kángra) where Hindus and Sikhs predominate.

Brahmans, 800,547, found in all districts, but chiefly in those where Hindus predominate.

Punjab amounts approximately to 104,000 square miles; their population to about five and a quarter millions; their revenues to about £1,800,000 per annum; their military forces (exclusive of mere armed retainers) to about 50,000 men; the total tribute received from them to £28,000 per annum.

67. The relations of two of the Dependent States—*viz.*, *Kashmír* and *Baháwalpur*—with the British Government are regulated by treaties; those of *Patiála, Jínd* and *Nábha* by *sanads*, or rescripts of the Governor-General. Kashmír pays an annual tribute of shawls and shawl-goats; Patiála, Jínd, and Nábha furnish a quota of horsemen for general duty in British territory. A *nazaránah*, or relief, is payable to the British Government by the last three Chiefs on succession of collaterals to the Chiefship; and the Chiefs are bound to execute justice and promote the welfare of their subjects; to prevent *sati*, slavery, and female infanticide; to co-operate with the British Government against an enemy; to furnish supplies to troops; and to grant free of expense land required for railroads and imperial lines of road. On the other hand, the British Government guarantees them in full and unreserved possession of their territories. They differ from the remaining feudatories in the fact that they have been granted full powers of life and death over their subjects, and that the Government has undertaken not to receive any complaints from their subjects, whether máfidárs, jágírdárs, relatives, dependents, servants, or other classes.

The remaining feudatories have not full power of life and death over their subjects,—all capital sentences passed by them requiring the confirmation of a British Officer; they are, moreover, not exempt from enquiry into complaints made by their subjects or dependents; and all but two or three of the minor States pay tribute in cash to the British Government.

68. Of the Chiefs, those of *Baháwalpur, Máler Kotla, Pataodi, Luháru* and *Dujána* are Muhammadans; those of *Patiála, Jínd, Nábha, Kapúrthala, Farídkot* and *Kalsia* are Sikhs; the rest are Hindús.

Of the Muhammadan Chiefs, the Chief of *Baháwalpur* is of the *Daúdputra* tribe, descendant of Baháwal Khán, who acquired independence at the dismemberment of the Duráni empire, after the death of Sháh Shúja. The Chief of *Máler Kotla* is the head of an Afghán brotherhood, originally natives of Cábul; their ancestors held positions of trust in the Sirhind province under the Mogul empire, and gradually became independent as the Mogul dynasty sank into decay. The Chiefs of *Pataodi, Luháru* and *Dujána* are descendants of Afghán adventurers, on whom the estates were conferred by the British Govern-

ment in reward for services under Lord Lake in the beginning of the present century.

The Sikh Chiefs are, with one exception, of the Jat race. The founder of the *Farídkot* family was one Bhullun, who rose to importance in the time of Akbar. *Phúl*, the founder of the houses of *Patiála*, *Jínd* and *Nábha*, carved out for himself a principality a little more than a century ago. The Chief of *Kapúrthala* is of the Kalál tribe, and his ancestor, Jassa Singh, rose to importance about the middle of the last century.

The Chief of *Kashmír and Jammu* is a Dogra Rájpút, whose father, Guláb Sing, commenced his career as a horseman in Máharája Ranjit Singh's service. The remaining Chiefs are Rájpúts of ancient lineage.

69. The Chiefs of the States of *Baháwalpur*, *Máler Kotla*, *Kalsia*, *Pataodi* and *Bhagát* are minors. As will be explained further on, Baháwalpur, Máler Kotla and Pataodi were during the year under the direct management of British Officers, while the affairs of Kalsia and Bhagát were administered by Native Councils of Regency. The management of *Chamba* was vested in a British Officer at the request of the late Chief, Rája Srí Singh,—an arrangement continued by his successor.

70. The following paragraphs record briefly whatever is noteworthy in the year's administration and history of these States.

71. *Kashmír.*—For the first time His Highness the Máharája has issued an annual report of the administration of his territories for the year ending 30th December 1872. The report was drawn up by Diwán Kirpa Rám, His Highness' Chief Secretary. In this report it is stated that there are 22 courts of justice, the highest presided over by the Máharája in person; 4 sadr or appellate courts; 14 district courts; 2 city courts in Jammú and Kashmír, and 1 court for the disposal of cases between shawl-weavers in Srinagar.

72. A new police corps was organized during the year for Srinagar and its Pergannahs of 337 men. A revision of assessments took place in the Jammú territory, while the system of a fixed cash assessment for a period of years was introduced in Kashmír in lieu of the old grain assessments. There are 12 educational institutions attended by upwards of 1,800 scholars, besides 220 village schools attended by 4,812 pupils, and 12 dispensaries, relieving 46,180 patients. The culture and manufacture of silk were greatly extended, and new machinery imported from Calcutta. The value of silk produced during the year increased from Rs. 8,000 in previous years to Rs. 1,86,000 during the year under report. During his recent tour in Kashmír, the Lieutenant-Governor inspected the silk manufactory at Srinagar, and was greatly

pleased with all he saw; no expense seems to have been spared in obtaining machinery and other necessary appliances. Skilled workmen have been imported from Bengal, and the management of the factory is in the hands of a Bengali gentleman, Babu Nilambar Mokerjí, who, judging from the neatness, order and activity prevailing in the factory, appears to be well suited for his post. The silk produced is said to have been very favorably reported of in England.

73. His Honor also inspected the jail, dispensaries, and schools, and was very favorably impressed with their condition and management. The jail manufactures were of a very superior order.

74. The number of English visitors during the season was 336 gentlemen and 63 ladies.

75. During the year under report a dispute of long standing as to the boundary between Kashmír and British territory, in the vicinity of Lingti, in the Kángra district, was finally decided, and the boundary demarcated. In the month of July 1872 rules for giving effect to Article IX. of the Commercial Treaty were promulgated. These rules provide for the refund of the duty paid on sea-borne goods which may be exported across the Kashmír frontier, provided the goods are declared and sealed for transmission in bond, in Bombay, Calcutta, Amritsar or Sultánpur, in the Kángra district.

76. With the consent of His Highness the Máharája revised rules were issued for regulating the powers of the British Officer at Srinagar in respect to civil and criminal cases and for preserving order and decorum amongst visitors; also, for the establishment of a mixed court for the decision of civil suits, whether of European British subjects and their servants or subjects of the Máharája.

77. *Phulkián States.*—There is little to record in the year's history of the Phulkián States of *Patiála, Jínd* and *Nábha*. Their administration has proceeded smoothly and satisfactorily. The terms under which the States are to share in the benefits of the Sirhind Canal have been finally settled, and the work is being energetically proceeded with. The Máharája of Patiála has given another instance of enlightened liberality by offering to establish a scholarship of £200 a year in connection with the Punjab University College, tenable by a student who may be willing to proceed to England to compete for the Civil Service; together with the sum of Rs. 3,000 to pay expenses of his outfit and journey to and from England. The new system under which appointments of Natives of India to the Civil Service can be made without necessitating a journey to England rendered the acceptance of this offer unnecessary. His Highness has also taken measures for carrying out an effective scheme of drainage in the town of Patiála. At the close of the

year an arrangement was effected between the States of Jaípur and Patiála for regulating the procedure between these States in reference to the extradition of criminals and the Track Rules, which have since been approved by the Government of India.

78. *Baháwalpur.*—The management of this State remained in the hands of Captain Grey, Officiating Political Agent. The statistics of the year show a steady improvement in almost every department of administration. The revenue increased from Rs. 19,53,470 in 1871-72 to Rs. 19,73,440. The value of external trade rose from Rs. 32,20,000 to Rs. 35,80,000, and the internal trade from Rs. 37,51,000 to Rs. 44,47,000.

79. The expenditure was slightly in excess of the income, but out of the amount expended Rs. 1,85,246 were expended on irrigation works of a reproductive character, and the balance in the State treasury at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 14,14,000.

80. There was a steady diminution in serious crime and a marked improvement in the disposal of judicial business, the result of a separation recently effected between the judicial and executive departments of the administration.

81. The area irrigated by the State canals amounted to 295,233 acres ; considerable extensions were made during the year, and a steam dredger was imported from England for reducing the enormous cost of silt clearance and setting free the labor annually required for the purpose, and, further, for keeping open the channel of communication between the canal heads and the river Indus.

82. There are 20 dispensaries open, giving relief to 32,661 patients. Registration of births and deaths has been introduced into 15 towns. The cellular system of imprisonment is in force in the jail, and is reported to be especially favorable to health and effective control. There are 34 village, and 1 normal, schools. A state farm has been established for the improvement of the breed of horses and cattle.

83. In reviewing the last Annual Report for Baháwalpur the Secretary of State expressed some apprehension that the administration was being assimilated too closely to that which obtains under the British Government, and that consequently there would be a break in the continuity of administration so soon as the State was handed over to its future Native Ruler. But Lieutenant-Colonel Minchin has pointed out in his Annual Report for 1872-73 that the entire executive and judicial administration is in the hands of natives of the country, and that European agency is only used for the purpose of superintendence. The young Chief, who is now 12 years of age, is described as a hearty, manly boy, far in advance of his age, but full of fun and entering heartily into

all manly sports and exercises. At the same time his docility and attention to the wishes of his tutor are remarkable.

84. *Kapúrthala.*—The administration of Kapúrthala continues to be conducted in a business-like manner, the revenue and judicial work being carried on in imitation of the procedure of British courts. During the year a son and heir was born to the Rája.

85. *Mandi.*—During the year under report Mr. Harrison, C. S., who for upwards of two years acted as Councillor to the Rája with ability and tact, was transferred to a higher appointment, and his place was not filled up, it being considered desirable, now that the administration had been put on a good footing, to allow the Rája an opportunity of retrieving his character as a ruler.

86. *Suket.*—Nothing particular to note.

87. *Máler Kotla.*—The administration of this petty Muhammadan State, with a population of 46,200 and a revenue of Rs. 2,50,000, was conducted by Mr. Heath, Extra Assistant Commissioner, under the orders of the Commissioner of the Ambálah division, pending the minority of the young Nawáb, whose succession was noticed in the last Administration Report. The subsidiary questions regarding the partition of the late Nawáb's real and personal property between the several heirs are still under adjudication by the Commissioner of Ambálah, and pending such adjudication the Officer in charge has devoted his chief attention to the fiscal administration of the portion of the State which belongs to the young Nawáb and his brother. The total income realized during the year 1872-73 was Rs. 1,59,745 against Rs. 1,44,000 of the previous year. The expenditure increased from Rs. 92,841 to Rs. 1,05,044. The increased expenditure was due to large repairs to Government buildings on account of heavy rains, and to improvement of communications. During the year the state accounts of receipts and expenditure have been carefully re-arranged and put in order; statistical records of a simple character have been introduced; a simple form of procedure has been prescribed for the courts; the Indian Penal Code has been accepted as the basis of the criminal law of the State; and measures have been taken to secure proper enforcement of existing laws.

No radical change in the existing form of the administration has been attempted in view of the approaching majority of the young Nawáb.

88. *Farídkot.*—Nothing to note.

89. *Chamba.*—The office of Superintendent was held during the year by Lieutenant-Colonel G. McAndrew.

90. The conduct of Rája Gopal Singh, whose accession was reported last year, was very unsatisfactory. This ended in his abdication at the early part of the current year, and the succession of his son, Sham Singh, a promising youth of eight years.

91. But notwithstanding the inefficiency of the Chief, the State continued to prosper. The land revenue increased (owing to extended cultivation) from Rs. 1,20,000 to Rs. 1,27,000; Rs. 10,696 were expended on roads, and Rs. 13,082 on buildings and improvements. All the State employés were paid regularly; no debts were incurred, and there remained at the close of the year a balance of Rs. 43,440—and this notwithstanding a payment during the year of Rs. 20,000 to the British Government by way of "relief" on succession. The schools are well reported of by the Director of Public Instruction, and the dispensary and hospital were well managed by a Native Sub-Assistant Surgeon. At the same time no attempt has been made to elaborate the system of administration beyond the requirements of the people; and, while order and regularity have been maintained and measures taken to prevent the capricious removal of officials, no complicated procedure has been introduced, while the time-honored customs of the people have been carefully regarded.

92. *Kalsia.*—This petty Sikh State, with a population of 62,000 and a revenue of Rs. 1,31,499, was managed by Lall Bahadar, associated with Khalsa Maha Singh, a relative of the young Chief. Considerable reductions in the expenditure were effected during the year.

93. *Pataodi.*—The financial condition of this petty State continues to prosper. The year commenced with a balance of Rs. 99,333, of which Rs. 57,000 were invested in Government 4 per cent. paper, and Rs. 42,323 were in cash. At the close of the year there was a sum of Rs. 79,289 invested in Government paper, and a cash balance of Rs. 25,559.

94. The Lieutenant-Governor has pointed out to the Commissioner the advisability of investing a larger portion of the surplus income of the State and the existing savings in the extension of irrigation and the improvement of schools and communications.

95. The quinquennial settlement of land revenue was revised during the year under the orders of Colonel Cracroft, Commissioner of the division, and a reduction was effected from Rs. 85,575 to Rs. 80,945.

96. The late Manager, Safdar Hussain, was succeeded by Maulvi Hissam-ud-dín. The young Nawáb is approaching the age at which he will have to be entrusted with the management of his State, for which he is being carefully trained.

97. *Luháru and Dujána.*—Nothing to report.

98. *Simla Hill States.—Sarmúr or Náhan.*—The Rája continues to evince an intelligent interest in the development of the mineral wealth of his country. His chief town, Náhan, is, as regards conservancy and roads, far in advance of most native towns. A new line of road is being laid between Náhan and Dugshai, a distance of 40 miles.

99. The Rája of *Kahlúr* administers his State with firmness, and is carefully training his son to the business of the administration.

100. The condition of *Basahir* was not satisfactory; but an arrangement was made during the year by which an Administrative Council of three of the principal officials of the State was appointed, which it is hoped may effect some improvement.

101. *Keonthal.*—In Keonthal the Thákurs of *Theog* and *Mudhan* have at length accepted their position as subordinate to the Rája.

102. There is nothing of importance to note in regard to the remaining petty States.

103. During the year five boundary disputes of many years' standing between different States were decided by the Superintendent.

104. FRONTIER TRIBES.—A detailed account of the names and characteristics of the tribes inhabiting the British frontier, from Hazára on the north to Sind on the south-west, will be found in the published report of Mr. (now Sir R.) Temple, showing the relations of the British Government with the tribes on the north-west frontier of the Punjab. It may be here briefly stated that they belong to two distinct races;—from Hazára to Derah Ismail Khán they are chiefly Pathán; from Derah Ismail Khán to the borders of Sind they are, with one exception, Biloch. The names of the principal tribes, and the estimated number of their fighting men, are as follows:—

LOCALITY.	Tribe.	Race.	No. of Fighting Men.
Adjoining Hazára ...	Hassanzais ... Jadúns ... Bonerwáls ...	Pathán ...	8,000
Adjoining Peshávar.	Swátis ... Ranizais ... Othmankhails ...	Patháns and Swátis (dependent on Swát) ...	20,000
	Mohmands ...	Pathán (dependent on Cábul) ...	12,000

LOCALITY.	Tribe.	Race.	No. of Fighting Men.
Adjoining Kohát and Pesháwar ...	Afrídis ...	Pathán ...	20,000
Adjoining Kohát, Bannú, and Derah Ismail Khán ...	Bezotis ... Sípahs ... Orakzais ...	,, ...	30,000
	Zaimusht Afghans ... Turis ... Wazírs ...	,, ...	20,000
Adjoining Derah Ismail Khán ...	Astránis ... Kasránis ... Bozdárs ...	Bíloch ...	5,000
Adjoining Derah Ghází Khán ...	Khetráns ...	Pathán ...	3,000
	Kosahs ... Lagháris ... Gurchánis ... Marris ... Bugtis ...	Biloch ...	12,000
		TOTAL ...	130,000

A narrative of events on the North-west Frontier during the year under review is given below.

105. The year 1871-72 closed with complete peace on the border from Hazára to Sind. This condition was fairly maintained in all Frontier Districts save Derah Ismail Khán.

106. The *Hazára* border was undisturbed until the close of the year, when a section of Hassanzai of the Black Mountain made a raid upon Nikkapáni (a village in the territory of our feudatory, the Nawáb of Amb), in which four villagers were killed and six wounded. The raid was the result of inter-tribal disputes with which the Nawáb, part of whose territory lies beyond our border, was mixed up. He has since punished the aggressors by a retaliatory attack.

107. The frontier of *Pesháwar* and *Kohát* was tranquil; that of *Bannú* was only disturbed by a night reprisal made on the 11th July by one section of the Wazír tribe, the *Jella Khel*, upon another section, the *Jani Khel*, for which the tribes were duly called to account. In *Derah Ghází Khán* a party of *Loharani Marrís* carried off some head of cattle from the village of *Choti Bala*, on the extreme border; but save in this instance the border was tranquil, and the *Marrí* and *Bugtí* tribes, notwithstanding inter-tribal feuds and the disturbed condition of Khelát, have scrupulously abstained from plundering in the Punjab.

108. On the *Derah Ismail Khán* frontier, and especially the portion adjoining the estate of the Nawáb of *Tánk*, the case was somewhat

different. On the 31st July 1872 a night attack was made by a party of *Máhsud Wazírs* on the villages of *Garoki* and *Kot-ka-gul*, in the Tánk valley, but was beaten off by the villagers. In November a raid was made on the village of *Pirorána*, in Tánk, about 12 miles within the British border, in which one villager was killed and one wounded; and on the same night another raid was made on the village of *Rodhi Khel*. The attack on Pirorána was led by one Bráhûn, a murderer, outlawed from British territory. He was slightly wounded in the affray, was followed beyond the border by two village headmen, discovered and cut down. Lastly, on the 3rd March a party of *Sheoránis* attacked and wounded some *Usteránas* with camels near Chaudwán. The attack is believed to have been made by a party of the Sheorání tribe opposed to peaceful advances being made by the other members. But, though the year has not been free from outrages committed by Wazírs, it is satisfactory to be able to report that the hostile sections of this powerful tribe, wearied of their long proscription from intercourse with British territory and brought to reason by recent successful captures of marauders, have during the year been constrained to make overtures for peace.

109. On the 17th July 1872 the *Jalla Khel*, a branch of the *Ahmadzai* division of the Wazírs, who had been excluded from British territory since 1868 for kidnapping Hindús, sued for peace and were received into favor on payment of a fine. In March 1873 the *Shaman Khel*, one of the three main branches of the Máhsúd division of the Wazír tribe, which for seven years past had been debarred from British territory for a daring outrage in Koláchi, made full submission on the terms offered by the British Government, *viz.*, that the tribe should pay a fine of Rs. 3,000, be held responsible for the misconduct of individual members, and give 20 hostages as a guarantee of future good behaviour. Their example has been followed by the *Bahlolzai*, the most martial and predatory of all the sections, who at the close of the year under report sent a Jirga to negotiate for terms of peace. Terms have accordingly been offered by the British Government; these have not as yet been accepted by the tribe, but there is every prospect of a satisfactory settlement being eventually effected.

110. The record of frontier events closes sadly with the murder, on the 21st March, of Major Macdonald, Commandant of the *Michni* Fort on the Pesháwar border. Major Macdonald and Captain Clifford, of the 16th Bengal Cavalry, were strolling unarmed and unattended on the bank of the Kabul river, about a mile above the Fort, when they were suddenly attacked by armed men who appeared on a mound a few paces to their left and began to fire.

Both Officers endeavoured to escape by flight. Captain Clifford succeeded, but Major Macdonald was wounded in the thigh by a matchlock

ball and fell, and was thereupon pursued and hacked to death with swords. Captain Clifford also would probably have lost his life were it not for the intervention of a party of villagers from the small British hamlet of Sirra, who, hearing the shots, turned out and fired upon the murderers.

From full enquiry made into the circumstances of the outrage it was established that the murder was committed under the direction of *Bahrám Khán*, a Mohmand from beyond the border, half-brother of Nauroz Khán, Chief of Lálpúra. Bahrám Khán had been for some time in charge of an outpost in the Afghán territory at Násir Kot, about two miles above Michni, and had the reputation of being a wild and restless character. No adequate motive for the murder has been discovered, but it has been proved that Bahrám Khán had for some time previously formed the intention of making himself notorious by the murder of an English Officer.

The action taken by the Government to secure the punishment of those directly or indirectly implicated in the murder, or through whose neglect the escape of the murderers was facilitated, appertains to the history of the current year, and belongs to the Department of the Foreign Office; the principal murderer is still a fugitive.

111. The year under report, while happily free from grave disturbances, was marked by four important measures for securing the better administration of frontier districts, *viz.*:—

First, the reorganization of the Frontier Militia.

The Frontier Militia is a local force employed to garrison the minor outposts on the western frontier as an auxiliary to the regular troops. It was originally intended that the Militia should be composed entirely of either inhabitants of the border villages or members of the hostile tribes along the frontier, and that the higher appointments in the force should be given to border Chiefs as the best means of affording an outlet to their military spirit, and enlisting their sympathies on the side of Government and order. Circumstances, which it is unnecessary to detail, led to a partial relinquishment of the principles upon which the force was originally organized.

Many of their number came to be nominees of local Chiefs of foreign origin unconnected with the frontier on which they were employed, and physically unfit for active service.

Others were the remnants of levies raised for service in 1857, to whom posts in the Militia had been given as reward for service, but who were unsuited for the particular posts assigned to them.

The evil had been long admitted, but was one with which vested interests made it difficult to deal.

The Lieutenant-Governor, being convinced that some change was absolutely necessary, appointed a Committee of experienced Civil and Military Officers to prepare a detailed scheme for placing this valuable local force upon a proper footing. The Committee submitted a full and complete report embodying a scheme for the retirement of all useless members of the force upon liberal compensation; the reduction of nine outposts rendered unnecessary by the peaceful state of the locality; the reorganization of the garrisons of the remainder by the appointment of men from the tribes and villages in the immediate vicinity; for revising the pay of horse and footmen; and defining clearly the duties of the force.

The Committee further submitted rules for regulating the grazing of cattle in the neighbourhood of independent tribes and for clearly defining tribal responsibility for the safety of passes leading into British territory—a responsibility which has been enforced by the British Government since annexation, but more according to the discretion of successive District Officers than upon fixed principles.

The recommendations of the Committee, having been carefully considered by the Lieutenant-Governor, were, with some modifications, submitted to the Supreme Government, which has recently conveyed its entire approval of the measure.

112. *Secondly.*—The police establishments of each frontier district have been carefully scrutinized, and by reduction, effected chiefly in the excessive number of mounted orderlies, means have been provided for placing the police force in each of the districts of the Deraját under the charge of an English Officer, who will give his undivided attention to the prevention and detection of crime.

113. *Thirdly.*—Measures have been taken for introducing a more vigorous administration intc the Tánk valley, a small tract on the north-western border of the Derah Ismail Khán district, hitherto administered by a Nawáb. This Chief is a loyal subject of the British Government, but his domain has for years past been the scene of frequent border raids, and notorious for the prevalence of heinous crime. Advantage has been taken of the settlement operations in the Derah Ismail Khán district to make proposals for materially improving the income and status of this Chief, but for relieving him at the same time entirely of the police administration of the tract, which with the best intentions he has proved himself incapable of conducting with efficiency. The proposals have received the general approval of the Government of India; but final orders upon the subject have not yet been passed.

114. *Fourthly.*—With a view of securing on the part of Civil Officers employed in border tracts an adequate acquaintance with the frontier vernacular, orders have been issued rendering it obligatory on every Civil Officer newly posted to the frontier to pass within a reasonable time an examination in the vernacular of his district, whether Pushtu or Biloch, as the case may be. It is further provided that Officers passing the required tests shall receive an extra allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem so long as they are attached to frontier districts.

A work entitled *Kalid-i-Afghání*, prepared under the direction of the Government by the Reverend T. P. Hughes, Missionary at Pesháwar, has been prescribed as a text-book in the Pushtu language; and a Grammar and Text-book of the Biloch language has recently been prepared by Mr. Bruce, late Assistant Commissioner at Derah Ghází Khán; but, while a good acquaintance with the grammar and writings of the languages is insisted upon, the greatest stress is laid upon the colloquial part of the examination, and no Officer will be declared to have passed who is not able freely to converse with the natives of the country.

115. It may be added that arrangements have been made in the Settlement Department for granting border villages an exceptionally light—in some cases indeed a nominal—assessment, on condition of the villagers actively assisting in the maintenance of peace upon the frontier. At the same time the proper assessment of the villages is duly recorded, and can be lawfully demanded at any time should the condition upon which the large remission is granted be unfulfilled.

116. *Lastly.*—It may be noted that His Honor took advantage of the presence of the Camp of Exercise at Hassan Abdál in March last to invite to a darbár the Chiefs of the districts of Hazára, Pesháwar, Kohát and Bannú and the Kháns and Tribesmen of independent territory bordering those districts. The darbár was attended by upwards of 300 Officers, Civil and Military, and Syad Yakúb Khán, Envoy of the Atálik Ghází of Yárkand, was also present as a spectator. Amongst those presented were Nawáb Khwája Muhammad Khán, Chief of the Tiri Khattaks of Kohát, who, in consideration of years of loyal service, has recently received from Her Majesty the Queen the honor of Knight Commander of the Star of India; Nawáb Muhammad Akram Khán, C.S.I., the brave Chief of Amb, on the Hazára border; the Bungash Chief of the Kohát district, Bahádur Sher Khán; Máni Khán, a Wazír Chief of Bannú; the Arbabs of Pesháwar and 112 representatives of independent tribes, *viz.*, the *Alai*, the *Swathis*, the *Chigarzai* and *Hassanzai* of the Black Mountain, the *Amazai* of Mahában, the *Utmanzai* from beyond the Indus, the *Afrídís* of the Khaibar and Kohát Passes, the Chiefs of *Tirah*, the *Jawakis* of the Kohát, the *Bittannis* and *Wazírs* of

the Bannú frontier, and the residents of the Dour valley. The representatives of independent tribes were hospitably entertained at the expense of the State, and presented in darbár with dresses of honor and other valuable gifts, after which the assembled Chiefs were addressed by the Lieutenant-Governor in words of welcome, and those from beyond the border were charged to tell of their reception by the British Government, and of its desire, so long as they conducted themselves as friends, to allow them free admission to its territory and uncontrolled management of their own affairs.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SURVEYS.—From the Statement in Appendix No. 7 it will be seen that up to the close of 1871-72 the total area surveyed and mapped in the Punjab and its Dependencies, (excluding the Trigonometrical Survey, of which no data are available to this Government,) with the cost per square mile, was as follows :—

	Area in square miles.	Cost per square mile.		
		Rs.	As.	P.
Topographical survey of Jhelam and Ráwalpindi districts, 1851-59	10,551	20	5	1
Military reconnoissance of Hazára, 1847 ...	7,500	2	7	0
Revenue and Cantonment surveys, topographically	23,602	12	4	4
Ditto Revenue, by villages...	88,285	24	8	8

118. During 1872-73, four Revenue Survey parties were at work in the Province, *viz.*, the North-Western Frontier Survey, under Captain Barron; two divisions of the Baháwalpur Survey, under Captain Anderson and Mr. Campbell respectively; and the Dehli and Hissár Survey, under Captain Wilkins; the total out-turn of survey work for the year being 7,996 square miles, at an average cost of Rs. 28 per square mile.

119. *The North-Western Frontier Survey* party was chiefly employed in the Derah Gházi Khán and Derah Ismail Khán districts, having completed 1,967 square miles of interior survey, at an average cost of Rs. 34-3-0 per mile. It also completed 636 linear miles of levelling.

120. *The First Division of the Baháwalpur Survey* was employed in the tahsíls of Uch, Khánpur, Allahabád, Kot Somabah, Shidháni and Naushehrah, in which it completed about 800 square miles of interior survey, as well as 1,080 square miles of adjoining desert, or 1,880 miles in all, at an average cost of Rs. 30-6-5 per mile.

121. *The Second Division of the Baháwalpur Survey* was employed in the desert portions of the tahsíls of Sádikpur, Khánpur and Baháwalpur, having completed 3,030 square miles of survey, at a cost of Rs. 11-2-6 per mile.

122. *The Dehli and Hissár Division* party were employed in the Karnál and Dehli districts, and completed during the season an area of 1,117 square miles, at an average cost of Rs. 59-4-6 per mile.

123. SETTLEMENTS.—Settlement operations were in progress throughout the year in the districts of Dehli, Gurgáon, Karnál, Montgomery, Hazára, Pesháwar, Bannú, Derah Ismail Khán, Derah Gházi Khán, the Unah Circle of the Hoshiárpur district, and the Mukhtsar and Mamdot Pergunnahs of the Fírozpur district. Of these, the settlements in Hazára, Pesháwar, Bannú, Derah Ismail Khán and Derah Gházi Khán are first regular settlements, while the remainder are revised regular settlements. Settlement operations have also been commenced during the current year in the districts of Multán, Rohtak and Muzaffargarh. The first two of these settlements are revised regular settlements; that of Muzaffargarh is a first regular settlement.

124. The number of original judicial cases disposed of in the various settlement courts during the year was as follows:—

Suits for rights in land	8,967
Rent suits and suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act	2,102
TOTAL	11,069

125. The number of appeals from the decisions of the settlement courts of first instance disposed of during the year was 1,319. Of these, 58 were rejected at the first hearing, 237 were remanded for further enquiry, 253 were decreed in favor of the appellant, and 771 in favor of the respondent.

126. The progress made during the year in the several settlements was as follows:—

Dehli.—This settlement was commenced towards the close of 1871-72. The expenditure on it since its commencement had amounted to Rs. 66,675. The boundary work was nearly all completed during the year under report, and about half the statements of rights and holdings were prepared. The measurement work accomplished was small.

Gurgáon.—This settlement was commenced with that of Dehli. The cost hitherto has been Rs. 54,440. About one-half the boundary work was completed during the year, and one-fourth of the measurement work. Of the statements of rights and holdings, two-thirds were prepared.

Karnál.—This settlement was commenced with the Dehli and Gurgáon settlements. Rs. 30,525 have been hitherto expended on it. The boundary work has been completed, and about one-fifth of the

measurement work has been disposed of. Two-thirds of the statements of rights and holdings have been prepared.

Unah.—Settlement operations were concluded in this circle during the year. The total cost of the revision of settlement, which was commenced in April 1869, has been Rs. 1,31,014. There has been no revision of assessment, as the former term of settlement does not expire till 1882.

Mukhtsar and Mamdot.—The settlement work in these tracts was almost completed during the year. Only the distribution of a few assessments remained. The revised assessments, which in Mukhtsar are 56 per cent., and in Mamdot 42 per cent., in excess of the former assessments, have been readily accepted by the people for 30 years. The total cost of this settlement, since its commencement in 1868, has been Rs. 54,757.

Montgomery.—The settlement work in this district was completed during the year, with the exception of the announcement and distribution of the new assessments in two parganas. Since the close of the year, the assessments of all the parganas have been renewed and sanctioned for twenty years. A noticeable feature in the settlement of this district is the introduction of a new system of assessing lands irrigated by inundation canals, whereby a differential crop-rate, including the "owners'" and "occupiers'" rate of the Canal Act, is leviable after annual measurement only in the event of the crop ripening. The system has been adopted, owing to (1) the impossibility of cultivation in these parts without irrigation, and (2) the uncertainty of irrigation by inundation canals. The revenue demand is thus adjusted yearly according to the extent of land irrigated, and the agriculturist is relieved from the necessity of paying revenue when his crop fails. The result of the new assessment is an estimated increase of revenue of Rs. 58,838. The total expenditure on this settlement since its commencement in 1868 has been Rs. 2,08,027.

Derah Ghâzi Khân.—This settlement was commenced in April 1869. The expenditure on it hitherto has amounted to Rs. 1,88,149. The work in this district is approaching completion. The revised assessments have been sanctioned, and result in an increase of 37 per cent. in the Government demand, owing to the enormous increase of cultivation since the last settlement. The assessment is a very light one.

Derah Ismail Khân.—This settlement was commenced towards the close of 1871-72. Rs. 52,915 have been expended hitherto on it. Two-thirds of the boundary work and one-half the measurement

work have been completed, and more than half the preliminary statements of rights and holdings have been prepared.

Bannú.—This settlement was commenced at the same time as that of Derah Ismail Khán, and has cost hitherto Rs. 44,742. One-half the boundary work and more than one-third of the measurements have been completed.

Peshâwar.—The expenditure on this settlement, which was commenced in April 1869, has been Rs. 3,96,378. The work is approaching completion. The new assessments of four out of five tahsils have been sanctioned for 20 years, and announced, and show an increase of Rs. 39,000, but are still very light. All border villages have been assessed at exceptionally low rates.

Hazára.—The new assessments have been announced and distributed, and the settlement work in this district will be shortly concluded. The assessment is 35 per cent. in excess of the last summary assessment, but is fully warranted by the enormous increase of wealth and cultivation which has taken place since the last settlement; it is still exceptionally light, and the new demand has been collected without the slightest difficulty. The preparation of the "record of rights" in this frontier district was a formidable undertaking, but it has been well-nigh completed, in an able manner, by Captain Wace, Settlement Officer. By thus reducing to order the chaos of uncertain rights and liabilities which heretofore existed, Captain Wace has effected an important work, and done much to secure continued peace and prosperity in this part of the border. The expenditure on this settlement, which was commenced in May 1868, has been Rs. 2,77,217.

127. GOVERNMENT ESTATES.—This heading, which has recently been prescribed by the Government of India, may include two distinct classes of estates :—

First, estates, the proprietary right in which is vested in the Government;

Secondly, estates, the proprietary right in which is in private hands, but in which the Government collects its revenue directly from the cultivators.

Full information regarding the first class is not at present available, but will be supplied in next report.

128. Of the second class there are 85 villages in the Punjab under direct management, the principal being in the Koláchi parganna of

the Derah Ismail Khán district. They are situated in the following districts :—

Derah Ismail Khán	58
Bannú	14
Kohát	11
Pesháwar	1
Montgomery	1

The Land Revenue demand, which is fixed chiefly according to a share of the produce, was for the year under report Rs. 80,819, or rather less than the average of previous years.

129. WARDS' ESTATES.—There are 29 estates in the Punjab under the Court of Wards, situated in the following districts :—

Ambálah	8
Jálandhar	4
Hoshiárpur	5
Kángra	2
Amritsar	5
Lahore	1
Fírozpur	1
Gujránwálah	1
Gujrát	1
Derah Ghází Khán	1

130. The principal wards are :—

Sardár Bakshísh Singh, adopted son and heir of the late Sardár Shamsher Singh, Sindhánwála, of Rájah Sánsi, in the Amritsar district ;—age 10 years ;—annual income of estate, Rs. 1,63,000. This young Chief is under the guardianship of his natural father, Sardár Thákur Singh, Sindhánwála.

Rájah Jai Chand, son of the late Rájah Partáb Chand, of Lambagráon, in the Kángra district ;—age 11 years ;—income of estate, Rs. 38,500 per annum. Is being instructed by a private tutor.

Sardár Jíwan Singh, son of the late Sardár Sheo Kirpál Singh, of Shahzádpur, in the Ambálah district ;—age 13 years ;—income of estate, Rs. 30,000 per annum. Is being educated at the Ambálah Wards' School.

Sardár Tára Singh, son of the late Sardár Jaswant Singh, of Bharâli, in the Ambálah district ;—age 13 years ;—income of estate Rs. 15,000 per annum. Is being educated at the Ambálah Wards' School.

Bahádur Khán, son of the late Ghulám Haidar, Khosa, of Bátil, in the Derah Ghází Khán district ;—age 11 years ;—income of estate, Rs. 9,000 per annum. He is under the guardianship of the Tahsíldár, and attends the Zila School.

Rai Dalíp Singh, son of the late Rai Gián Singh, of Kulu, in the Kángra district;—age 11 years;—income of estate, Rs. 8,500 per annum. Under a private tutor.

Sardár Harnám Singh, son of the late Fatteh Singh, of Moro, in the Jálandhár district;—age 13 years;—income of estate, Rs. 6,500 per annum. At the Wards' School at Ambálah.

The remaining estates are mostly small; none have an annual income of Rs. 5,000.

131. The total income from estates under the Court of Wards during 1872-73 was Rs. 3,24,763, made up as follows:—

Land Revenue in cash	Rs. 2,78,530
Ditto in kind	" 13,707
Interest on Government securities ...	" 1,577
Rent from tenants	" 11,041
Rent of houses	" 3,981
Other income	" 15,927

The expenditure was—

Government revenue	Rs. 13,387
Management	" 19,322
Personal expenses of wards, ordinary ...	" 50,753
Ditto special ...	" 17,114
Law expenses	" 839
Education	" 7,122
Payment of debts	" 8,320
Wards' rate	" 3,594
Miscellaneous	" 16,953
	Rs. 1,37,404
Add money invested	" 13,207
TOTAL	Rs. 1,50,611

The total assets of the estates at the end of the year are reported to have been Rs. 3,63,846, and the unpaid liabilities only Rs. 6,087.

132. TRANSFERS OF LAND.—The usual register of transfers is given in Appendix No 9. The transfers for the last two years were as follows:—

	1871-72.		1872-73.	
	Number.	Average area in acres.	Number.	Average area in acres.
By voluntary sale or gift... ...	14,373	17	8,558	27
By compulsory sale	166	94	213	35
By inheritance	52,146	16	55,546	13
TOTAL ...	66,685	17	64,317	15

Thus, while the transfers by inheritance have increased, there has been a still larger decrease in voluntary sales and gifts; so that on the whole there has been a decrease of transfers of land in 1872-73. The transfers by compulsory process increased in number by 28 per cent., but the amount of land transferred was less than in 1871-72, and is insignificant compared with the amount voluntarily transferred.

133. Of the voluntary transfers, the largest number, with reference to the nature of the holdings, was in the following classes :—

	Number.	Average area in acres.
Intermediate holders of a transferable character ...	2,943	21
Holdings of proprietary cultivators	2,746	33
Villages owned by cultivating communities... ...	1,127	37
Shares in ditto ditto	944	14

The item "villages owned by cultivating communities" seems to require remark. The number of voluntary sales and gifts of this class is given as 1,127, with an average area of only 37 acres; from this it would appear that in most districts, at all events, neither the number of villages so transferred nor their area has been shown, but holdings situated in such villages, and the average areas of each holding.

134. Of the compulsory sales, 105 were holdings of proprietary cultivators, with an average area of 92 acres; and 50 were shares in small zamíndárís, with areas averaging 31 acres.

135. Of the transfers by inheritance, about 38 per cent. were holdings of proprietary cultivators.

136. LAND REVENUE.—The usual Statement will be found in Appendix No. 10.

137. *Assessments.*—The demand on account of land regularly brought on to the Revenue-roll, rose from Rs. 1,87,64,491 in 1871-72, to Rs. 1,88,47,364 in 1872-73, making an increase of Rs. 82,873. The changes producing this result were as follow :—

	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lapse or grant of revenue-free estates ...	56,095	928	+ 46,814
Revision of assessments ...	1,654	3,005	− 1,351
Alluvion and diluvion ...	1,05,773	68,707	+ 37,066
Assessment of wastes ...	3,260	...	+ 3,260
Progressive assessments ...	1,663	...	+ 1,663
Other items ...	3,463	8,042	− 4,579
TOTAL ...	1,71,908	89,035	+ 82,873

The increase is due chiefly to the large lapses of revenue-free grants, and to the considerable excess of alluvion over diluvion.

The amount granted for life or lives is gradually being reduced by lapses, and, in addition to the amount shown above, further lapses, amounting to Rs. 1,36,577, not yet brought on to the Revenue-roll, are shown as fluctuating revenue. Under this head is also included a sum of Rs. 77,154 on account of revision of assessment, the new assessments sanctioned in the Settlement Department not having yet been included in the fixed Revenue-roll. Further increases will accrue during the current year from enhanced assessments lately sanctioned.

138. *Collections.*—The gross amount collected during the past two years was as follows :—

	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.
Regular land revenue	1,85,93,692	1,88,65,063
Tributes	2,86,299	2,80,465
Miscellaneous	11,16,228	12,34,663
TOTAL ...	1,99,96,219	2,03,80,191

The total of over two millions sterling realized in 1872-73 is larger than has ever yet been reached.

139. The collections of fixed Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 1,87,39,989, or 99 per cent. of the demand for 1872-73, and Rs. 1,26,074 on account of balances of previous years, making a total of Rs. 1,88,65,063.

140. The heading of Tribute calls for no remark. The demand was realized in full.

141. The following is the detail of Miscellaneous Land Revenue for the past two years :—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fluctuating revenue, *viz.*, from lands summarily assessed, and not brought on the Revenue-roll ...	2,20,322	3,68,926	+ 1,48,604
Water-advantage revenue ...	1,83,130	2,18,969	+ 35,839
Grazing dues ...	4,47,941	4,36,324	− 11,617
Sale proceeds of fuel ...	50,070	59,558	+ 9,488
Leases of gardens and groves ...	15,954	16,039	+ 85
Tax on manufacture of barilla ...	37,093	27,114	− 9,979
Tax on fisheries ...	7,840	8,015	+ 175
Miscellaneous items ...	76,906	63,255	− 13,651
	10,39,256	11,98,200	+ 1,58,944
Add collections on account of previous years ...	76,972	36,413	− 40,509
TOTAL ...	11,16,228	12,34,663	+ 1,18,435

The increase in fluctuating revenue is chiefly made up of lapses of revenue-free grants and revision of assessments, as already noticed.

The water-advantage revenue, which is taken from lands irrigated by the Bárí Doáb Canal, was collected from the three districts affected as follows :—

Gurdáspur	Rs.	35,540
Amritsar	,,	1,01,685
Lahore	,,	81,744
TOTAL	Rs.	2,18,969

The old arrears have been for the most part collected ; the balances of these arrears have been remitted, so that after the present year the collections will be for the current demand only. Grazing dues show a slight decrease, owing to the transfer of *rakh* lands to the Forest Department. For the same reason the sale proceeds of fuel do not form so important an item of Miscellaneous Land Revenue as formerly.

142. *Balances.*—The outstanding balances at the close of 1872-73 amounted to Rs. 2,17,793, made up as follows :—

Regular Land Revenue of years prior to 1872-73,	Rs.	48,649
Ditto of 1872-73	,,	1,08,375
Miscellaneous Land Revenue	,,	60,769
TOTAL	Rs.	2,17,793

Of the Regular Revenue balances, Rs. 46,432 were in train of liquidation, Rs. 53,033 were doubtful or undetermined, Rs. 13,538 were irrecoverable, and Rs. 44,021 were nominal. The irrecoverable amount is chiefly in the districts of Kohát, Bannú, Sháhpur and Montgomery.

143. Altogether the Land Revenue Administration of 1872-73, considering the large collections and the small balances, may be pronounced very satisfactory.

144. *Takkávi Advances.*—The advances made to agriculturists during the year under the Land Improvement Act, No. XXVI. of 1871, amounted to Rs. 1,20,261, which is a little less than the previous year ; the largest advances were made in the Rohtak, Montgomery and Pesháwar districts. Of the advances, repayment of which was due up to the end of the year, *viz.*, Rs. 3,19,538, there was collected Rs. 2,57,018, the remainder being chiefly in the Sirsa district, where a postponement of the collection was sanctioned in consequence of the impoverished state of the people after several years of drought.

145. Local Cesses.—These are contributions levied over and above the Imperial Revenue demand, either under special acts, or in virtue of agreements at the time of settlement, or in accordance with long-standing usage, and spent on objects immediately benefiting the district or village from which they are raised.

146. They are comprised in the following list :—

(1).—*Patwárí Cess.*—This is a contribution levied in the form of a percentage on Land Revenue, at various rates, for the support of the *patwárí*—an official essential to the prosperity of village communities, discharging the functions of accountant, surveyor, and registrar of crops cultivated, mutations of proprietorship and tenancy, &c., and general local referee.

(2).—*Lambardárí Cess.*—A fee of 5 per cent. on Land Revenue collections, payable to village headmen in remuneration for their agency in collecting and paying in the revenue, and for acting as representatives of the village communities in their transactions with the Government.

(3).—*Chaukidárí Cess.*—A contribution levied, generally in the form of a house-assessment, from non-agriculturists as well as agriculturists, for the support of village watchmen.

The above three cesses are not paid into the Government treasury, but are realized at prescribed rates by the village headmen and paid to or appropriated by the recipients. They are not properly taxes, but regulated payments to village officials for services performed.

(4).—*District Dák Cess.*—A contribution of ½ per cent. on Land Revenue, expended on keeping up postal communication in the interior of districts on lines of road not traversed by the Imperial post; but when a line of postal communication, supported by the Dák Cess, promises to become self-supporting, it is absorbed into the Imperial post. The cess is at present levied in 16 districts only.

(5).—*Educational Cess.*—A contribution of 1 per cent. on Land Revenue for support of village schools.

(6).—*Road Cess.*—A contribution of 1 per cent. on Land Revenue, for keeping up district roads between the head-quarters stations and the villages in the interior. Under native rulers, the duty of keeping up such communica-

tion is obligatory upon the villages, and is usually effected by forced labor. In British territory, the obligation is commuted for a money payment, and forced labor is abolished.

(7).—*Local Rates Cess.*—A contribution falling practically at the rate of one anna in the rupee on Land Revenue, levied under the provisions of Act XX. of 1871, with a view partly of supplementing the deficiency caused by reduced allotments from the Imperial Revenues under the Decentralization Resolution, and partly to supply funds to meet the increasing demand for roads, schools, hospitals, and other local works calculated to promote the public health, comfort and convenience.

The receipts from the three sources last mentioned, *viz.*, the *Educational Cess, Road Cess* and *Local Rates Cess,* are paid, in the first instance, into a general fund ; from this fund allotments are made to each district in proportion to its contributions, after deducting charges more conveniently dealt with provincially, such as fixed contributions towards the cost of central controlling establishments, the pay of existing educational or hospital establishments, &c. ; and the balance is placed at the disposal of district committees composed of the principal district officials and selected agricultural notables from all parts of the district. During the year 1872-73, rules were drawn up defining clearly the powers, duties and procedure of these committees ; and during the current year sums aggregating Rs. 20,00,000 have been allotted to the several committees for expenditure during 1873-74. The rules give the committees as wide powers as possible consistent with reasonable precaution against extravagant or ill-judged expenditure ; and a copy is appended as a Supplement to this Report.

147. The total amount levied during 1872-73 on account of the four cesses properly so called, the Dâk Cess, Educational Cess, Road Cess and Local Rates Cess, was in round numbers Rs. 19,22,000, and fell at the annual average rate of 3 annas only (or $4\frac{1}{2}d.$) per head of the agricultural population. In return for this very moderate contribution the agriculturists received the following benefits :—Nearly 19,000 miles of road were kept in repair, and many hundreds of miles of road were improved or newly made ; 110 hospitals and dispensaries and 1,042 village schools were maintained ; postal communication was kept up on lines not reached by the imperial post ; sarais, public wells, and other works of public improvement were constructed ; and a considerable sum remains at the disposal of the committees for future public improvements.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.—The Punjab Government has no local legislature. The Lieutenant-Governor can submit draft Bills for the consideration of the Legislative Council of the Government of India, and he can propose drafts of Regulations to the Governor-General in Council for the peace and government of any districts to which the provisions of the Act XXXIII. Victoria, Chapter 3, have been extended by the Secretary of State for India, and such Regulations, if approved by the Governor-General in Council, acquire the force of law. At present the Act has been extended to the frontier districts comprised in the Pesháwar and Derajất divisions, and to the Trans-Himalayan pergunnah of Spiti, an outlying tract of the Kángra district.

149. COURSE OF LEGISLATURE.—In 1872-73, four Acts having exclusive reference to the Punjab were passed by the Supreme Legislature, namely :—

(1).—An Act (No. XXV. of 1872) to give the force of law to certain Rules relating to Salt in the Punjab. This Act has revived and continued, with some modifications, pending the passage of an Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Inland Customs, certain Rules for the realization and protection of the revenue derived from the Salt Mines in the Sind Ságar Doáb and at Kálábágh, which were prepared by the late Board of Administration for the Affairs of the Punjab, and were approved by the Governor-General in May 1851. These Rules received the force of law under the Indian Councils' Act, 1861, but were repealed by the Punjab Laws' Act, 1872, with effect from the 1st June 1872, in expectation of the Inland Customs Bill being passed by that date. As, however, such Bill had not then passed, it became necessary to revive temporarily the former local Rules.

(2).—The Punjab Opium Law Amendment Act (No. XXVI. of 1872). This Act removes, as regards opium grown in those districts of the Punjab where an acreage duty

is levied on the cultivation of the poppy, the restrictions which the Excise Act, 1871, placed on the sale or possession of such opium by persons other than licensed vendors.

(3).—The Punjab Municipal Act (No. IV. of 1873), providing for the appointment of Municipal Committees in towns in the Punjab, and for police, conservancy, local improvements and education in such towns, and for the levying of rates and taxes therein. This Act differs in no particular materially from the former Municipal Act (No. XV. of 1867), which was enacted for five years, and extended for one year by Act II. of 1872. Provision is made in the present Act for the control of taxation by the Government of India, which the former Act did not contain, and certain alterations have been made which the experience gained in the working of Act XV. of 1867 showed to be necessary.

(4).—The Punjab Appeals' Act (No. IX. of 1873). This Act has re-enacted the provisions of the Punjab Appeals' Act, No. VII. of 1868, which expired on the 30th April 1873, without any period being prescribed for the continuance of the new Act.

150. Of the remaining Acts passed by the Supreme Legislature during the year under report, the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act (No. VIII. of 1873) affects the Punjab in common with the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Central Provinces. The Punjab Canal and Drainage Act (No. XXX. of 1871) was noticed in last year's Report. The sections of that Act which provided that, under certain circumstances and conditions, water-rates might be imposed on lands which, although irrigable, were not irrigated, were disapproved by the Secretary of State, who desired that the Act should be re-considered, and made applicable, if possible, to the whole of Northern India. This has been effected by passing a new Act, which, omitting the clauses of Act XXX. of 1871 which were disallowed by the Home Government, has reproduced, with a few alterations, its remaining provisions, and is applicable to the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Central Provinces, as well as to the Punjab.

151. Two sets of Regulations, submitted by the Lieutenant-Governor under the provisions of the Act XXXIII. Victoria, Chapter 3, Section 1, were approved by the Governor-General in Council during the year, and acquired accordingly the force of law, namely:—

(1).—The Spiti Regulation, 1873, empowering the Nono of Spiti to enquire into offences committed in the Per-

gunnah of Spiti, and defining his powers of punishment.

(2).—Rules for the conservancy of trees and forest lands in Hazára, in supersession of the rules on this subject published in January 1872.

152. Rules were made during the year on various subjects dealt with in the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1871. Rules were also made under the Court Fees' Act, 1870, regarding the supply and the keeping accounts of stamps used under the Act; under the European Vagrancy Act, 1869, for the guidance of Officers in matters connected with its enforcement, and for the management and discipline of vagrants; under the Land Improvement Act, 1871; under the Pensions' Act, 1871; and under the Criminal Tribes' Act, 1871.

153. POLICE.—*Organization.*—The Police Force of the Province is divided into two bodies, namely, the Trans-Indus Police, including the 6 districts of the Pesháwar and Deraját divisions, and the Cis-Indus Police, comprising the remaining 26 districts of the Province. The Cis-Indus Police is organized under Act V. of 1861. The whole force is under the direction of an Inspector-General (who is also *ex-officio* an Under-Secretary to the Government), assisted by three Deputy Inspectors-General. The force in each district is under the control of a European Officer (aided in most cases by a European Assistant), whose whole time is devoted to police duties, which he carries on under the general control of the Deputy Commissioner. There is also a special Railway Police, under the control of an Assistant Inspector-General.

154. The regulations for the peace and government of the Trans-Indus districts which were promulgated by the Government of India in January 1872, provide for the extension of the Police Act, No. V. of 1861, to these districts, at the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor, subject to certain limitations, namely, that only such portion of the duties of the Inspector-General of Police as relate to inspection, pay, and clothing, shall be performed by the Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, all other duties belonging to the Inspector-General being performed by the Commissioner of the Division, and that Deputy Commissioners shall be *ex-officio* Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, within the limits of their respective districts, without any prejudice to their exercise of all the powers of a Magistrate. The Act has with such limitations been recently extended to all the six frontier districts, but in Hazára and Kohát the Deputy Commissioner has for the present been appointed to perform the duties of District Superintendent in addition to those of Deputy Inspector-General. In the remaining districts, District Superintendents have been appointed.

155. *Strength and Cost.*—The total strength of the Police Force during the year 1871 was 20,194. The strength of the several grades was as follows :—

Inspector-General	1
Deputy Inspector-General	3
District Superintendents	28*
Assistant Superintendents	24
Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards ...	48
Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 ...	487
Men { Mounted	1,389
Men { Foot	18,214

Of this number 57 were Europeans, 10 Eurasians, and the remainder Natives. Among the superior officers, 3 Assistant District Superintendents were natives of Upper India.

Classifying under the head of religion, 67 officers and 10 men were Christians, 271 officers and 10,508 men Muhammadans, 81 officers and 3,390 men Sikhs, and 149 officers and 5,594 men Hindus.

156. The total cost of the Police was Rs. 29,52,949, of which Rs. 24,77,743 were defrayed from the Imperial Grant for Provincial Services, and Rs. 4,75,206 from Municipal Funds and other sources. There was one policeman to every 1,246 persons, and to an area of seven square miles. The average cost of Imperial and Municipal Police per head of population was a little less than two annas and a half, or $3\frac{3}{4}d.$

157. *State of Crime.*—The total number of offences cognizable by the Police reported to have been committed during the year 1872 amounted to 44,451, being an increase of 82 over 1871, and of 3,203 over 1870. The following table shows all such cases which occurred during the three years, grouped under six headings :—

Class of Crime.	Number of Offences reported.		
	In 1870.	In 1871.	In 1872.
I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice ...	812	831	830
II.—Serious offences against the person ...	2,019	2,321	2,282
III.—Serious offences against property ...	10,422	10,406	10,345
IV.—Minor offences against the person ...	613	831	461
V.—Minor offences against property ...	22,166	22,685	22,137
VI.—Other offences not specified above ...	5,216	7,287	8,396
Total ...	41,248	44,369	44,451

* Including the Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police, and the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General.

158. Of the cases under Class I., 497 were cases of rioting. Of those under Class II., 358 were cases of murder,* against 318 in the previous year; 55 of attempt at murder, against 61 in the previous year; 130 of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, against 152 in the previous year; 134 of rape and 82 of unnatural offences, against 154 and 110 in the previous year; 182 of attempt at or abetment of suicide, against 198 in the previous year; 478 of causing grievous hurt, against 498 in the previous year; and 205 of kidnapping or abduction, against 166 in the previous year. The remaining cases under this class were of exposure of infants, causing hurt, using criminal force to public servants, women, &c. Of cases under Class III., 51 were dacoities, against 75 in the previous year; 382 were robberies, against 335 in the previous year; 226 were serious cases of mischief, against 246 in the previous year; and 9,675 were cases of house-breaking or lurking house-trespass, against 9,747 in the previous year. Of cases under Class IV., 274 were cases of hurt, and 174 of wrongful restraint, against 557 and 248 in the previous year. Of cases under Class V., 2,796 were cases of lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, against 2,940 in the previous year; 5,272 were cattle-thefts, and 10,518 other thefts, against 5,185 and 10,951 in the previous year; and 2,747 were cases of receiving stolen property, against 2,825 in the previous year. Of cases under Class VI., 5,433 were cases of nuisance, 1,878 of vagrancy and bad livelihood, and 263 of gambling.

159. *Working of Police.*—In examining the working of the Police the offences falling under Class VI., as above enumerated, are excluded, as this class embraces cases of nuisance, and various offences punishable under special and local laws, and which do not afford fair tests by which to judge the working of the Police.

160. The total number of cognizable cases under Classes I.—V. reported to have occurred during the year amounted to 36,526, in 38 per cent. of which convictions were obtained, as compared with 36 per cent. in 1871, and 39 per cent. in 1870.

Of persons apprehended in the above cases, numbering 36,587, 64·7 per cent. were prosecuted to a conviction, against 65·5 per cent. in 1871 and 65·8 per cent. in 1870.

The value of property stolen during the year amounted to Rs. 10,11,759, 41·7 per cent. of which was recovered by the Police, against 39 per cent. recovered in 1871, and 38 per cent. in 1870.

161. *Miscellaneous.*—The conduct of the Police Force during the year under review was satisfactory. 228 men of all ranks, or 1·1 per cent. of the whole force, were punished judicially, as compared with 1·2

* (102 of which occurred in the Peshâwar district alone.)

per cent. in the previous year; and 2,134 men, or 10·6 per cent., were punished departmentally, as compared with 12·2 per cent. in the previous year.

162. The number of casualties during the year from all causes, deaths, desertions, discharges, dismissals, resignations, and retirements on pension or gratuity, amounted to 2,134, or 10·6 per cent. on the strength of the force.

163. The force was armed as follows:—

	Men.
With fire-arms	8,696
With swords only, or swords and batons ...	10,813
With batons only	467

164. The number of persons who escaped from police custody was 50, of whom 38 were re-captured.

165. The number of wild animals killed during the year, for whose destruction rewards were paid, was 2,861, and the sums paid as rewards amounted to Rs. 7,597. The number of persons reported to have been killed or injured by wild beasts during the year was 48.

166. ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—*Magisterial Courts.*—The number of cases brought to trial in the Magisterial Courts during the year was 62,978, involving 128,024 persons, of whom 27,560 were arraigned for non-bailable and 100,464 for bailable offences.

167. Of the cases brought to trial, 666 were disposed of by Deputy Commissioners exercising enhanced powers under Sections 445A. and 445B. of the old Code of Criminal Procedure, and 2,243 by Deputy Commissioners in exercise of their powers as Magistrates of districts, making in all 4·6 per cent. of the total work disposed of; 10,016 cases, or 16 per cent. of the whole, were disposed of by Assistant Commissioners; 13,809, or 22 per cent., by Extra Assistant Commissioners; 16,431, or 26·1 per cent., by Tahsíldárs; 7,875, or 12·2 per cent., by Naib Tahsíldars; 3,583, or 5·7 per cent., by Cantonment Magistrates; 3,483, or 5·5 per cent., by Boards of Honorary Magistrates; and 3,133, or 5 per cent., by Jágirdár Magistrates. The remaining 1,681 cases were disposed of by Small Cause Court Judges, Municipal Commissioners, Jail Officers, and Officers of the Canal, Customs and Forest Departments invested with limited magisterial powers.

168. Of the 27,560 persons brought to trial for non-bailable offences, 65 per cent. were convicted or committed to the Sessions, as compared with 64 per cent. in the previous year, and 66 per cent. in 1870; and of the 100,464 persons brought to trial for bailable offences, 50 per cent. were convicted, being the same proportion as in the previous year.

169. The average duration of trials in the Magistrates' Courts was eight days.

170. The number of persons called upon to enter into recognizances or to give security to keep the peace was 3,845, against 4,141 in the previous year; and the number of persons required to find security for good behaviour was 1,890, as compared with 1,768 in the previous year.

171. The number of persons called upon to show cause why they should not maintain their wives or children was 1,773. An order of maintenance was passed in 20 per cent. of these cases. Cases of this description are frequently compromised after being brought into Court, or, where not compromised, it is often shown that the wife is leading an immoral life, or refuses, without just cause, to live with her husband. Hence the small proportion of orders for maintenance passed.

172. The number of witnesses examined in the Magisterial Courts during the year was 175,267. Of these, 146,095 were detained for only one day, 19,976 for two days, 5,336 for three days, 2,208 for four days, and the rest for longer periods.

173. *Sessions Courts.*—The number of Sessions cases disposed of in Commissioners' Courts was 455, involving 966 persons,—39 cases, involving 99 persons, remaining undisposed of at the end of the year.

174. The average duration of trials (reckoning from the date of commitment to that of decision) was 46 days.

175. Of persons tried in the Sessions Courts, 62 per cent. were convicted. The percentage of convictions was highest in the Lahore and Hissár divisions, and lowest in the Dehli and Deraját divisions.

176. *Punishments.*—Of the persons punished during the year by Magistrates and Sessions Courts, 140 were sentenced to death, 98 to transportation for life, and 1 to penal servitude; 14,783 persons were punished with rigorous imprisonment, and 790 with simple imprisonment; 10,272 persons were fined in addition to imprisonment, and 43,093 were fined as a sole punishment; 600 persons were whipped in addition to some other punishment, and 3,388 received stripes as a sole punishment.

177. Of the persons who were punished with rigorous imprisonment, nearly two-thirds received terms not exceeding six months. Only 523 persons, or 3·5 per cent. of the whole number imprisoned, received sentences exceeding two years.

In 34 per cent. of the cases in which a sentence of rigorous imprisonment was passed, confinement in solitary cells was awarded as an additional punishment.

178. The total amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 5,55,933, of which Rs. 3,23,893, or 58 per cent., were realized. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 81,037 was realized on account of fines imposed in previous years.

The average incidence of fine was Rs. 9-8-0. In 1871, it was Rs. 11-12-0, and in 1870, Rs. 12-11-0.

179. Rs. 84,348 were ordered to be paid as compensation to injured persons, of which amount Rs. 44,110 were actually paid. This percentage of recoveries is higher than in any of the previous three years.

180. Of the 3,988 persons whipped, 969 received not more than 10 stripes, 1,715 above 10, but not more than 20 stripes, and 1,304 above 20, but not more than 30 stripes.

181. *Appeals.*—The number of appeals preferred to Magistrates of districts from the decisions of the subordinate Magisterial Courts was 2,287, or 189 less than in the previous year. In 12 per cent. of these cases the appeal was rejected *a limine,* in 53 per cent. the order of the lower Court was upheld, in 14 per cent. it was modified, and in 21 per cent. it was reversed.

182. The number of appeals preferred to Sessions Courts from the decisions of Deputy Commissioners and Magistrates exercising full powers was 3,070, against 3,178 in the previous year. In 10 per cent. of these cases, the appeal was rejected *a limine,* in 73 per cent. the order of the lower court was upheld, in 7 per cent. it was modified, and in 10 per cent. it was reversed.

183. *Chief Court.*—The Chief Court tried 8 cases during the year in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, involving 9 persons, European British subjects. Of the persons tried, 4 were acquitted and 5 convicted—1 of murder, and sentenced to penal servitude for life; 1 of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment; 1 of forgery and cheating, and sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment; 1 of theft, and sentenced to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment; and 1 of voluntarily causing hurt, and sentenced to 1 month's rigorous imprisonment, and Rs. 50 fine.

184. The number of persons whose cases came before the Chief Court for confirmation of sentence of death was 124. Sentence of death was confirmed in the case of 88 persons; in regard to 18 persons it was modified; and 18 persons were acquitted.

185. The number of appeals preferred to the Chief Court during the year was 624, or 120 more than in the previous year. The number of appeals which remained pending from the previous year was 35, so the number which came before the Court for disposal during the year was 659, involving 930 persons. Of these, all but 26 cases were disposed of by the close of the year, at an average duration of 22 days. In 71 per cent. of the cases appealed, the order of the lower Court was not interfered with, in 11 per cent. the order was modified, and in 18 per cent. it was reversed.

186. The Chief Court disposed of 305 cases, involving 620 persons, during the year, as a Court of Revision. In 47 per cent. of these cases the order of the lower Court was confirmed, in 25 per cent. it was modified, and in 28 per cent. reversed or annulled.

187. In addition to the above, 289 petitions of parties, praying for revision of orders from which there was no appeal, were rejected without calling for the files of the cases, and many files were called for by the Chief Court upon perusal of the periodical statements, and inspected, but no action was found necessary.

188. The subjoined table shows at a glance the number of cases which have come before the Criminal Courts of the Punjab from year to year since 1862, when the Indian Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure first came into force :—

YEAR.	Non-bailable Cases.	Bailable Cases.	Total.
1862 ...	12,198	22,051	34,249
1863 ...	10,438	23,600	34,038
1864 ...	12,432	29,927	42,359
1865 ...	13,488	30,935	44,423
1866 ...	13,047	33,710	46,757
1867 ...	13,698	35,705	49,403
1868 ...	16,792	37,677	54,469
1869 ...	19,359	34,822	54,181
1870 ...	17,540	37,799	55,339
1871 ...	17,632	43,964	61,596
1872 ...	17,425	45,553	62,978

189. The history of the criminal administration of the year under report was on the whole creditable to the magistracy, and there was evidence generally of increased care in the conduct of cases and increased attention to procedure. Two points have, however, demanded the serious attention of the administration, namely, the necessity for combined action on the part of District Officers in dealing with bad characters, and for taking measures for securing the infliction of adequate sentences on habitual offenders. Action has already been and is being taken by the Government in regard to both these matters, and every effort is being made for grappling more effectually with the heinous crime of the Province.

190. PRISONS.—*Number and Management of Jails.*—The number of jails in the Punjab in 1872 was 34, being the same as in the previous year. Of these, 2 are central jails, both at Lahore, the one of which contained 2,018, and the other (the Female Penitentiary) 160 prisoners at the close of the year; 3 are divisional jails, those at Ráwalpindi, Multán and Ambálah, and contained respectively 896, 738, and 653 prisoners at the close of the year; 1, at Rúpar, is an extra-mural jail, and contained 498 prisoners at the close of the year; and the remaining 28 are district jails. Of these, 2, those at Montgomery and Amritsar, contained upwards of 500 prisoners at the close of the year; 2, those at Gujránwála and Siálkot, contained between 400 and 500 prisoners; 6, those at Fírozpúr, Pesháwar, Derah Gházi Khán, Derah Ismail Khán, Jhang and Jálandhar, between 300 and 400 prisoners; 8, those at Dehli, Gujrát, Gurdáspúr, Ludiánah, Jhelam, Sirsa, Sháhpúr and Karnál, between 200 and 300 prisoners; 4, those at Rohtak, Hissár, Kohát and Dharmsála, between 100 and 200; and 6, those at Gurgáon, Bannú, Hazára, Hoshiárpúr, Simla and Muzaffargarh, the last 4 of which are nothing more than lock-ups, less than 100. The Lahore Central Jail and Female Penitentiary are under the charge of a special Superintendent, who hitherto has always been a Medical Officer. Most of the remaining jails are under the executive charge of the Civil Surgeon of the station, who receives a special allowance for performing the duties of Superintendent of the jail. In a few jails, where the Civil Surgeon is not in executive charge, one of the District Officers performs the duties of Superintendent. The whole are under the direction and control of an Inspector-General of Prisons.

191. *Accommodation.*—The new jail at Montgomery was almost completed during the year under report, and the Derah Ismail Khán jail was enlarged, and 10 new solitary cells were added to it. At Rúpar, the additional temporary jail, capable of holding 500 prisoners

employed on extra-mural labor, which was commenced in the previous year, was completed. Work was commenced on the new Female, Penitentiary at Lahore, and the construction of a separate lock-up at Pesháwar, a building much wanted, was taken in hand. Additional solitary cells were under construction at the Karnál, Ambálah, Fírozpúr Gujránwála, and Jhang jails.

192. *Jail Population.*—The total jail population during the year amounted to 42,571, as compared with 42,160 in the previous year; and the daily average number of prisoners was 13,538, against 13,443 in 1871. The admissions to jail during the year numbered 28,985, exceeding those in the previous year by 89. Of convicted prisoners, 1,000 were released during the year on appeal, 15,661 on expiry of sentence, 1,689 on payment of fine, 29 on account of sickness, 245 for good conduct, 74 were transported, 8 were sent to a Lunatic Asylum, 7 escaped and were not re-captured, 77 were executed, and 454 died, making in all a total of 19,244.

193. *Health.*—The mortality in the jails of the Punjab during the year, calculated on the daily average strength of the prison population, was 3·54 per cent., being 0·82 per cent. higher than in 1871. It was lower, however, than the average mortality of the urban population of the Province—including under the term "urban" towns of more than 5,000 inhabitants. Of the 454 deaths which occurred, 87 were due to dysentery, 83 to disease of the respiratory system, 82 to remittent and continued fever, 43 to diarrhœa, 40 to cholera, and 37 to intermittent fever. The death-rate was highest in the jails of Amritsar (11·59 per cent.), Pesháwar (7·27), Dehli (6·29), Lahore Central Jail (5·38), and Lahore Female Penitentiary (5·01). In the Fírozpúr, Gujrát and Jhang jails the death-rate was below 1 per cent. At Rúpar the mortality among the prisoners employed on extra-mural labor fell to 3·05 from 8·83 per cent. in the preceding year.

The number of admissions into hospital amounted to 15,672, against 11,194 in 1871. Of these, 9,076 were suffering from intermittent fever, 1,084 from dysentery, 876 from diarrhœa, and 440 from remittent and continued fever.

194. *Conduct and Discipline.*—The number of convicts punished for offences committed in jail was considerably less than in the previous year, being in all 3,430, as compared with 6,098 in 1871. Of these, 15 were punished for criminal offences, such as thefts, attempts to escape, acts of violence, and the like, and 3,415 for breaches of jail discipline.

The proportion of punishments to the daily average number of convicts was, as compared with the previous year—

YEAR.	Males.	Females.
1871 ...	49·14 per cent.	3·93 per cent.
1872 ...	27·43 ,,	8·65 ,,

The decrease of offences occurred chiefly under the head of idleness or negligence at work, these being less by 2,237 than in the previous year.

195. Of the prisoners punished during the year, 2,009 received corporal punishment, 723 were punished with solitary confinement, 106 with confinement in irons, 541 with close confinement and reduction of diet, 30 with hard labor, and 37 with sentences of additional imprisonment. Of the 2,009 prisoners whipped, 861 received less than 10 stripes, 893 between 10 and 20 stripes, and 255 more than 20 stripes.

196. Of prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, 77 per cent. were employed on hard labor, 15 per cent. on medium labor, and 8 per cent. on light labor.

197. Of the total convict population during the year, 9·71 per cent. were re-convicted prisoners, the proportion among males being 9·90 per cent., and among females 4·42. Of these, 67 per cent. had been convicted once previously, 22 per cent. twice previously, and 11 per cent. more than twice. Of re-convictions 44 per cent. were for offences of the same class as those previously committed, and 56 per cent. for offences of a different class.

198. There were 20 escapes during the year,—3 from within jail and 17 from gangs employed on extra-mural labor. Of these 13 were re-captured; 5 convicts were also re-captured who had escaped in previous years. At the close of the year, 27 escaped prisoners were in all at large, including those who had escaped in previous years.

199. *Juvenile Prisoners.*—The number of juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age in the various jails of the Province during the year was 354, being 75 less than in the previous year. The decrease is attributable to Magistrates having resorted to whipping more than formerly as a punishment for this class of convicts.

200. *Education.*—Out of the daily average number of prisoners in jail, 33 per cent. were under instruction. Of prisoners admitted into jail during the year, 191 were able to read and write well, and 399 to read or write a little. None of the remaining prisoners admitted (including all the female prisoners received during the year) could read or write at all. As regards the progress made in the instruction of prisoners, 1,102 males and 7 females are stated to have learnt to read and write well while in jail, and 6,219 males and 88 females to have made some slight progress.

201. *Manufactory Profits and Value of Convict Labor.*—The following statement exhibits the value of the prisoners' labor during the year as compared with the previous year:—

	1872.	1871.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cash profits on jail manufactures	91,967	... 87,191
Earnings of prisoners employed on extra-mural work at Rúpar	15,186	... 18,624
Value of prisoners' labor employed in constructing or repairing jail buildings...	72,887	... 89,235
Value of prisoners' labor employed on roads, &c., by the Public Works Department or by Municipalities	10,559	... 9,137
Value of prisoners' labor in grinding wheat, making clothing, &c., for prison use	34,363	... 40,663
Estimated value of convict labor employed on menial jail duties	63,551	... 65,462
Value of vegetables grown in jail gardens ...	11,240	... 11,561
TOTAL ...	2,99,753	... 3,22,874

The average monthly earnings of each prisoner employed in the jail manufactories was Rs. 1-10-0 as compared with Rs. 1-11-0 in the previous year, and of each prisoner employed in some of the other ways above mentioned Rs. 1-9-0 as compared with Rs. 2-6-0 in 1871.

202. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on jails during the year amounted to Rs. 7,45,593 against Rs. 7,68,712 in the previous year. Of this sum, Rs. 88,344 were expended on new jails, and on additions, alterations and repairs of jail buildings, and Rs. 6,57,249 on the maintenance and guarding of the prisoners, against Rs. 6,55,554 in the previous year. The cost for rations was 14 annas per head more than in 1871, owing to a rise in the price of food grains, and to an increased diet having been allowed to the prisoners at Rúpar. The cost for fixed establishments decreased by three annas a head; that for hospital charges increased by five annas a head; and contingencies by Rs. 1-4-0 a head. The increase under these last two

heads is due to the prevalence of sickness in some of the jails. The total average cost of each prisoner throughout the Province for the year was Rs. 49-12-11, against Rs. 48-15-7 in the previous year.

203. *Prisoner officials.*—The number of prisoner officials employed during the year was 1,019 males, or 8·18 per cent. on the daily average number of male convicts, and 10 females, or 2·7 per cent. on the daily average female convict population. Of the males, 495 were employed as warders, 304 as work-overseers, 205 as intra-mural guards, and 15 as extra-mural guards ; and of the females, 6 as warders, 1 as work-overseer, and 3 as intra-mural guards. Of the prisoners appointed to these posts, 429 had been in jail for periods under two years, 358 over two years, and 242 over five years. Those who had been in jail under two years were employed almost entirely at the small jails, where only short-term prisoners are kept. Of the convicts employed, 521 had under one year of sentence to run, 267 under two years, 203 under five years, and 39 had more than five years, unexpired. The number of prisoner officials punished during the year was 155,—122 by being reduced, and 33 in other ways.

204. *Ticket-of-leave system.*—This system, which was described in last year's report, was in force during the year at the Lahore Central Jail and the Female Penitentiary. At the close of the year there were at the Central Jail 30 prisoners in the first stage, 12 in the second stage, and 20 on release ; and at the Female Penitentiary, 7 in the first stage, 3 in the second stage, and 4 on release. No unfavourable report was received of any prisoner who had been released from jail on ticket-of-leave.

205. *Lahore Thaggi School of Industry.*—The number of inmates in this institution at the close of the year 1872 was 112, consisting of 22 approvers, 26 women, 33 boys, and 31 girls. Three births occurred during the year, and 5 deaths,—4 among the aged approvers, and 1 child.

The expenditure for the year, as compared with that of the previous year, was as follows :—

	1872.	1871.
	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance allowance of approvers ...	1,514	1,537
Police guard	624	624
Fixed establishment...	2,472	2,472
Clothing	134	213
Repairs	17	22
Miscellaneous	195	164
TOTAL ...	4,956	5,032

The average cost of each approver was Rs. 193-11-3, against Rs. 185-3-9 in the previous year. This increase is owing to the diminution (caused by deaths) in the number of approvers, while no corresponding reduction was practicable in the strength of the police guard and the fixed establishment.

206. The inmates of this institution are employed in tent-making, with the exception of the younger children, who receive instruction in reading and writing. The manufactory profits amounted during the year to Rs. 4,942,—the cost of raw material being Rs. 26,603, and the receipts from sale of tents Rs. 31,545. In 1871 the profits amounted to Rs. 10,484, but the demand for tents was exceptionally large in that year, and 291 tents were sold as compared with 164 in the year under report. There were tents and raw material in hand at the close of the year of the value of Rs. 4,285. Notice was taken in last year's report of the inferior quality of the tents supplied from the Thaggi School. To remedy these defects, the services of a skilled tent-maker were obtained from Fattehgarh, and this has resulted in a considerable improvement having been effected in the manufacture of the tents supplied during the past year.

207. Civil Justice.—*Original Suits.*—The number of civil suits instituted in the courts of the Punjab during the year 1872 (exclusive of suits connected with land, or the rent, revenue, or produce thereof, instituted in the courts of Settlement Officers in those districts where a settlement of Land Revenue was in progress) amounted to 217,956, being a small decrease of 969 upon the institutions of the previous year. The decreases occurred in 17 of the 32 districts of the Province, and were largest in the districts of Derah Ismail Khán, Sháhpúr, Montgomery, Karnál and Lahore, ranging from 13 per cent. in Derah Ismail Khán to 10 per cent. in Lahore. On the other hand, the number of institutions increased in the Gurgáon district by 35 per cent. over the previous year, in the Kángra and Hazára districts by 14 per cent., and in the Gujrát district by 10 per cent. No satisfactory explanation is forthcoming of either the decrease in litigation in the former mentioned districts, or the increase in the latter.

208. As might be anticipated from their greater wealth and population, the districts in which litigation is largest are Siálkot, Hoshiárpúr, Amritsar, Lahore, Jálandhar and Gurdáspur. The number of cases for disposal during the year under report in each of the two first-named of these districts exceeded 19,000.

72-73

209. The following table shows the number of institutions in the various civil courts of the Punjab during the past five years :—

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Ordinary Civil Courts (District and Tahsil) ...	124,866	130,712	168,032	177,542	177,250
District Small Cause Courts ...	27,162	26,115	30,628	35,376	34,276
Cantonment Small Cause Courts ...	7,522	7,768	6,946	6,007	6,430
TOTAL ...	159,550	164,595	205,606	218,925	217,956

210. Regarding the amount of litigation in the Punjab the Lieutenant-Governor remarked as follows in his review of the Annual Report on Civil Justice for the year 1872 :—

The total number of institutions, though smaller than in the preceding year, was still large in comparison with the number instituted in other provinces. The number of civil suits annually instituted in the Punjab, with 19 millions of inhabitants, is not far short of the number instituted in Bengal, with a population estimated at nearly 67 millions. It is nearly three times the number instituted in the North-Western Provinces, with a population of 30 millions, and more than six times the number in Oudh, with a population of upwards of 9 millions. Those who would regard this free resort to litigation as "unhealthy" must remember that in a Province where legal advisers are few and costly, while the courts are comparatively accessible and cheap, much business comes before the courts which elsewhere goes no further than the chambers of the practitioner; while from the fact that only 32 per cent. of the cases were contested it is clear that the courts of the Punjab are resorted to not so much for the decision of disputes as for expediting the settlement of admitted claims. In other words, the legal process of the courts is used as a substitute for the "lawyer's letter" of more advanced communities, and His Honor is not prepared to say that in the present state of the Province the substitute is a bad one.

But, apart from the above considerations, the number of civil suits in the Punjab, though large as compared with other Provinces in India, is *not* large as compared with the number annually instituted in the courts of nations not usually regarded as litigious,—for instance, in the county courts of England and Wales. While in the Punjab, with its 19 millions of inhabitants, the number of civil suits in 1872 was 217,976, each suit being of an average value of Rs. 46, in England and Wales, with a population of 22 milions, the number of suits annually instituted in the county courts alone exceeds 900,000, and each suit is of the average value of less than £3.

211. The total number of suits for disposal (including those pending from the previous year) was 228,101, of which all but 9,758 were disposed of during the year, the average duration from the date of institution to that of the final order being 21 days.

212. The agency by which the original civil suits were disposed of, and the average number of suits decided by the Officers of each grade, are shown in the following table:—

Number.	Officers.	Original Cases Decided.		Average number of Cases decided by the Officers of each Class.
		Number.	Percentage.	
32	Deputy Commissioners ...	608	0·3	19
73	Assistant Commissioners ...	14,505	6·6	199
24	Extra Assistant Commissioners, European ...	6,915	3·2	288
67	Extra Assistant Commissioners, Native ...	28,874	13·3	431
120	Tahsildárs ...	70,606	32·3	588
124	Naib Tahsildárs ...	44,102	20·2	356
49	Honorary Civil Judges ...	12,129	5·6	289
8	Judges of District Small Cause Courts ...	34,192	15·6	4,274
8	Judges of Cantonment Small Cause Courts ...	6,412	2·9	801

The proportion of cases decided by the several grades was much the same as in 1871. 29 per cent. of the work was performed by European agency, and 71 per cent. by Native agency.

213. Of the 218,343 suits disposed of in 1872, 168,209 were for "money due," 77,354 of this number being suits on bond, and 90,855 for money due other than on bond. Suits for the recovery of personal property or the value thereof numbered 11,050; claims to inheritance, 3,813; suits connected with the mortgage or partition of immovable property, 4,246; suits relating to the revenue, 5,043; rent suits other than under the Punjab Tenancy Act, 5,005; and suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act, 2,465, being a decrease of 820 upon the previous year. The numbers of suits of classes other than those above mentioned were small, and require no special notice.

214. The number of cases decided during the year which involved sums exceeding Rs. 500 was 1,920; 17,355 cases were for sums between Rs. 100 and Rs. 500; 80,445 for sums between Rs. 20 and Rs. 100; 84,609 for sums between Rs. 5 and 20; and 34,032 for sums not exceeding Rs. 5. The average value of each land suit was Rs. 48-9-2, and of each other suit Rs. 46-14-7; and the total value of all classes of suits

Rs. 10,278,158. The average cost of each land suit was Rs. 6-3-2, and of each other suit Rs. 5-1-1, and the percentage of costs to value in the case of land suits 12·8, and of other suits 10·3.

215. Of the cases decided during the year, 32 per cent. were decided on the merits after a contest in court (22 per cent. in favor of plaintiffs and 10 per cent. in favor of defendants) ; 24 per cent. on confession of judgment ; 16 per cent. were adjusted by compromise or otherwise ; 17 per cent. were dismissed in default of appearance of plaintiffs ; 8 per cent. were decided *ex parte* ; and 1·8 per cent. were settled by arbitration.

216. *Execution of decrees.*—There were 115,269 applications for execution of decrees, involving a total sum of Rs. 71,61,835, of which 105,308 were disposed of. In 40 per cent. of these cases the decree was completely executed, in 27 per cent. it was partially executed, and 32 per cent. were struck off on default. The total amount realized in execution of decrees was Rs. 21,96,687 (or 31 per cent. on the value of decrees put in execution), of which Rs. 3,84,285 were paid voluntarily, and Rs. 18,12,402 were realized after issue of coercive process, either for arrest of the person or attachment and sale of property. The number of persons imprisoned for debt during the year was 969, of whom 452 were imprisoned for periods not exceeding one month, 218 for periods exceeding one month but not exceeding three months, 218 for periods exceeding three months but not exceeding six months, and 81 for periods exceeding six months.

217. *Appeals.*—The number of appeals from the decisions of subordinate courts to Deputy Commissioners instituted during the year amounted to 7,702, being 680 less than in the previous year, but 181 more than in 1870. The number for disposal (including those pending from the previous year) was 8,152, of which 7,642 were disposed of during the year, at an average duration of 24 days from the date of institution to date of decision. In 62 per cent. of the cases appealed the original decision was confirmed ; in 7·4 per cent. modified ; in 14·6 per cent. reversed ; 8 per cent. were withdrawn or struck off on default, and in 8 per cent. the case was remanded for further enquiry. The average value of each case appealed was Rs. 45-3-7, the average cost of each appeal Rs. 5-2-5, and the percentage of costs to value 11·4.

218. The number of appeals to Commissioners from the decisions of Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants with full powers instituted during the year was 3,763, or 178 less than in the previous year. The number for disposal was 4,307, of which 3,510 were disposed of during the year. The order of the Lower Court was upheld in 62·4 per cent. of the cases appealed, it was modified in 6·4 per cent., and reversed in 14·2 per cent. ; 9 per cent. of the cases were remanded for further

investigation, and 8 per cent. of the appeals were withdrawn or struck off on default. The average value of each appeal was Rs. 226-8-5 ; the average cost of each appeal Rs. 19-4-3, and the percentage of costs to value 8·5.

219. *Chief Court.*—The number of appeals preferred to the Chief Court during the year was 1,420, or 223 less than in the previous year, the decrease in regular appeals from the decisions of Commissioners being 77, and in special appeals on points of law 146. The number for disposal was 1,579—293 regular and 1,286 special—of which 1,397 were disposed of. The average duration of each appeal was 33 days. In 32·9 per cent. of the cases appealed the order of the Lower Court was confirmed, in 1·4 per cent. modified, in 7·3 per cent. reversed, and in 10·5 per cent. the case was remanded for further investigation. In 47·9 per cent. the appeal was withdrawn, struck off on default, or dismissed without the Court sending for the files of the case. The average value of cases appealed was in land suits Rs. 154-7-4, and in other suits Rs. 316-1-10. The average cost of each appeal was in land cases Rs. 19-0-6, and in other cases Rs. 33-8-5, and the percentage of costs to value 12·2 and 10·1 in land cases and other cases respectively.

220. In concluding his review of the Report on Civil Justice for the year, the Lieutenant-Governor recorded the following remarks :—

The Lieutenant-Governor has reason to be generally satisfied with the administration of civil justice during the year under report. A very large amount of business was disposed of (in addition to important criminal and executive work) with creditable despatch, and, judging from the paucity of appeals and the large number of cases confirmed on appeal, with general satisfaction to the people and to the supervising Officers. As a rule, procedure appears to have been well attended to, and there are happily few matters in the Report calling for unfavorable comment. These results, while they reflect credit upon the Judicial Officers of the Province, are doubtless in no small measure due to the effective supervision maintained by the Judges of the Chief Court, and to the tours of inspection which His Honor is glad to see were undertaken last year, and which he trusts may be continued during the next cold season.

221. REGISTRATION.—The districts in the Punjab for the purposes of registration are the same as those which have been constituted for Revenue, Civil and Police purposes ; and all tahsíls are registry sub-districts, saving the local jurisdiction of Cantonment Magistrates and any tracts specially exempted.

222. In districts where there are Judges of small cause courts (not being cantonment small cause courts), the Judge of the small cause court is (except at Simla) *ex-officio* Registrar of the district. At

Simla, and in districts where there is no Judge of a small cause court, the Deputy Commissioner is *ex-officio* Registrar. Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners in charge of a sub-division of a district are *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars of the tahsíl at which they have their head-quarters, and Cantonment Magistrates are Sub-Registrars for cantonments. At tahsíls where no Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioner is stationed, the Tahsíldar, or, in his absence, the Naib Tahsildar, is Sub-Registrar. There are also throughout the Province several special sub-districts, which are under the charge of some Honorary Magistrate or native gentleman of local influence as Sub-Registrar. The whole department is under the control of an Inspector-General.

223. The total number of documents registered during the year 1872-73 was 84,323, as compared with 95,746 in the preceding year and 92,712 in 1870-71. This decrease was solely in optional registrations.

Of instruments of which the registration is compulsory, the number registered was 34,063, of which 34,054 were registrations affecting immoveable property, and the remaining 9 were registrations of authorities to adopt.

Of instruments of which the registration is optional, the total number registered was 50,260. Of these, 21,942 were registrations relating to immoveable property, 28,220 were registrations relating to moveable property and of obligations for the payment of money, &c., and 98 were registrations of wills presented open.

224. The total receipts of the Registration Department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,50,242, (inclusive of Rs. 11,689 surplus copying fees), against Rs. 1,45,376 in the previous year; and the total expenditure to Rs. 85,993, against Rs. 84,506 in the previous year; making the nett receipts for the year Rs. 64,249,—an increase of Rs. 3,379 over the previous year.

225. MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.—From Statement No. 33 it will be seen that at the close of the official year 1872-73 a municipal income was raised in 314 towns and places in the Province. Of these—

- 8 were Municipalities of the 1st Class, situated at Dehli, Simla, Dharmsála, Amritsar, Dalhousie, Lahore, Murree and Multán;
- 19 were Municipalities of the 2nd Class, situated mostly at the head-quarters of districts;
- 98 were Municipalities of the 3rd Class; and
- 189 were minor Municipalities.

A description of the constitution and powers of these institutions was given in paras. 263 to 266 of last Report, and need not here be repeated.

226. For the greater portion of the year under review these Municipalities were governed by the provisions of Act XV. of 1867. This Act, which was enacted for five years only, and subsequently continued for one year by Act II. of 1872, was superseded on the 21st January 1873 by Act IV. of 1873, which differs in no material particular from the former Municipal Act (No. XV. of 1867). Provision is made in it for the control of taxation by the Government of India which the older Act did not contain; and certain alterations have been made which the experience gained in the working of Act XV. of 1867 showed to be necessary.

227. During the year, the Municipality of Multán was, at the special request of the Viceroy, raised to the first class; Derah Gházi Khán, which heretofore was only a third class Municipality, was raised to the second class; and in 14 minor towns municipal income ceased to be levied.

228. Bye-laws for the prevention of nuisances and enforcement of sanitation within municipal limits, framed chiefly on the model of those of Lahore, have been prepared and sanctioned for 67 Municipalities. A set of revised rules of this character is being prepared by the Government Advocate to form a sample for general adoption. Bye-laws for securing a correct registration of births and deaths within the same limits are in force in 112 Municipalities. These latter are chiefly founded on the rules originally drawn up for Amritsar, which lay the responsibility of reporting on the heads of families.

229. The following Statement shows municipal income and expenditure during the past five years :—

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1868-69	16,08,806	17,40,839
1869-70	15,86,321	14,72,236
1870-71	15,94,603	14,67,104
1871-72	17,76,792	15,62,422
1872-73	20,63,665	19,49,207

230. The following is the detail of the income for the year 1872-73:—

		Rs.
Octroi duties	...	15,71,091
Rates on houses, buildings and lands	...	62,203
License taxes upon trades and professions	...	23,036
Taxes upon horses and conveyances	...	7,493
Jágír and nazúl income ...	...	24,049
Loans	...	1,90,000
Other items	...	1,85,793
TOTAL	...	20,63,665

Omitting loans, the total municipal income of the year may be stated to be about 18¾ lakhs of rupees. As in previous years, the octroi duties form by far the greater portion, being about 13¾ lakhs in 1872-73 (a lakh more than the octroi realizations of the previous year); other forms of taxation amount to about 1 lakh more; and the remaining 2 lakhs are made up of sources of income other than taxes or rates, such as jagír and nazúl income, rent of buildings, interest on investments, sale proceeds of garden produce, fines, sale of sewage, sweepings, &c., &c. The total octroi income in towns where this tax is levied falls at the annual rate of about twelve annas per head of population according to the census of 1868; but the rate is in fact less, seeing that in many towns the population has largely increased since the last census. The rate, speaking generally, cannot be considered high; but in a few towns with a large through trade the incidence of the octroi is so high as to excite suspicion that the through trade is being taxed. Great efforts have been made during the year to check the abuse where it exists, and with some success. In every town accommodation has been provided for storing goods not intended for sale or consumption in the town, and provision has been made for refunding duty already levied on re-exports; while the duties are for the most part levied by the load or quantity, and not *ad valorem*; and vexatious searching of goods is put a stop to as far as possible.

231. The reports and returns of the year under report, however, afford abundant evidence to prove that the system of bonded warehouses and refunds is unsuited to the habits of the people, and frequently fails in securing the desired object, *viz.*, the protection of the through trade from taxation; and the Lieutenant-Governor has under consideration the substitution, for the system of bonded warehouses and refunds, of the system in force under the Government of the North-Western Provinces, under which the octroi duties are levied upon an estimate of the amount of town consumption.

232. The following is a detail of the expenditure :—

		Rs.	Rs.
Collection of income			32,121
Establishment and contingencies for construction and accounts			93,138
Municipal Police	Establishments ...	4,32,397	
	Works and repairs ...	11,632	
			4,44,029
Drainage and conservancy...	Establishments ...	2,68,403	
	Works and repairs ...	1,04,661	
			3,73,064
Roads and streets, including bridges, &c., on them ...	New works ...	77,130	
	Paving ...	58,081	
	Watering, repairs and maintenance ...	1,07,211	
	Lighting ...	15,531	
			2,57,953
Charitable institutions ...	Establishments and grants	1,07,756	
	Works and repairs ...	31,679	
			1,39,435
Education ...	Establishments and grants	58,066	
	Works and repairs ...	20,341	
			78,407
Science and Art.	Museums, menageries, &c.		3,184
Public improvements ...	Markets ...	4,017	
	Water-supply ...	17,736	
	Gardens ...	29,448	
	Planting trees ...	7,600	
	Town buildings, including walls and gates, necessaries, town-halls, protective bunds, &c., &c. ...	1,23,049	
	Repairs of ditto ditto ...	44,117	
			2,25,967
Contributions to Provincial Services ...			88,994
Investment in Government Securities ...			30,000
Repayment of loans ...			1,62,534
Other items, as registration of births and deaths, &c. ...			20,381
		TOTAL ...	19,49,207

From the above it will be seen that of the total outlay, (omitting investments and repayment of loans) Rs. 4,44,029, or about 25 per cent., were on police; Rs. 3,73,069, or about 21 per cent., on drainage and conservancy; Rs. 1,39,435, or about 8 per cent., on dispensaries,

poor-houses, and other charities; Rs. 78,407, or about 4½ per cent., on education; and Rs. 4,83,920, or about 28 per cent., on paving, watering, lighting and on other works and structures of public improvement.

233. MILITARY.—*Bengal Army.*—The following table shows the distribution in the Punjab of the British and Native Troops of the Bengal Army, on the 31st March 1873:—

Where Stationed.	Troops.		Total.	Field Guns.
	British.	Native.		
Dehli	539	767	1,306	...
Ambálah	1,740	1,104	2,844	12
Kasauli	93	...	93	...
Dagshai	991	...	991	...
Jatog	99	...	99	6
Sabáthu	930	...	930	...
Ludiánah	...	110	110	...
Philour	...	41	41	...
Jálandhar	1,072	638	1,710	6
Mián Mír	1,236	1,538	2,774	12
Fort Lahore	85	48	133	...
Multán	944	1,181	2,125	6
Fírozpúr	1,220	741	1,961	6
Amritsar (Govindgarh)	308	287	595	...
Kángra	51	41	92	...
Dharmsálah	...	649	649	...
Bakloh	...	532	532	...
Dalhousie	114	...	114	...
Ráwalpindi	1,743	1,824	3,567	12
Murree	19	49	68	...
Khairagalli	99	...	99	6
Jhelam	1	1,852	1,853	...
Campbellpúr	158	...	158	6
Attok	88	177	265	...
Tallagang	...	681	681	...
Siálkot	1,202	1,160	2,362	6
Bannikhet	148	...	148	...
Pesháwar	2,256	3,583	5,839	19
Shabkadr	1	140	141	...
Michni	1	142	143	...
Abazai	1	180	181	...
Mackeson	...	78	78	...
Nausherah	946	931	1,877	...
Moving in the Districts	1,042	284	1,326	...
Total of 1872-73	17,127	18,758	35,885	97
Total of 1871-72	16,737	18,647	35,384	97
Difference	+ 390	+ 111	+ 501	...

234. *Punjab Frontier Force.*—The strength and cost of the Punjab Frontier Force, under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, for the year ending 31st March 1873, were as follows:—

Arm.	Strength.	Cost.
		Rs.
Artillery	634	2,31,067
Cavalry	2,852	14,20,478
Infantry	8,928	19,30,774
Staff	2	37,223
Total of 1872-73	12,416	36,19,542
Total of 1871-72	12,479	35,91,089

235. The following is a comparative statement of desertions from the Punjab Frontier Force during the past nine years:—

1864	91
1865	54
1866	69
1867	78
1868	61
1869	40
1870	58
1871	73
1872	36

The number in the past year compares very favorably with previous years.

Of the 36 deserters, 12 were soldiers under 3 years' service: of these 9 were Patháns. The remaining 24 desertions were men of from 4 to 14 years' service, *viz.* :—

Kashmíris	2
Afgháns	2
Hindustánis	1
Punjabí (Sikh)	1
Do. (Mussulman)	1
Independent Territory	17

Considering the restless spirit of the class of men who come from independent territory, this number seems remarkably small, and the fact is very satisfactory, whatever may be the cause of the diminution.

General Keyes truly remarks that the list of deserters is considerably swelled by the insertion of the names of men who have failed

to rejoin from leave. Some of these men may have died at their houses. Of the 36, 12 men deserted from regimental head-quarters; 24 failed to rejoin from leave.

236. *Raids.—Hazára—Agror.*—About the 15th February 1873 an attack was made by a body of 200 Hasanzais on the village of Nikka Páni, in the territory of the Nawáb of Amb, killing 4 persons, wounding 4 or 5 others, and carrying off all the property they could lay hands on, except cattle.

Some of the Nawáb's men, as soon as they heard of the raid, followed the Hasanzais and wounded 4 or 5 of them severely.

This occurrence did not affect Agror. No raids took place in Hazára during the year under report.

237. *Derah Ismail Khán.*—On the 26th March 1872, 5 Suleman Khels (Powindahs), with 16 camels laden with sugar, encamped near Dráband, were attacked by Shingi Wazírs; 2 of the Powindahs were killed, the remaining 3 were severely wounded, and the camels and their loads were carried off. The posts were not successful in catching the thieves or in recovering the camels.

238. The circumstances of this raid were fully enquired into, and, although blame could not be precisely fixed upon any one, His Honor deemed the result very unsatisfactory.

In a minute on the subject His Honor recorded as follows :—

"This case, though of no great importance in itself, has been so fully reported as to illustrate in an unusual degree the service of the Government on the border.

"The first point noticeable is the misplaced sense of security on arrival within British territory manifested by the Suleman Khel Powindas. It is known that these people, so long as their journey lies through the hills, move with all the precaution of a military body. Once over the frontier, they imagine themselves in perfect safety.

"To Shingi Wazírs a march at night-fall to Dráband is but a step; and accordingly at 9 P. M. on the 26th March they fell upon the 5 sleeping Sulemans, killed 3, wounded 2, and carried off the 16 sugar-laden camels.

"The encampment was about a mile from the Dráband Post.

"It was two hours before the wounded Ahmed Khán, unaided apparently by the villagers of Alladád, gave information. By this time the Shingis must have got a good start.

"The night was dark and rainy.

"'No fault is to be found with the conduct of the posts.

"The sentry at Drában‌d at once reported to Alif Khán, Kot Daftadár in command, who warned the next posts and closed the passes in front of his own, not returning until 9 o'clock the next morning, after beating up the ravines.

"The news reached the Zarkani Post during the watch of the third sentry. The passes in front were promptly closed, and the cavalry were out all night.

"The Luni Post is some 12 kos from Drában‌d; news reached it in the watch of the fourth sentry. The Jemadár did not delay to turn out the troops, but, misled seemingly, passed the Ispari Pass and took all his men on to the Kuram Pass, where he learned from Powindah horsemen that nothing had been seen.

"The Shingis, having passed outside the Zarkani Post, had slipped through the Ispari.

"I have said that I find no fault with the posts. I accept the opinion of Major Paget and the Resáldárs reporting, namely, Wali Ahmed Khán and Mehr Dil Khán, that the duty was properly performed.

"The result is nevertheless most unsatisfactory."

239. On 29th September 74 head of cattle belonging to the village of *Fatteh Chandra-ki-Garha,* grazing near Dabbra, under charge of 1 man and 4 boys (but without any armed escort), were carried off by a party of 12 Máhsud Wazírs.

On intelligence reaching the posts, the Girni detachment under Resáldár Akwák Singh, 5th Punjab Cavalry, joined by the Tánk Zám detachment under Jamádár Abdullah Khán, moved up the Zám in pursuit. On approaching Jhandola the detachments halted; 15 sabres and 2 Guide sowárs were sent forward to search for tracks and to ascertain the course taken by the Bhittanís.

The cattle were overtaken by the Bhittanís and villagers between Jhandola and Palosan, and about this time were joined by the 15 sabres and two Guide sowárs. There were 5 marauders with the cattle; 4 escaped, and 1 was taken prisoner. The chief credit of the pursuit and recovery of the cattle was given to the Bhittanís and villagers, although they were supported by the 15 sabres of cavalry and two Guide sowárs.

240. On the night of the 31st October the small village of "Pír Wabna," about 5½ miles from Tánk, and 1 mile from Sháhbáz, was attacked by a party of 20 or 30 Wazírs. Captain Williams, who was on the scene of this outrage, early on the following morning (November

1st) thus reports:—"I found 1 man dead, 2 or 3 dying, and 5 or 6 badly wounded,—all with bad talwár cuts. The village is small and totally unprotected, inhabited by Jats. The villagers told me that having finished their day's work they were sitting in the centre of their village when from one side of it shots were fired, and a lot of Wazírs rushed in; a few of the villagers who had arms attempted to defend themselves, but from the marks of blood *sauve qui peut* was the order of the day, and the Wazírs having it their own way cut up the 10 men and then retired."

241. On the 2nd November, however, the body of the ringleader in the attack, a Bhittani, named Ibrahim, who had fled from our territory some three months before on account of a murder committed by him, was brought to Captain Williams, the Officer Commanding the district. Ibrahim had been pursued into the hills and slain by one Essent, the uncle of the man whom he had murdered, and it was with great triumph that Essent now showed the body of his enemy.

242. On the 17th November, 4 unarmed Powindahs, leading 15 camels laden with tobacco and madder, while on their way to Bannú, rested for the night at a village called Ana Khel. Whilst cooking their evening meal a Bhittani joined them, entered into conversation, and discovered their intended route and time of starting. Early next day they reached a spot in the Bain Pass where an unfrequented path leads into the Keroba. At this point they were attacked by 18 men, chiefly Wazírs, but amongst whom they recognized their Bhittani acquaintance of the night before; 3 were at once captured, and the fourth, in trying to escape, was cut down.

They were then taken with their camels to a place concealed from the main road, where loads and saddles were cut off and thrown aside, and, the wounded man being placed on a camel, the whole moved rapidly towards the Keroba Pass.

This they reached at 3 P. M., and after two hours' further travelling the wounded man alone was released, and permitted to make the best of his way back to the Bain Outpost, which he reached the next day. The other Powindahs were robbed of all that they had and released at night-fall.

243. The runner carrying the mail which left Tánk on the morning of the 20th was attacked that evening by 7 armed Wazírs. He threw down the bag and took to flight; several letters and parcels were missing when the bag was found.

Captain Williams attributes this act and other robberies to the presence of armed Wazírs, who, under pretence of selling wood, obtain

admission into British territory and often employ their arms in some predatory enterprize before returning to their homes.

244. On the 20th March 1873 the Nawáb of Tánk received information that a party of Shingi robbers, 5 in number, bent on plunder, had made for the ravines either near Tittor or to the north of Tánk. Two parties were accordingly sent by the Nawáb, each accompanied by 3 sabres, 5th Punjab Cavalry, from the Outpost, to scour the ravines in the directions indicated. The party detached towards Tittor fell in with the Shingis, one of whom was shot by a sowár of the 5th, one wounded by the Nawáb's men, and the rest surrendered. One of the Nawáb's men was wounded in this affair.

245. The total number of raids and other border offences in the districts of the Deraját division was as follows :—

Districts.	Raids.	Murders.	Wounding.	Cattle-lifting.	Kidnapping.
Bannú	...	1	2	46	1
Derah Ismail Khán	2	4	16	51	3
Derah Ghází Khán	...	...	...	1	...
Rájanpúr	...	...	...	2	...
Total 1872-73	2	5	18	100	4
Total 1871-72	3	9	24	101	...

246. *Volunteers.—1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.*—The volunteer movement continues to progress, especially amongst railway employés. An additional Company, composed of 44 of the Railway officials at Gháziábád, has been formed, with the proper complement of officers, in connection with the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps at Lahore; and it is expected that others will be formed at other stations.

During the year the Corps has lost the services of Captain Conway-Gordon. He has been succeeded by Captain L. Probyn as Captain Commandant.

The Lahore Volunteers were inspected in March 1873 by Major-General P. Hill, Commanding Lahore division, whose report is satisfactory. The Regiment has been armed with the Snider, with which it requires practice.

A building within the fort of Lahore has, with the sanction of the Government of India, been set apart for the custody of the spare arms and ammunition of the Corps.

247. *2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.*—The 2nd (or Simla) Punjab Volunteer Rifles were inspected on the 5th October 1872 by Colonel J. S. Thomson, of Her Majesty's 54th Regiment, when 7 officers and 82 non-commissioned officers and men were drawn up in two Companies.

At independent firing and Light Infantry drill the men were good, but their general knowledge of drill was not very advanced, and a want of uniformity in dress and accoutrements was complained of.

The Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry reports that a considerable percentage do not avail themselves of the opportunities afforded them for rifle-shooting. Fifty-eight only of the entire number had practised, and of these 20 belonged to the Cadet Company, or students of Bishop Cotton's School.

248. *Horse-breeding.—Horse Fair.*—The annual Horse Fair was held at Ráwalpindi between the 18th and 21st March 1873.

The total number of horses exhibited much exceeded that of any previous year. The numbers were—

In 1869	612
" 1870	441
" 1871	510
" 1872	596
" 1873	847

The increase extended to the following classes :—

	1872.	1873.
4-year old colts	40	80
2 do. do.	91	118
2 do. fillies	74	114
Yearling colts	...	48
Yearling fillies	...	30
Geldings	7	42
Brood mares	8	91

249. The fair is increasing in popularity as a market for the sale of stock, independently of the prizes given by the Government to encourage a better breed. In future years an endeavour will be made to obtain more reliable statistics in regard to the produce of the Government

stallions, as it is an essential point that the Government should be informed as precisely as possible on the relative value of the stallions employed. As far as could be ascertained, the following statement gives the names of the sires of prize-takers at this fair :—

		Rs.
1.	"Madras," S. B., 6 prizes, value ...	125
2.	"Sháh in Sháh," Australian, 4 prizes, value ...	200
3.	"Nekbukht," S. B., 3 prizes, value ...	190
4.	"Nawáb," Australian, 2 prizes, value ...	20
5.	"Sháhzáda," 1 prize, value ...	80
6.	"Sháhbáz," S. B., 1 prize, value ...	70
7.	"Rústam," Arab, 1 prize, value ...	50
8.	"Coldspur," Arab, 1 prize, value ...	30
9.	"Rajah," S. B., 1 prize, value ...	10
10.	"Puck," Arab, 1 prize ...	Certificate.
11.	"Whisker," Arab, 1 prize, value ...	60
12.	"Vanguard," Arab, 1 prize, value ...	80

The average price obtained in 1872 was Rs. 137; in 1873 it rose to Rs. 147.

The show of mules was also good, and 78 mules were sold at an average of Rs. 84 each.

The 91 brood mares exhibited were very fine animals, and about half of the number were considered sound.

The general soundness of the animals brought to the fair had not increased in the same proportion as their other good qualities. This is mainly due to the manner of the treatment of the young stock.

250. *Stallions.*—An endeavour has been made during the past year to reject all inferior and unsound stallions and to purchase better horses of purer blood than have hitherto been procurable.

	Sold.	Shot.	Total.
Stud-breds	10	3	13
Australian	...	1	1
Arab	2	1	3
TOTAL	12*	5	17

* Sold for Rs. 3,213.

Seventeen stallions, as per marginal statement, have been sold or shot, and eight first class Arab stallions have been purchased (see statement in

			Price. Rs.
1.	"Surfraz,"	Arab	1,800
2.	"Grand Master,"	Do.	1,500
3.	"Grey Warrior,"	Do.	4,000
4.	"Puhlwan,"	Do.	1,900
5.	"Zilzilla,"	Do.	2,000
6.	"Volcano,"	Do.	3,000
7.	"Highlander,"	Do.	1,200
8.	"The Earl,"	Do.	3,000
		TOTAL	18,400

margin). It is hoped that in the course of time, by employing none but thoroughly good and sound stallions, and by inducing breeders to keep some of their best mares for breeding, a marked and decided improvement will take place, and that the efforts of this Government to spread over the horse-breeding districts some good strains of blood may be successful.

251. The stallions in use at the close of the year are as follows:—

	Number.	Cost.
		Rs.
Walers	2	5,000
Arabs	19	38,700
Stud-breds	16	*Nil.*
TOTAL	37	43,700

252. At the close of the year the services of Veterinary Surgeon P. Moir, R. H. A., (G. O. G. G. 27th March), were placed at the disposal of this Government in view to his appointment as Superintendent of Horse-breeding. This Officer had before his appointment voluntarily undertaken the duties of branding mares in some of the best districts. The work done up to end of the year is noted in the margin.

Mares branded.	
Yusufzai	52
Ráwalpindi	320
Jhelam	199
Sháhpur	135
Jhang	89
TOTAL	795

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE.—*Weather.*—The average rain-fall of the Province for the year 1872-73 was 31·1 inches, as compared with 27·6 inches the previous year, and an annual average of 27·8 inches. The increase was entirely in the regular rainy season, there being a decrease in the remainder of the year. The increase was marked in the Pesháwar, Lahore and Hissár divisions, and also proportionately in the Multán and Deraját divisions. In fact rain fell heavily in places where it usually falls but moderately, and moderately in places where it seldom rains at all. The result was a good autumn crop and extensive preparation of land for the spring crop of 1873, and a decrease of canal irrigation.

254. *Crops.*—The area of land sown during the past two years was as follows :—

	1871.	1872.
	Acres.	*Acres.*
Spring crop ...	9,001,492	9,902,744
Autumn crop ...	8,926,648	9,869,242
TOTAL ...	17,928,140	19,771,986

255. The principal spring crops in the two years were as follows :—

		1871.	1872.
		Acres.	*Acres.*
Food Grains ...	Wheat	5,366,977	5,716,867
	Barley	1,658,002	1,795,843
Pulses ...	Gram	903,158	1,247,936
	Peas	106,875	111,900
	Lentils (*masúr*) ...	143,842	167,726
Oil-seed ...	Mustard (*sarson*) ...	257,848	288,159
	Táramíra	119,586	129,583
Vegetables		142,163	140,122
Tobacco		91,188	87,127
Spices, miscellaneous...		139,726	110,873

There is a slight decrease in the last three, but all the others show a large increase; the cultivation of gram, which showed a decrease in 1871, has fully recovered itself.

256. The area under cultivation for the principal autumn crops during the past two years was as follows:—

		1871.	1872.
		Acres.	*Acres.*
Food Grains ...	Rice	660,817	728,973
	Great millet (*joár*)	1,925,221	2,149,029
	Spiked millet (*bájra*) ...	2,480,056	2,648,944
	Italian millet (*kangni*) ...	98,905	110,617
	Indian corn (*makki*) ...	882,170	907,203
Pulses ...	Moth (*phaseolus aconitifolius*)	752,323	955,187
	Mash (*phaseolus radiatus*) ...	287,223	301,775
	Múng (*phaseolus mungo*) ...	225,579	302,405
Oil-seed, Til (*sesamum*)		133,108	168,724
Cotton...		695,108	789,762
Indigo...		67,648	71,713
Vegetables		77,054	108,439
Sugar-cane		333,645	372,816

In each of these crops there was an increase in 1872 in the breadth of land under cultivation compared with the previous year.

257. Rice was grown to the largest extent in Ambálah and the submontane districts of Siálkot, Gurdáspur, Kángra and Hoshiárpur. Certain experimental sowings of Carolina rice were made during the year at various places in the Punjab and at Chamba, and the result arrived at was that, compared with the Native rice, the Carolina variety is more hardy and less liable to injury from wind; that the produce is greater both in grain and stalk; that the crop ripens rather earlier; that the quality is, if anything, inferior; and that it did not find favor with the people, who do not grow rice for consumption, but for sale, and prefer well-known kinds which find a ready market, to varieties not so well known and which might not sell so readily. The most successful experiment was in the Chamba State, where the soil and climate are considered suitable. The experiments are being continued during the current year, but as rice in this Province is an article of luxury only used by the richer classes, who will not use inferior grain like the Carolina rice merely because it is cheaper, it is doubtful if the cultivation of this variety will ever find favor with the people.

258. Wheat and the other food grains and pulses were grown everywhere. The chief poppy-growing districts were Ambálah, Sháhpur and Kángra. Cotton also is very generally cultivated; but the greatest area under cotton in 1872-73 was in the Dehli, Gurgáon, Rohtak, Ambálah, Siálkot and Gujránwála districts, in each of which more than 40,000 acres were under cotton cultivation. Experiments have lately been made to improve the cultivation of this valuable product according to a system suggested by Mr. T. Login, C.E., which is an adaptation of the system

followed in Egypt. These experiments are being carried on at a model farm at Chandi, near Kálka, under an experienced European agriculturist. The results of last year's experiments were not very favorable, but this was attributed to the late season at which the sowings were made. A similar experiment made in the Gurdáspur district was remarkably successful, but was on too small a scale to warrant any general conclusion.

259. The most valuable crops are tobacco, sugar-cane, and indigo, but they require careful and somewhat expensive cultivation and choice land, so that the cultivation does not expand much. Tobacco is grown in almost all districts, chiefly for local consumption. Sugar-cane is grown very largely in the canal-irrigated portions of the Dehli, Amritsar and Gurdáspur districts; but it also grows abundantly in districts watered only by wells, as Jálandhar, Hoshiárpur, Siálkot and Gujránwála. Indigo cultivation is almost confined to the districts of Multán, Muzaffargarh and Derah Gházi Khán; it is grown on a small scale in a few other places.

260. *Rates of Rent and Produce.*—The measures adverted to in last Report, para. 499, for the improvement of statistics of the average out-turn of crops and the rate of rent have been in progress, but the results are not available for the present Report. The usual approximate statistics are given in Appendix No. 38; and although there are indications of increasing care in the collection of these statistics, they still exhibit so many discrepancies that the figures must be accepted with caution. Thus, while the average produce of wheat from an acre of land is returned in 1872-73 as 866 lbs., in the previous year it was returned as only 663 lbs.; and, while Peshâwar shows an average of but 37 lbs., Amritsar, which in 1870-71 returned 1,007 lbs. and in 1871-72 returned 480 lbs., now returns 1,920 lbs. Similarly with the rent rates. Taking two adjoining districts of a somewhat similar character, such as Jálandhar and Hoshiárpur, we meet with the following disparities:—

		Jálandhar. Rs. A. P.	*Hoshiárpur.* Rs. A. P.
Wheat lands (irrigated)	Maximum rate per acre ...	18 12 0	16 0 0
	Minimum ditto ...	11 2 0	2 8 0
Ditto (unirrigated)	Maximum ditto ...	11 14 0	8 0 0
	Minimum ditto ...	7 7 0	1 4 0
Cotton lands ...	Maximum ditto ...	25 9 0	21 0 0
	Minimum ditto ...	13 3 0	0 13 4

In fact accurate information on these subjects can only be ascertained by careful experiments and by patient investigation on the spot.

261. *Prices.*—Annexed are two diagrams,—one showing the rise and fall in the prices of the principal articles of agricultural produce for

the period of 16 years from 1841 to 1856 inclusive, struck on the average of 16 districts of the Punjab only, the necessary data as regards the remaining districts not being obtainable; the other showing the same for the succeeding 16 years from 1857 to 1872, struck on the average of the whole Province. The usual table showing the prices obtaining on the 1st June 1871, the 1st January 1872, the 1st June 1872, and the 1st January 1873, will also be found in the Appendix No. 39.

262. The following table shows the average prices for the past two years in sers (of 80 tolas) per Government rupee :—

	1st June 1871.	1st January 1872.	1st June 1872.	1st January 1873.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Wheat, 1st sort ...	20 14	18 9	20 0	20 10
Flour, 1st sort ...	17 15	16 15	16 15	17 1
Barley (*jow*) ...	30 14	25 7	29 2	27 8
Gram ...	21 5	19 4	19 8	22 7
Indian-corn (*makkai*) ...	25 7	22 10	21 8	27 0
Great millet (*joar*) ...	26 12	28 7	20 15	30 12
Spiked millet (*bajra*) ...	22 5	21 9	18 7	23 9
Rice, 1st sort ...	7 14	7 12	7 11	5 9
Urd dál (*phaseolus radiatus*) ...	14 12	14 7	13 5	16 7
Potatoes ...	10 6	11 5	10 4	13 10
Cotton, cleaned ...	2 11	2 10	2 4	2 10
Sugar, 1st sort ...	2 12	2 2	2 8	2 9
Butter, clarified (*ghi*) ...	1 9	1 9	1 7	1 10
Firewood, 1st sort ...	121 6	117 15	94 0	116 0
Tobacco ...	7 0	7 1	6 15	7 2
Salt, Lahori ...	9 3	9 2	12 3	12 5

263. Food grains were rather cheaper in 1872-73 than in the former year. Gram, after rising in price, fell again as the spring harvest approached, a considerable area having been cultivated with this crop.

The autumn crops, joár and bájra, fell in price after the harvest, which was a good one, was gathered and sent into the market. The price of firewood, though showing a slight tendency in January 1873 to fall, is still very high. This is the natural consequence of the great demand caused by railways and public works, the diminution of the fuel-supply, and the extension of conservancy arrangements.

264. The price of sugar, salt and cotton is influenced by commercial rather than by agricultural considerations, but the agricultural condition of the Province and the state of the food-supply for all classes of the people is very fairly indicated by the price of wheat, which is a crop universally grown. The price in the Pesháwar division was higher than elsewhere; in the Deraját it was low, considering the facilities for export by river, which usually tend to keep up the price. In the Ráwalpindi division, the price was not far below Pesháwar; in the central and eastern districts, containing large cities and cantonments, such as Dehli, Ambálah, Jálandhar, Amritsar and Lahore, the prices were about the same as in previous years; while in the more rural districts, such as Gurgáon, Ludiánah, Hoshiárpur and Gujránwála, the prices were lower. Thus it would seem that a fall of prices takes effect sooner in the rural tracts than it does in rich and prosperous places.

265. HORTICULTURE.—The measures taken in the Punjab for the improvement of horticulture are chiefly by the Agri-Horticultural Society, which has a large garden at Lahore, and another at Dharmsála, in the Kángra district, and receives a subsidy from Government. The Society distributes annually large quantities of good vegetable and flower seeds, both acclimatised and imported, not only to the several districts of the Punjab, but to Sind, Baháwalpur, Kashmír and Chamba. By this means many sorts of European vegetables have been introduced throughout the country, and are now commonly grown in the fields and sold in the markets of all the large towns. The Society distributes in the same way annually between 20,000 and 30,000 plants, not only forest trees and garden shrubs, but also the best kinds of fruit trees from imported trees which have subsequently been grafted on other plants in the Society's gardens. Experiments in the growth of oats, wheat, Indian corn, clover, tobacco, Carolina rice, &c., as well as fruits, such as the European olive, various English grapes, and other vegetable productions, are carried on in the Society's gardens. Periodical flower, fruit and vegetable shows are maintained, at which money rewards are given to the successful competitors, with the view of inducing Native gardeners to take more pains in the cultivation of these products. Lastly, the Society has formed and maintains a botanical garden, at which the students of the Lahore Medical School receive regular instruction in Botany, and take away specimens to study at their homes.

266. FORESTS.—The forests and woodlands under the charge of the Forest Department comprise—

I.—The more important forests and "rakhs" (wooded tracts of the plains) which are the property of Government, or in which Government has paramount forest rights.

II.—The forests in Native States leased by the British Government.

267. The first class includes—

(1).—The *Deodar* (cedar) and other pine forests of the higher Himalayan Range in the district of Hazára, and the Kulu sub-division of the Kángra district.

(2).—The forests of "Chíl" *(Pinus longifolia)* of the Sawálik Range, occasionally interspersed with patches of bamboo and Sál *(Shorea robusta)*. These are situated in the Kángra, Hoshiárpur, Gurdáspur and Ráwalpindi districts.

(3).—The small Sál forest of the Kalesár Dún in the Ambálah district.

(4).—The Shísham *(Dalbergia sissu)* forest of the Kachhi on the left bank of the Indus in the Mianwali tahsíl of the Bannu district.

(5).—The fuel and timber woodlands known as the "rakhs" of the plains, consisting chiefly of *Kíkar (Acacia Arabica)*, *Jhand (Prosopis spicifera)*, *Phalahi (Acacia modesta)*, *Karíl (Capparis aphylla)*, *Reru (Acacia leucophlœa)*, *Ber (zizyphus)*, and *Dákh (Butea frondosa)*.

The trees in these rakhs are mostly only fit for fuel.

268. The leased forests are—

(1).—Those of the Chamba State on the rivers Ravi and Chenab, and their tributaries, consisting principally of *Deodar* (cedar), but containing also pines and some deciduous trees.

(2).—The Bassáhir and Poári forests, along the Satlej and its tributaries.

269. Besides these forests and woodlands, nurseries and plantations have been formed along the lines of railway and elsewhere for the rearing of timber trees and a fuel-supply.

270. The general control and direction of the department is vested in a Conservator of Forests, with a staff composed as follows during the year 1872-73 :—

4 Deputy Conservators ;
12 Assistant Conservators ;
5 Sub-Assistant Conservators ;
3 Forest Rangers.

271. For administrative purposes the forests are divided into 9 divisions, 4 of which are further divided into sub-divisions or circles. These divisions, so far as they relate to the hill forests, follow the valleys of the great rivers of the Punjab. The officers in the upper river divisions have most of the actual forest work, while those in the lower river divisions have the superintendence of the transit, floating, storing, and sale of the timber. The divisions are—

(1).—The Jhelam division, containing the Hazára and Ráwalpindi forests.

(2.).—The Upper Chenab division, containing the forests in Pángi, leased from the Chamba State.

(3).—The Lower Chenab division.

(4).—The Upper Ravi division, containing forests leased from the Chamba State.

(5).—The Lower Ravi division.

(6).—The Bias division, containing the Kulu, Kángra, and Hoshiárpur forests.

(7).—The Satlej division, containing the leased forests in Bassáhir and Poári, and the Kalesar Sál forest in the Ambálah district.

(8).—The Fuel Reserve division, containing the reserved "rakhs" in various plain districts.

(9).—The Plantation division.

The total area of forests under the control of the Forest Department amounts to about 3,961 square miles.

272. *State Forests.*—In order to secure efficient conservancy, the demarcation of forest tracts, and elimination or definition of prescriptive rights acquired by the people, have been the two objects to which prominent regard has been paid. The process of demarcation is less complicated as regards the cedar and pine tracts which constitute the State forests in the higher Himalayan Range, those, namely, of the

Hazára district, and of the Kulu sub-divisions of the Kángra district. During the year, 15 forests in the latter tract were inspected with a view to demarcation.

273. The process of demarcating the "chíl" and bamboo forests of the Sawálik Range has presented greater difficulties owing to the more frequent intersection of these forests by cultivated lands and habitations. During the year, the final settlement of this question in regard to the "chíl" forests of the Hoshiárpur district has been effected.

274. The fuel tracts of the Káhnpur tahsíl, in the Hazára district, the demarcation of which was mentioned in last year's Report, were during this year transferred to the Forest Department; 84 similar tracts, comprising 552,794 acres, were transferred in the Derah Ghazí Khán district, and 53 in the Sháhpur district, comprising 256,133 acres.

275. *Leased Forests.*—Thirteen new forests have been selected in Chamba, of which 8 have been demarcated, with the view of their being added to those already leased by Government from the Chamba State.

276. *Planting.*—Planting operations have been carried on with varying success, at a total cost of Rs. 78,872. These were remarkably successful in the Changa Manga plantation, which constitutes one of the divisions of the department. The success of deodar planting in 24 acres on the Bias river is also a feature in the year's operations.

277. *Felling.*—The fellings of deodar, though restricted as far as possible, exceeded those of the previous year, on account of the requirements of the Indus Valley State Railway for sleepers.

The following table shows the fellings for the last five years, and the numbers of first class trees, calculated at different periods :—

RIVERS.	ESTIMATED NO. OF TREES.		FELLED IN—				
	Years counted.	No.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Jhelam ...	1867	10,000 or 15,000	350	1,113	666	414	448
Chenab ...	1866	16,990	None.	797	976	Some dead trees.	861 dry trees.
Ravi ...	1866	12,425	None.	155	500	None.	39 do.
Bias ...	1865	10,000	397	432	150	70	1,975
Satlej ...	1864	48,000	208	237	None.	None.	None.

Of other pines only 44 of the "kaol" (*Pinus excelsa*) were felled, 20 on the Jhelam, and 24 on the Ravi.

278. *Launching.*—The launching work of the year, including the fellings of the year, the logs left from former fellings, and wind-falls, was as follows :—

Rivers.		Logs left in Forest from former years.	Logs obtained during the year.	Logs total launched.	Logs total left in Forest.
Jhelam ...	Deodar ...	5,114	4,296	7,202	2 208
	Pinus excelsa ...	1,702	935	1,293	1,344
	Pinus longifolia.	141	...	141	...
Chenab ...		...	16,702 Wind-falls and dry trees.	16,702	...
Ravi ...		20 deodar 459 Abies Smithiana.	11,139	8,468	3,150
Bias ...	Deodar ...	770	6,328	3,854	3,244
Satlej ...		1,654	23,609	5,018 and 1,567 sleepers.	784 and 17,894 sleepers.

279. *Sale.*—The following statement shows the number of logs in store at the beginning of the year, the number received, and the number sold at each depôt :—

	No. in Store.	*No. Received.*	*No. Sold.*
Jhelam ...	17,630	8,306	9,084
Chenab ...	12,211	17,794	9,161
Ravi ...	25,375	8,352	2,422
Bias ...	1,942	12,809	10,378
Satlej ...	34,411	12,513	17,573

The number of logs in store at the close of the year was thus 9,714 in excess of the store at its commencement. Of the amount sold, about 3,000 logs were cut up into metre-gauge sleepers for the Indus Valley State Railway.

The supply of fuel to the Northern State Railway from the fuel preserves decreased from 2,08,587 maunds to 63,754 maunds, on account of which Rs. 23,187 was realized.

280. *Financial Results.*—The total receipts of the department from all sources amounted to Rs. 6,39,936, and the expenditure to Rs. 6,78,106, or Rs. 38,170 in excess. The value of stock at the close of the year exceeded the value at the commencement by Rs. 78,140. The net result of the year was, therefore, a profit of Rs. 39,970 only.

This somewhat unsatisfactory result is attributed chiefly to the market being over-stocked with timber cut without regard to principles of forest conservancy, in the rakhs of private persons and of Native States, over which the Government has no control; but measures are in force for reducing expenditure, the utilization of pines other than deodar, and the establishment of fuel depôts near cantonments and cities, which it is hoped will lead to improved financial results.

281. MINES AND QUARRIES.—*Metals and Ores.*—The principal metallic products of the Punjab are iron, copper, antimony, lead and gold, each of which will be briefly noticed in turn.

282. The *iron* ores of the Punjab are produced along its north-eastern mountain frontier, as well as in the low hills of the Sulemán Range and those to the south-east of the Bannú district, and to some extent in the Salt Range and in the hilly portions of the Gurgáon district. Along the Himalayan frontier the principal places of production are, the Simla Hill States of Júbal, Dhámi, Bassáhir and Rámpur; the States of Mandi and Suket, Trans-Satlej; Kot Khai, Fattehpur and Chota Bangál, in the Kángra district; the hills of Chamba; Reyasi, Sauf, Kutyár and Punch, in the territories of the Máharája of Kashmír; and Bakot, in Hazára. The ore is also obtained at Bajaur, in the hills north of Pesháwar, and at Kánigoram, in the Wazír hills.

283. From a report on the Chota Bangál Mines of the Kángra district, recently received, it appears that the ore, which is a black sand of magnetic oxide of iron of singular purity, is very abundant in that locality. The crude substance is first washed in wooden troughs, the sand is carried off, and the pure iron sand or ore (about one-tenth of the whole) remains at the bottom. This is smelted by the natives in a primitive blast-furnace. From a maund of ore about 12 sers, or 30 per cent., of wrought iron of excellent quality is produced, with a consumption of about 56 sers of charcoal. Owing, however, to the difficulty of access (the approach to the tract being exceedingly steep), the distance from a market, the irregular supply of labor, and the limited supply of fuel, it has been found that the iron produced can hardly compete with iron imported from Europe. Hence the out-turn of these mines has of late much diminished, and they are at the present time not much worked.

284. *Copper* ore is found in small quantities in the hilly portions of the Gurgáon and Hissár districts, and in the Salt Range; it also exists in Kulu and Spitti, but has not heretofore been worked.

285. *Antimony* occurs in various parts of the Province as a black ore of antimony; in composition it is a ter-sulphide, and it is called by the natives *surma.* It is reduced to a fine powder, and sold by druggists as a cosmetic for the eyes, in which case it is supposed to act as a tonic to the nerves of the eye, and to strengthen the sight. The ore is much imported from Kandahár, but is produced in great abundance in the Himalayan Range. *Surma* also occurs in the Salt Range, in Bhagát, in Kullu, in Spitti, and at Bajaur, in the hills north of Pesháwar.

286. *Lead* occurs in various places in the form of sulphuret or galena, sometimes associated with quartz; it is called *surma* by the natives, and is confounded by them with antimony. Besides some lead mines in Kulu, there is a mine near Sabáthu, in the Baraoli pargannah of the Simla district, worked by the Patiála and Sabáthu Mining Company, which yields about 40 tons of ore per mensem, containing from 16 to 72 per cent. of lead.

287. *Gold* occurs only in sand washed down in greater or less abundance by the rivers of the Punjab. Gold-washing is taxed, and becomes a source of revenue to the State; but the amount realized is insignificant. Not more than three or four annas' worth of gold can be obtained by a hard day's labor at washing.

288. *Salts.*—Under this head are classed alimentary salt, including common rock and evaporated salt, saltpetre, alum, barilla (*sajji*), and sal-ammoniac (*naushádar*).

289. *Rock salt* is found in the Salt Range running through the Jhelam and Sháhpur districts, and on to Kálabágh, Trans-Indus; in the chain of hills running from the River Indus towards Bahádur Khel, in the Kohát district; and at Drang and Guma, in Mandi territory. The principal beds occur in the southern slopes of the Salt Range; they are from 150 to 200 feet in thickness; but masses of salt are also found interspersed among the marls, and detached from the main beds. The salt, when it occurs in the main beds, is remarkably pure; it contains traces of sulphate of lime, but is free from chloride of magnesium, on which account it is very little deliquescent.

290. The mines are of two kinds,—one, where the salt rock is approached by galleries and excavations; the other, where, as at Kálabágh, the salt is at the surface, and is quarried rather than mined. The mineral is excavated at four places in the Range, *viz.*, at the Kheora

(now called the Mayo) and Sardi Mines, in the Jhelam district; at the Warcha Mine, in the Sháhpur district; and at the Kálabágh Quarry, in the Bannú district. The expense of excavation is borne by the Government, and the salt is sold to traders at the mines for Rs. 3-1-0 per maund. The total out-turn during 1872-73 was 13,66,494 maunds, valued at Rs. 41,85,769; in the previous year the out-turn was 12,72,307 maunds, valued at Rs. 38,82,819. Salt exists in large quantities at 8 other localities in the Salt Range; but these mines are closed, to prevent smuggling. The mineral is exported to all parts of the Punjab, and goes even beyond the frontier on all sides.

291. In the Kohát district salt is obtained from 5 quarries in the chain of hills running from the River Indus towards Bahádur Khel; these are at Malgín, Jatta, Nari, Kharak and Bahádur Khel. It is chiefly of a black or dark green color, and is found near the surface. The rates levied vary at the different places;—at Malgín, Jatta, and Nari, a fee of four annas per maund is taken by Government; at Kharak, the fee is three annas; and at Bahádur Khel, two annas. Salt is obtainable at 9 other places in these hills, but its excavation is prohibited. The total out-turn for 1872-73 was 4,13,984 maunds, valued at Rs. 88,745; in 1871-72 the Kohát Mines yielded 3,75,818 maunds, valued at Rs. 78,027. A portion of this salt finds its way down the Indus; the greater portion is consumed by the Pathán tribes inhabiting the Pesháwar, Kohát, and Bannú districts, and the countries beyond the North-Western Frontier.

292. At Drang and Guma, in the territory of the Rája of Mandi, salt of a dull grey color, much mixed with impurities, is obtained from excavations or pits; it is far cheaper than pure salt, and is on this account used by the poorer classes in the hills and submontane districts. For the last three years these mines have been, by an arrangement with the Rája, under the management of a British Officer. During 1872-73 the quantity sold was 1,38,833 maunds, which realized Rs. 1,73,541, of which sum Rs. 1,07,520 is the Rája's share. The salt is sold at the pits at Rs. 1-4-0 per maund, and finds its way into the independent Hill States of Suket, Chamba, Biláspur, Bassáhir, &c., as well as the British hill districts of Kángra, Kulu and Simla, and also, to a limited extent, to the plain districts of Hushiárpur, Jálandhar and Gurdáspur. About 76 per cent. of the total quantity sold was for consumption in British territory, particularly in Kángra and Kulu.

293. *Evaporated salt* is produced to some extent in the Hissár and Rohtak districts, and in Derah Ghári Khán; but the great manufacturing district is Gurgáon, where it is obtained by exposing the brine, or salt-impregnated water, in shallow pans or pools, to the heat of the sun.

294. The greater number of the salt villages are within the Gurgáon district; those producing the best salt are in the Jhajjar pargannah. The salt is generally classified into 2 kinds,—the *Salámbha* and the *Sultánpuri*—the latter being the best. Salámbha salt is made in the Noh pargannah, which contains 12 salt villages; Sultánpuri salt is made in the pargannahs of Farrakhnaggar (containing 1 salt village), Jhársa (3 villages) and Jhajjar (5 villages). The annual produce is about 2,00,000 maunds of Salámbha and 7,00,000 maunds of Sultánpuri salt,—the selling price varying from 4 annas to 9½ annas per maund, according to quality. A tax, under the name of *Hákimi Cess*, is levied by Government, varying from six pie to one and three-quarter annas per maund, in addition to the Customs duty. These salt works supply the lower part of the Punjab, and the salt is exported in large quantities for consumption in the North-Western Provinces.

295. *Saltpetre* is found naturally in the soil in most districts of the Punjab, and is obtained by evaporation from water in which has been thrown earth containing the crude salt. It is manufactured in two methods,—*1st*, by boiling in pans; *2nd*, by evaporation in shallow basins, termed by the natives *ágars*. A tax of Rs. 2 a year is levied on each boiling-pan, and Rs. 8 a year on each *ágar*. The largest quantity is produced in the Sháhpur district.

296. In the manufacture and refinement of saltpetre, an alimentary salt of a very inferior description, called by the natives *nimak shor*, is educed. It was formerly consumed by the poorer classes, but since the passing of Act XXXI. of 1861, which subjects salt thus educed to the full duty, whether purified or not, it is manufactured in comparatively small quantities, and is used for preserving hides, tanning leather, cleansing rice, and as a stimulant for cattle, particularly camels.

297. Bituminous shale, yielding more or less *alum*, is abundant all through the Salt Range; but the manufacture is confined to Kálabágh, on the river bank, and Kutki, in the Trans-Indus portion of the Range; there are also some alum works near Nimmal, in the Kohát district. The alum is exported to all parts of the Punjab and Hindustán, being shipped from Isa Khel to the southern districts of Derah Gházi Khán and Derah Ismail Khán.

At Kálabágh, the principal place of working is at Chátah, where the shale strata are nearly 200 feet thick. The alum produced is of a pinkish color, which arises from chloride of iron. At Kutki, there are opposition alum works owned by a company of Isa Khel merchants;

these are of much more recent date than the Kálabágh works, which have gone on for eight or nine generations. The materials are cheaper and the cost of production less at Kutki than at Kálabágh.

298. *Barilla* is an impure carbonate of soda, prepared by burning plants of the *salsola* and other species, and collecting the ashes, which melt into a dark-colored mass; it is called by the natives *sajji*, and is principally produced in the Montgomery, Sirsa, and Jhang districts. The plants grow spontaneously; but, as cultivation is increasing, the quantity of the plants, and consequently the amount of the alkali manufactured, is diminishing.

299. *Sal Ammoniac* is manufactured largely at Kaithal and Gúla, in the Karnál district. It is occasionally extracted from brick-kilns in other districts, but in small quantities. It is used as a freezing mixture with nitre and water, and in arts, in tinning and soldering metals, and in the operation of forging the compound iron used for gun-barrels by native smiths.

300. *Coal.*—Several samples of a mineral resembling coal, found in various parts of the Province, have proved on examination to be in most instances lignite, and procurable in insignificant quantities. But in the Salt Range a good fuel in larger quantities has been discovered in several localities, the best being in the neighbourhood of Kálabágh. Coal or lignite occurs also in the Salt Range at Bhagánwála, Drengan, Kheora, Pid, and a few other places in the Jhelam district; but the quantity is believed to be too limited, and a large portion of it is too inaccessible to be of practical value.

301. *Sandstone, granite,* and other descriptions of stone suitable for building purposes are procured in abundance in all the hilly portions of the Province. White, black, and gray *marbles* are obtained from Sahi Balabgarh, in the hills to the south-west of Dehli; and an inferior kind from Nárnaul, in Patiála territory. The Salt Range contains many varieties; and yellow marble is to be found in Yusufzai.

302. *Kankar,* or irregularly-shaped pieces of calcareous concrete, abounds in most districts, and is extensively used for metalling roads; it forms, when burnt, a good lime for mortar. *Limestone* of other descriptions is to be obtained in most of the hilly districts, and sometimes in the form of boulders in the beds of torrents in the submontane tracts. The Salt Range is rich in *gypsum.*

303. Extensive quarries, producing *slate* adapted for roofing and flooring, exist in the Kángra and Chamba Hills, and are worked scientifically. Those at Kángra, near Dharmsála, and those in the vicinity of Dalhousie, are worked by European companies; so also are the quarries

in the Mewátti Hills, near Rewári, in the Gurgáon district. Slates fit for roofing and flooring purposes, but in smaller quantities, are procurable in the hills about Simla, and in other localities.

304. Several deposits of *plumbago* exist in the hills near Sonah, in the Gurgáon district. This mineral marks paper easily, but little of it appears fit for the manufacture of black-lead pencils.

305. *Sulphur* is found extensively throughout the Salt Range, and is manufactured at Kohát; the valley of Puga, in Ladákh, from whence borax is obtained, also yields sulphur.

306. *Kaolin*, or the clay from which porcelain is manufactured, is procurable in abundance and of good quality at Dalhousie, but the cost of carriage is great; also in the hills of the Gurgáon and Dehli districts.

307. *Petroleum* is found at Jabba near Kálabágh, at Dhádar and Narsingpur, in the Salt Range, at Jabba near Nurpur, in the Algad Ravine, at Káfirkot on the Indus, at several places in the neighbourhood of Fatehjang in the Ráwalpindi district, and in smaller quantities at other places.

308. MANUFACTURES.—The prescribed return showing the out-turn of manufactures in the Punjab is given in Appendix No. 42, but the statistics are only approximate, and are not sufficiently accurate to admit of careful analysis.

309. The number of large works shows an increase from 230 in 1871-72 to 525 in 1872-73, for the same reason that it showed a decrease in the previous year, namely, that the paper works of the Siálkot district were in 1870-71 classed as large, and in 1871-72 as small works, and in 1872-73 again as large. Large works are practically unknown in the Punjab. The people are poor, as the Income-Tax Returns show, and everything is on a small scale. Of the 525 large works returned for 1872-73, 242 are paper works, 76 silk works, 60 wood works, 56 wool works, 47 shawl works, and 18 iron works.

310. Small works, according to the return, have increased from 433,759 in number in 1871-72 to 452,286 in 1872-73, of which 249,618 are entered as cotton works, 42,269 as leather works, 36,773 as wood works, and 28,331 as iron works.

311. The total number of workmen increased from 1,181,436 in 1871-72 to 1,245,738, which may be regarded as some indication of activity and progress in the main branches of industry.

312. The total value of the manufactures for 1872-73 is estimated, in round numbers, at Rs. 5,31,54,000, being 46¼ lakhs in excess of the

estimate for 1871-72, and 15 lakhs in excess of that for 1870-71. The following is the detail for the three years named :—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Silk	10,51,000	14,45,000	16,56,000
Cotton	2,01,23,000	1,78,18,000	1,98,39,000
Wool	12,30,000	8,14,000	10,60,000
Other Fibres	6,50,000	9,03,000	9,49,000
Paper	1,19,000	1,94,000	1,62,000
Wood	69,33,000	58,29,000	66,68,000
Iron	39,44,000	38,44,000	37,83,000
Brass and Copper	9,99,000	9,16,000	7,79,000
Building	21,40,000	25,95,000	25,67,000
Leather	49,14,000	45,65,000	50,62,000
Gold and Silver Lace	29,56,000	33,19,000	32,99,000
Dyeing	4,93,000	5,89,000	4,32,000
Oil	14,21,000	12,69,000	13,43,000
Tea	85,000	1,50,000	...
Shawls	8,24,000	12,96,000	15,19,000
Other Manufactures	37,77,000	29,81,000	40,36,000
TOTAL ...	5,16,59,000	4,85,27,000	5,31,54,000

The value of silk manufacture shows a considerable increase, as does that of shawls, showing that the latter branch of industry has recovered from the temporary depression caused by the Franco-German war. The value of cotton manufactures maintains its place, being very little short of 1870-71, and largely in excess of 1871-72. The leather manufacture shows a slight increase in value. The column for tea is incorrectly blank, as tea cultivation in the Kángra Valley is in a thriving state.

313. The following description of the principal manufactures of the Punjab and its Dependencies is an abridgement of the Introduction of Mr. Baden Powell's *Hand-book of the Manufactures and Arts of the Punjab.*

314. *Cotton Manufactures.*—These consist of native cloths worked with native thread, both colored and plain. The colored cloths

are generally either striped or check goods, with or without borders. Coarse cloths dyed red are much in use; of course other colored cloths are also used in all shades and varieties.

Of white cloths, damask cloth is about the best of all the thicker cotton fabrics, and shows the greatest advance in workmanship. It is principally made at Jálandhar, Hushiárpur, Patiála and Ludiánah.

Chautahis and *dotahis* are also white cloths, patterned with diamonds or a "herring bone" in the fabric. Thick white cloth is *dosuti*, of which there are varieties, *chausi*, *painsi*, &c., according to the number of fibres in each thread.

Coarser than *dosuti* is the one-thread fabric, or *eksuti*. This is a cheap cloth used for dusters, &c. *Gazzi* is a thinner and common-class fabric, but if well made, is a very serviceable article.

Next are several varieties of thin cloths, varying in fineness down to the softest muslin. The varieties of printed calico goods, floor-cloths, &c., are merely varieties of the above cloths.

The next class of cotton fabric is the *dari*, or cotton carpet. This is a floor-cloth, of thickness varying according to the quality of the fabric, and dyed of various colors.

Cotton rugs are made with a pile like Turkey carpets in some places, especially Multán.

Other cotton manufactures are broad tape, or *niwár*, cotton rope, colored and plain, horse nets, fringe for a horse's head to keep off flies, and narrow tape. All the above are made with Native thread.

The next class consists of finer white fabrics, made with European, thread, such as the richer classes wear.

And, lastly, there are the jail manufactures of table cloths (*damask*), table napkins and towels of all sorts, fine and rough (Turkish towels), which are made principally by convicts with the Native loom and Native or English thread according as the fabric is to be of finer or coarser sort.

315. *Woollen Manufactures.*—The next fabrics of textile manufacture are those made of wool.

Woollen manufactures are either of *pashmína*, country sheep's wool, or goat and camel hair. Here comes that wonderful class of manufactures which are known as Kashmír shawls. They are of two kinds,—loom-wove, where the whole pattern is wrought in the loom, with an endless series of threads of all colors; the other *amlikar*, where a foundation is made of a plain fabric in portions of different colors, the

surface of which is then minutely worked over by hand with a pattern embroidered in fine *pashm* thread or sometimes silk.

Country wool is the wool of the *dumba*, or flat-tailed sheep of the Salt Range and of Pesháwar, and black and white wool of the common sheep. From these blankets are made.

One other class of fabrics remains to be noticed, *viz.*, pile or Turkey carpets. These are made of great excellence at Multán; others are imported, chiefly of small size, from Bokhára, Yárkand and Kashmír. The Lahore Central Jail also produces very fine samples.

Goat hair is principally used for making coarse bags, coarse blankets and mats for the floor. In Pesháwar there is a fine kind of goat hair worked up into *pattu* or cloth.

With regard to camel hair, the soft inner wool is woven into *chogas* (long over-coats) and some kinds of cloth. These, however, are mostly made in Kábul, Bokhára and Kohkán.

316. *Silks.*—At present the best silks are made at Multán, Lahore and Baháwalpur. The former are principally plain, striped or shot silks. Neat check silks are also made; these find the readiest sale among European ladies, and, as they will wash and wear well, are really valuable and useful articles.

The Baháwalpur silks are remarkable for their design. These fabrics are often varied by the intermixture of satin or glossy portions with the plain silk. Regular satin is not produced at Lahore, or Multán, or even Baháwalpur. That which is sold in shops is imported from Europe, or more rarely from Bokhára, Yárkand and China. Notwithstanding the local manufactures, silk *dopattas* or scarves worked with gold are largely imported from Benares.

Velvet is in demand for Native saddles and saddle-cloths; it is also used for the small carpet on which kings and great dignitaries sit, and for cushions, and for the covering of sword scabbards. Velvet is not made, as far as is known, in any part of India, and certainly not in the Punjab.

The fancy articles in silk, that is articles made without the aid of the loom, are more numerous than those of the cotton or wool classes. First there are the *izárband*, or netted sashes, by which the *paijámas* are fastened round the waist. Various head ornaments, horse trappings of all kinds, fringes for the nose, the long tassels that ornament the saddle, and leading ropes are also made of silk.

317. *Fibrous Manufactures.*—One indigenous fabric of this class is the coarse sacking, or *tát*, answering to the "gunny" of Bengal. It is used for packing or for floor-cloths, or for sacks and bags for grain.

The next division of this class contains ropes of all kinds, made chiefly of the sheath of the *Saccharum munja* (bán munj); of *san* (hemp) and *sankokra* (the Rozelle plant).

The third division contains Native paper, either plain or colored. It differs not in kind, but only in quality and excellence of manufacture, and in the size of the sheets. The paper of Kashmír is, however, different in kind, and is superior to anything yet produced in the Punjab.

All the jails now produce paper, and in some of them of excellent quality. Old *tát*, chopped into pieces, is the ordinary paper material,—not old rags.

The last division comprises a series of mats, baskets, and of *chicks*, or light screens for doors. Punkahs, hand fans, and mats manufactured from the tough fibrous pieces of the palm-leaves are very common and are imported from Pesháwar. There are also basket and screens of the culm of the *sirkí*, ornamented with patterns, &c., of woollen thread.

318. *Embroidery.*—This class includes embroidery of all kinds, the rich gold embroideries of saddles, *masnads* and *chogas*; the beautiful silk needle-work in *pashmína*, cotton and net; and lastly the wonderful Kashmír *amlikár*, or needle-worked goods, consisting of shawls, caps coats and *chogas*, whose substance is, *pashmína*, but the pattern is worked by hand stiching to a degree of fineness that is perfectly marvellous. In these works the great patience and extreme delicacy of finger of the workman is exhibited to the utmost. Many of the embroidered patterns produced must have required the patient minute labor of consecutive months; and the beautiful arrangement of color and great variety and elegance of design in the pattern are very striking. It is, however, needless to observe that they have no knowledge of the principles of coloring, and hence it not seldom happens that their color degenerates into glare and their contrasts into gaudiness.

319. *Leather Goods.*—The original Native manufactures of leather are not extensive. Common shoes, saddlery, book-binding, water-bags and buckets are almost the only leather articles in common use. The more promising kinds of leather manufactures are the result of European demand on the one hand, and European instruction on the other. Saddlery, harness and English boots and shoes are now very well made by Native workmen.

320. *Metal Manufactures.*—This large and important class, embracing all manufactures in metal, is sub-divided primarily into the two main divisions of work in the precious and non-precious metals.

The sub-classes include work in copper, brass and bell metal, chiefly in the form of vessels for cooking, drinking and holding water. Such vessels are always used wherever the people are rich enough to have them; it is only the very poorest that are confined entirely to earthenware pots. Rough iron-work, such as bolts, screws, nails, iron pans and implements, is a class in which there is great room for improvement. With regard to cutlery, the best samples are the manufacture of table knives at Sháhpur, and various articles at Gujrát and Siálkot, all on the European model.

A portion of the many descriptions of swords and daggers come under this class.

The next great division of this class of manufactures contains work in the precious metals. The first sub-division relates to the manufacture of gold wire, such as gold thread and spangles, gold military lace, gold edgings and ribands. In the next class the gold thread and fine flattened wires of the former are found woven into gold cloth by the aid of a silk warp.

The next class includes the same metals in a more solid form, such as cups and vessels, both plain and ornamental, or chased over with the beautiful flower-work in relief, as in the Kashmír silver. In this class are also included a multitude of trinkets.

Next come the beautiful *koftgári* work,—arms and shields, pen-boxes and caskets, combs, buttons, paper-knives, letter weights and many other articles of iron, polished and wrought all over with curious devices in gold lines made by hammering in gold wire.

Last in this class comes plating, both water and electro-plate. The former has been done for years in the cities of the Punjab by overlaying with thin gold, but the latter is quite new, and has been practised by a few workmen with fair success.

321. *Native Jewellery and Enamelling.*—The latter is noticeable chiefly on the backs of set jewels,—many rings and bracelets being finished with enamelling in this way.

The most showy pieces of enamelling are the silver vases from Kashmír and Multán and the enamelled jewellery of Kángra. The jewellery, properly so called, consists of gems, cut and set in gold, for rings, necklaces, armlets, &c. Almost the only gems esteemed by Natives for their finest ornaments are rubies, emeralds, diamonds and pearls. All the others are despised. The gems are all imported.

Another class of jewellery which deserves notice is that of Dehli, made in the European fashion, with stones cut as in Europe, which

latter are chiefly brought from Calcutta. Very good Native work in imitation of European is also done at Kángra.

322. *Manufactures in Wood.*—First in this class comes furniture, principally made by European hands in regimental workshops, or by Natives under European superintendence. Another division of this class contains all the wood carvings, such as legs of beds, boxes, walking-sticks and other articles.

Turned wood ware is made at Pák Pattan and other places,—the turned vases, boxes, &c., being afterwards covered with variegated lacquer and polished. Delicate ivory carving is done, principally at Dehli and Amritsar.

323. *Papier Maché.*—Beyond a rude papier maché from Muzaffargarh there is hardly any made in the Province. The Kashmír boxes, pen-trays, card-cases, &c., are some of them of wood and some of papier maché, the surface being most beautifully and delicately painted over in gold or colors, or both, on a ground of some color previously laid on.

324. *Pottery.*—Generally speaking, nothing is made but rude porous earthen vessels of the various forms of water-bottles, cups, pans and cooking-pots; but in several districts of the Province beautiful thin paper pottery, unglazed, is manufactured. Some of the pottery is of a pale yellow, and a little of a black color. Some of the jails make pottery, and great progress has been made, both as to form, color and quality of glaze; but still the art is rude and imperfect, and the apparatus and substances employed need improvement.

325. *Glass.*—The attempts of the Province at glass-making are as follows :—The crude glass is a thick greenish material, from which bulbous bottles are blown; but no advance in this has hitherto been made. The tools, the furnace and the annealing are all on the smallest scale, and of the rudest and most unsatisfactory kind. The few white glass articles that are made are made of broken European articles melted down. The best glass is made at Pánipat and Karnál. Glass is not used for drinking out of by Natives, and that employed by Europeans is imported, as is also window glass.

326. TRADE.—The total value of the external trade of the Punjab during 1872-73 has been estimated (*vide* Appendix No. 43) at Rs. 5,02,48,833, against Rs. 5,13,05,327 in 1871-72 and Rs. 4,76,89,494 in 1870-71. The decrease, as compared with 1871-72, was entirely in the exports, which fell in value from Rs. 2,35,19,748 to Rs. 1,98,10,938; the imports, on the other hand, rose from Rs. 2,77,85,579 to Rs. 3,04,37,895. The increase in value of imports is, however, chiefly comprised in the

article of silk, the imports of which rose in 1872-73 by upwards of 41 lakhs of rupees. Omitting silk, there was a falling-off both in the imports and exports of 1872-73 as compared with the previous year.

327. The following is an abstract of the external trade of the Province for 1872-73 :—

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cis-Satlej Sikh States	18,23,159	14,52,586	32,75,745
Hill States	3,95,124	1,11,147	5,06,271
Countries on the North-Western Frontier	72,16,942	31,24,262	1,03,41,204
Central India, excluding Central Provinces	17,54,821	72,64,590	90,19,411
Other Provinces	1,92,47,849	78,58,353	2,71,06,202
TOTAL ...	3,04,37,895	1,98,10,938	5,02,48,833

328. The following are the principal articles imported during the past two years :—

	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Mds.	Mds.
Salt	6,68,756	5,27,953
Grains	6,02,482	4,30,108
Sugar	4,54,258	4,85,865
Rice	1,77,078	1,46,317
Drugs	1,13,750	81,216
Cotton	1,03,679	29,496
Metals	97,502	32,681
Fruits	60,107	54,855
Cotton cloth	55,031	70,806
Dyes	41,558	44,188
Oil-seeds	41,516	29,286
Ghi	26,407	23,489

To the above may be added the following articles, which can better be compared by value than by weight:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.
Charras	3,63,879	1,87,142
Opium	1,02,253	2,19,127
Indigo	3,29,736	4,00,736
Wool	1,49,490	1,06,752
Pashm	1,02,983	1,16,384
Silk	17,79,527	58,86,950
Pashmína	8,14,337	80,321
Specie and bullion ...	5,92,200	6,62,710

The chief variation in the imports was, as before noted, in the article of silk, which very largely increased, as did also opium, indigo, and other dyes. But in nearly every other article, as cotton, metals, articles of food, pashmína, &c., there was a considerable falling off.

329. The principal articles exported during 1871-72 and 1872-73 were as follows:—

Compared by Weight.

	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Mds.	Mds.
Sugar	9,91,194	6,46,148
Salt	5,06,151	4,91,657
Grains	2,68,551	1,50,014
Rice	1,93,811	99,915
Drugs and chemicals ...	1,11,013	69,736
Cotton	80,743	25,347
Metals	70,598	30,071
Cotton cloth	32,144	39,406
Dyes	31,030	21,137
Oil-seeds	11,675	9,684

Compared by Value.

	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.
Charras	1,43,820	1,88,100
Opium	52,036	1,77,758
Indigo	6,63,370	4,30,472
Wool	5,61,993	4,16,069
Silk	4,26,520	6,13,302
Tea	4,72,865	5,66,265
Pashmína	22,83,650	26,25,853

There was a satisfactory increase in the value of tea and pashmína exported in 1872-73; in nearly every other article the export trade fell off.

330. *Internal Trade.*—The following statement shows the value of the trade of the principal commercial centres of the Punjab for the year 1872-73, exclusive of Railway traffic, of which no returns are available:—

TOWNS.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dehli ...	69,44,951	83,84,814	1,53,29,765
Riwári ...	10,13,843	4,03,939	14,17,782
Hissár ...	7,27,506	5,51,109	12,78,615
Bhewáni ...	58,53,949	4,81,139	63,35,088
Ambálah ...	38,50,248	17,53,434	56,03,682
Ludiánah ...	10,82,877	16,29,711	27,12,588
Jálandhar ...	9,92,029	7,55,988	17,48,017
Kángra ...	13,35,158	14,33,366	27,68,524
Amritsar ...	50,91,181	69,23,440	1,20,14,621
Lahore ...	28,04,025	79,327	28,83,352
Fírozpur ...	10,17,414	7,49,982	17,67,396
Pind Dádan Khán ...	7,51,995	1,30,122	8,82,117
Multán ...	41,03,709	17,76,661	58,80,370
Jhang ...	8,14,440	6,49,245	14,63,685
Derah Ismail Khán ...	25,29,820	5,12,585	30,42,405
Peshávar ...	17,12,331	4,42,537	21,54,868

331. Compared with the previous year, the total value of the trade of the principal commercial towns of the Punjab was as follows, reckoning in even lakhs of rupees:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
Dehli	197	153
Amritsar	89	120
Lahore	34	28
Multán	229	58
Pesháwar	35	21

The above statistics are, however, not sufficiently accurate to admit of any safe or useful deductions being drawn from them. The trade of Multán in 1871-72 would seem to be greatly overstated, while that of Lahore, on the other hand, would seem to be understated for both years. Measures are in hand for securing greater accuracy in the registration of trade, both internal and external.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT

332. *Boat Traffic on the Indus.*—The trade on the Indus is, as before, registered at Sakkar in Sind. The up-trade registered in 1872-73 amounted to 95,286 maunds, valued at Rs. 7,45,883. The chief items were :—

	Mds.
Metals	35,836
Spices	9,145
Fruits	8,577
Grains	4,596
Dyes	2,351
Rice	2,546
Sugar	2,343
Oils	1,717
Drugs	1,559

The down-trade amounted to 5,87,646 maunds, valued at Rs. 44,84,767. The chief items were :—

	Mds.
Grains	3,32,299
Cotton	66,451
Wool	57,412
Sugar	37,375
Ghí	17,201
Saltpetre	15,545
Dyes	10,277
Drugs	10,090
Spices	6,019
Country cloth	5,981

Thus both in the up and down traffic of the river there was a very considerable diminution as compared with 1871-72.

333. *Joint Stock Companies.*—There are 8 Companies in the Punjab, registered under Act X. of 1866; of which 3 are Banks, 1 is a Tea Company, 2 are Clubs or Hotels, 1 is a Brewery, and 1 a Slate Company. There were no registrations of new Companies under this Act during the year; but two Societies,—*viz.*, The Mayo Industrial School at Simla, and the Punjab Masonic Institution, which has for its object the education of the children of indigent Masons,—were registered under the provisions of Act XXI. of 1860. Three Companies previously registered ceased to exist during the year.

334. *Trade with Central Asia.*—During the season of 1872, Dr. Aitchison, M. D., officiated as Joint-Commissioner at Ladákh on behalf of the British Government. The caravans from Yárkand were unusually late, and in consequence the export trade was considerably interfered with. Nevertheless the total of imports and exports

amounted to Rs. 15,84,801, being higher in value than that of any previous year, and in excess of that of last year by Rs. 3,43,624. Of the imports into Leh from the north, those from Chang-Thang rose from Rs. 1,49,537 in value to Rs. 2,00,016,—the increase being chiefly in the value of brick tea imported from Lhassa, which rose from Rs. 87,553 to Rs. 1,43,917. The imports from Yárkand rose from Rs. 2,61,242 in value to Rs. 3,21,762,—the increase being chiefly in gold pieces, the value of which was Rs. 1,10,966 as compared with Rs. 85,899 in 1871; raw silk, of which 5,360 lbs. were imported, to 960 lbs. of the previous year; and coarse cotton cloths, the value of which rose from Rs. 5,013 during 1871 to Rs. 16,414 in 1872.

On the other hand, the importation of charras decreased, owing to the market having become glutted with charras of bad quality. Pashm (shawl wool) did not come to Leh at all,—owing, it is said, to some disagreements between Kashmíri purchasers and the residents of Chang-Thang,—but found its way to India by the Kulu and Rámpur routes. The value of imports into Leh from India rose from Rs. 1,45,164 to Rs. 3,19,445. Of this amount goods to the value of Rs. 30,513 went *viâ* Kashmír; Rs. 4,194 by Rámpur; and the remainder (Rs. 2,84,737) by Kulu.

The export of cotton piece-goods increased in value from Rs. 57,706 in 1871 to Rs. 1,00,415 in 1872. Tea exports increased from Rs. 11,435 to Rs. 25,228 in value; of which amount Rs. 14,716 represent the value of tea exported from Pálampur; brocade, from Rs. 9,600 to Rs. 24,900 in value; spices, from Rs. 11,636 to Rs. 21,465. There was also a considerable increase in the items of guns, otter skins and sugar. The exports from Leh to the north show an increase of Rs. 1,84,979. The exports from Leh to India fell by Rs. 43,184, the great decrease occurring in charras, silver ingots and gold dust.

335. A noticeable feature in the year's history was the development of the through traffic from the Punjab by mules, of which 170 proceeded all the way from Jálandhar and Hoshiárpur to Ladákh, and, as they at once obtained return freight to carry borax to Kulu, the owners' venture was very successful, and will probably lead to a large increase in this form of carriage. During the season, 33 civil and 6 criminal cases were decided by the Joint-Commissioners.

336. PUBLIC WORKS.—*Military Works.*—This branch of the Department Public Works having been placed under the immediate control of the Government of India, no information regarding its operations for the year is available.

337. *Civil Buildings.*—Amongst the new buildings completed during the year may be enumerated post offices at Dagshai and Sabathu, 4

tahsíl buildings in the Kángra, Multán and Kohát districts, a Zilla school-house at Hoshiarpur, and 13 other minor school-houses in other districts; additions and improvements were made to several court-houses; the works in the Kheora Gorge, near Pind Dádan Khán, for the protection of the salt buildings from the hill torrent were nearly completed; quarantine and solitary cells were given to several jails; the new jail at Amritsar made good progress, and that at Montgomery was nearly completed; the conversion of the Gola Serai at Lahore into a district jail, and the new Female Penitentiary at Lahore were both commenced; while the prisons at Gujrát and Derah Ismail Khán were being enlarged. Several new police buildings were provided, and repairs and improvements made to existing ones. The new Girls' School at Sanáwar, affording accommodation for 250 inmates, was completed; and a commencement was made with the building for the Lahore College. Improvements were made to the churches at Hissár, Simla and Dharmsálah, and a commencement was made with the church at Dalhousie. Considerable progress was made in the provision of new and improvement of old dispensary buildings. The vaulted roof of the Montgomery Hall at Lahore, erected several years ago by subscription, in honor of Sir Robert Montgomery, having given indications of failure, the Government decided to take charge of its renewal, to dismantle it, and to substitute for it a new roof of lighter construction and design. The old roof has been supported, and awaits the completion of the arrangements for putting on the new one.

338. *Roads.*—Amongst the metalled roads of the Province may be enumerated the Grand Trunk line proceeding from Dehli *viá* Karnál to Ambálah, thence through Jálandhar and Amritsar to Lahore, and thence in a north-westerly direction through Jhelam, Ráwalpindi and Attok to Pesháwar; the road leading from Dehli towards Mathra; the line connecting Dehli and Bahádargarh; the roads leading from Ambálah to Jagádhri and Kálka respectively; the branch road from Ludiánah to Fírozpúr, and from thence on to Lahore; the road from Jálandhar to Dharmsálah *viá* Hoshiárpur; and the small line connecting Multán with the Sher Sháh ferry on the Chenáb. All of these lines were maintained during the year in a state of efficiency except the section of the Grand Trunk Road between Lahore and Jhelam, in charge of the Officers of the Punjab Northern State Railway, which is being constructed on one-half the road. The Ambálah and Jagádhri road, which has suffered greatly from the floods of 1871, was restored and improved.

339. Of unmetalled roads, the most expensive are those in the hills. The roads leading from Kálka to Simla, which suffered greatly in 1871, were maintained during the year in a state of efficiency; on one occasion only was the road closed to traffic for about 24 hours by a large

landslip. The Hindustán and Thibet road was kept open from Simla up the Satlej valley as far as Pángi, a distance of 150 miles; and an improved line to Fágu was marked out and surveyed. Considerable progress was made in the completion of the minor works on the Kángra valley road, a large portion of which is now opened to traffic. The improvement of the road from Pathánkot to Dalhousie was in progress; more parapet walls, &c., were given to the road from Ráwalpindi to Murree; and a detachment of the 23rd Pioneers was employed in widening and improving the Murree and Abbottábád road.

340. Of unmetalled roads in the plains, those being constructed between Lahore and Shekopúra, and between Siálkot and Gurdáspur, made good progress, while the usual works of maintenance, and, in several instances, works of improvement, were executed on the district roads generally.

341. Of the larger bridges, that over the Western Jamna Canal on the Ambálah and Jagádhri road was completed and opened for traffic; that on the Trunk Road over the Márkanda river was protected by a screw-pile spur, 600 feet long; several of the bridges in the Kángra valley were completed or approached completion; the bridge over the Leh stream on the road to Murree was extensively repaired, and several temporary wooden bridges on the same road were replaced by permanent structures; the iron suspension bridge over the river Jhelam at Kohála on the road to Kashmír, and the Jabha bridge on the Hazára Trunk Road, were completed.

342. Early in July 1872, owing to the failure of two of the piers of the railway bridge over the Satlej at Phillaur, it became necessary to re-establish the bridge of boats at that point. Boat bridges have also been maintained as usual over the Satlej near Fírozpur, over the Rávi near Lahore, over the Chenáb at Wazirabád, over the Jhelam at the town of that name, and at Pind Dádan Khán, and over the Indus at Attok. The bridge at Shádera, near Lahore, is the only one which was maintained throughout the year, the remainder being dismantled during the flood season.

343. Accommodation for travellers, such as serais, dák-bungalows, encamping-grounds, &c., was maintained as usual along the principal lines of communication.

344. *Railways.*—There are four railways in the Punjab territories, *viz.*, the Sind, Punjab and Dehli Railway (Guaranteed), the Punjab Northern (State) Railway, the Indus Valley (State) Railway, and the Rajputána (State) Railway. The three State Railways are still under construction.

345. *Sind, Punjab and Dehli Railway.*—The commencement of the year 1872-73 found the Sind, Punjab and Dehli Railway still in a broken condition, and through traffic interrupted by the Biás break. Very strenuous endeavours were made to overcome this; and on the 15th May the opening of a temporary wooden bridge over this break re-established through train communication with Calcutta. It was confidently hoped that this would have been maintained throughout the monsoon season; but the destruction of the temporary causeway over the Gaggar in the end of June, and the subsequent failure of the Satlej bridge early in July, frustrated this, and left the line again broken and disjointed. The failure of the Satlej following so soon after that of the Biás shook public confidence in the construction of the bridges over the Punjab rivers, and showed that some means must be adopted to protect the piers from the deadly scour to which they were subjected when the rivers rose in flood. The Chief Engineer recommended a liberal use of rubble or boulder stone thrown loose round the base of the piers, and a stone facing or pitching for all bunds exposed to the action of the current. The immediate effect of these measures was most satisfactory, and the works received no further damage.

346. At the close of the rains the Board of Directors and the Government of India deemed it advisable that Mr. Bradford Leslie, C. E., who was visiting India on professional business, should confer with Mr. Harrison on the most suitable remedial measures to ensure the stability of the large bridges. With these Engineers the Government of India recommended two of the most experienced hydraulic Engineers to be associated. The result of Mr. Bradford Leslie's report was to the effect that Mr. Harrison's proposals were most judicious, and might safely be accepted as being the best solution of a very difficult problem, and promising to be a complete success.

347. The delay in the receipt of the iron-work from England has retarded the reconstruction of the Satlej bridge, and unforeseen difficulties have likewise acted prejudicially on the work at the Rámídí and Gaggar rivers, of which, however, the public has not been sensible, as unbroken communication has been maintained by temporary diversions. The extra waterway which recent floods have shown to be necessary, as well as the additions and alterations to existing works, has progressed satisfactorily.

348. In the Locomotive Department considerable improvements have been effected in the construction of carriages, in which all classes of travellers have participated, and four 1st class and four 2nd class carriages specially fitted for the through service with Calcutta have been placed on the line.

349. Coal was introduced on the line for the first time between Ghazíábád and Phillaur in October 1872. The consumption of the passenger engines has been about 31 lbs. per mile. On the whole the change has not proved economical; for, as wood fuel is still in use, many of the engines cannot be adapted for the exclusive use of coal.

350. Notwithstanding the breaks which interfere so detrimentally with the flow of traffic, the financial results of the year 1872-73 show a satisfactory increase of Rs. 3,54,781, of which Rs. 76,116 is due to passengers, and Rs. 2,78,665 to goods. The increase to the number of third class passengers seems to point to a growing appreciation of the benefits of railway travelling, but this improvement must be slow.

		Rs.
Total receipts, 1872-73	...	53,71,708
,, ,, 1871-72	...	50,16,927

Third Class Passengers.

1872-73	... ...	19,68,479
1871-72	... ...	18,91,605
Increase	...	76,874

The only item of receipt that shows a decrease is "special trains;" but the large realization under this head of 1871-72 was due to the Camp of Exercise at Dehli and the movement of troops consequent on the Kúká outbreak, and so must be regarded as abnormal.

The items of merchandize in which traffic has been brisk, and which have principally conduced to swell the receipts, are edible grains, hides, iron, salt, seeds, sugar, fuel and State Railway materials.

351. The daily train service in this Province has been as follows:—

Multán-Lahore Section.—One mixed train each way, consisting of 35 vehicles, timed to run during the fair weather months at 20 miles per hour, exclusive of stoppages.

Lahore-Ghazíábád Section.—One mail train each way, of 23 vehicles, time to run 27 miles per hour.

One passenger train each way, of 30 vehicles, running 22 miles per hour.

One goods train.

One up and down local train between Lahore and Amritsar.

352. Notwithstanding the failure of the Satlej bridge on the 9th July 1872, through-booking was not stopped, an extra charge only being added for carriage over the break. The conveyance of passengers and their baggage was undertaken by a contractor, but the Company itself arranged for the carriage of goods and merchandize without the intervention of a third party.

353. The year under review has been very productive in collisions, unhappily attended with some loss of life.

On the 18th August 1872, an engine pushing a train of ballast waggons over-ran them, killing a European fireman and a coolie and greatly damaging the stock.

On the 12th December two stone-carrying trains were from a failure in the telegraph permitted to run in opposite directions between Barára and Jagádhrí. Each driver knew the chance of meeting the other train, and, although proceeding cautiously, they managed to bring their trains into collision, owing to the view ahead being obscured by a fog.

On the 15th of the same month, the up-mail ran into a dead engine left on the line between Mírat and Khataoli. A platelayer in the service of the Company jumped off and sustained injuries resulting in his death.

On the 11th March 1873, an engine on the lower section of the Multán line ran into a train of loaded fuel trucks, damaging the stock, but without loss to life or limb.

On the 3rd March 1873, the up-mail ran into a disabled stone train standing on the line near the station of Sirhind.

354. In last year's report it was stated that the Government of India had ordered reductions in the establishment in all departments of the Railway. These reductions, and a close scrutiny of expenditure by the Heads of Departments, has resulted in a diminution of the working expenses by Rs. 5,81,982.

355. *Punjab Northern Railway.*—The most important works on this line are the large bridges across the rivers Rávi, Chenáb and Jhelam.

356. The *Rávi Bridge* (33 spans of 90 feet clear) is estimated to cost Rs. 19,66,176. In design it consists of 32 piers, each founded on three $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet diameter wells, sunk to a minimum depth of 70 feet below low-water level, and of abutments with faces founded on three wells of the same diameter and depth, and with parallel retaining walls founded on 10 feet wells. The abutments are further protected by flooring, extending out to the second pier from each abutment. The girders are adapted to carry both road and railway. The cart-road is carried on the same level as the railway, and there is a foot-path under this level between the girders, with a minimum width of $6\frac{3}{4}$ feet at the centre of each span. The upper roadway on which the railway and cart traffic is carried has a

width of 13½ feet between the hand-rails, and is provided with a footway on either side of the line of rails.

Twelve piers and one abutment were in hand at the commencement of the year; the whole 32 piers and both abutments with their retaining walls are now in progress, and the wells of all the piers and the face of one abutment are sunk to the prescribed depth. The only wells that have not reached the required depth are one in pier No. 18, and those in the face of the left or south abutment, and the retaining walls of both abutments; they are, however, very far advanced. The total number of wells in hand was 125, of which 54 were fully sunk and concreted, 22 were fully sunk only, and the remainder were well advanced. The piers have all been protected with concrete blocks as deep as excavations could be made.

The only exception to the general success of well-sinking has been in the case of the centre well of pier No. 18, which, in its descent, at a depth of 12 feet below the lowest water-level, came upon some *shísham* trees supposed to be the cargo of a wrecked boat. These obstacles have necessitated the removal of the centre well; but the up and down stream wells are sunk to full depth, and are safe against the floods of this year.

The basements of 25 piers are nearly completed, and similar progress has been made with the superstructure of 24 of that number. If the girders can be delivered before the 1st October next, the bridge could be made ready for traffic by the 1st June 1874.

357. The *Chenáb Bridge* (64 spans of 133⅓ feet) is estimated to cost Rs. 41,93,973; it is designed to consist of 63 piers, resting on triple wells 12½ feet in diameter, each sunk to a minimum depth of 70 feet below low-water level, the faces of the two abutments being founded on three 12½ feet wells, each sunk to a similar depth, their parallel retaining walls being, as in the case of the Rávi, founded on 10 feet diameter wells. The girders are designed to carry both road and railway on the same level, without any provision for foot traffic below, as in the cases of the Rāvi and Jhelam.

The railway is carried in the centre of the space of 3·880 metres between the curb plates of the girders, thus leaving a footway of 1·393 metres on either side. As this arrangement would not permit the ordinary road traffic carts to pass each other, it is proposed to construct four of the spans of greater width to provide passing places.

At the commencement of the year, of the total of 63 piers and 2 abutments, 13 piers and 1 abutment (the north) were in

progress. The working season closed with 138 of the total of 195 wells in piers and abutments either finished or nearly so, leaving only 57 to be executed. The superstructure of 13 piers has also in part been completed, that of 3 more is in progress, and 3 basements are ready for the commencement of superstructure. Thus one quarter of the bridge is ready for its girders, and more than two-thirds of the foundations are in. If the girders are received by December next, the bridge can be made ready for traffic early in 1876.

Boulders and concrete blocks are being placed round the piers as the basements are completed,—the quantities varying from 3,000 to 6,000 cubic feet, according to the more or less exposed position of the pier under treatment, and the depth to which excavations can be made.

Nineteen 10 feet wells in the abutments are either very far advanced or completely finished and concreted.

358. The cost of the *Jhelam Bridge* (50 spans of 85 feet clear) has been estimated at Rs. 14,78,077. The 49 piers were each originally designed to be founded on a central well of 12½ feet and 2 flanking wells of 10 feet diameter; but, owing to the stock of 10 feet well-curbs having run short, 12½ feet well-curbs were in some instances substituted to prevent delay in the progress of the work. The south abutment of the Jhelam bridge is founded on 3 wells of 12½ feet diameter, with parallel retaining walls founded on 10 feet diameter wells. The north abutment face is founded in a similar way, but the retaining walls are based on the shingle bank at a depth of 3½ feet.

The girders are designed for both road and railway in a similar manner to those of the Rávi,—the railway and ordinary traffic being carried above with a foot-passenger road below. The work in hand at the commencement of the year was that in both abutments and 10 piers; it now consists of that in the abutments and 21 piers (not including pier No. 40, destroyed). The flanking wells of the north abutment are sunk 27½ feet below ground level, and have penetrated 4 feet into the boulder bed; the middle well has to be sunk 3 feet more to reach the same depth. The 3 face wells of the south abutment have been some time completed, and the 10 feet wells in its retaining walls are satisfactorily progressing. Sixteen of the 21 piers have been sunk the prescribed depth: and at the time of report 4 of the remaining 5 piers were shortly expected to reach the same stage of advancement.

The progress made with the well-sinking of this bridge has been slow compared with that done at either the Rávi or Chenáb,

but there seems to be great difficulty and uncertainty in sinking through the boulder bed.

The heavy floods of June and July 1872, in addition to very considerably damaging the training works, as will be noticed presently, overturned and entirely destroyed pier No. 40, then in progress, and carried away quantities of plant and building and permanent-way materials.

The borings necessary to enable the condition of the site of pier No. 40 to be ascertained have occupied so much time that the restoration of the pier has not yet been undertaken.

During the year a continuous series of borings across the bed of the river on the site of the bridge was undertaken with the object of finally and accurately determining the thickness of the shingle stratum; they were not completed at the time of the commencement of the floods, and must now await resumption next year.

359. The training or protective works for the Rávi and Jhelam bridges sustained damage from a heavy flood in July 1872. The damage done to the Rávi works was not of a serious character, so far as actual destruction of works was concerned; a tree-spur at the head of the back channel was damaged, and another on the south bank of the river at the up-stream side of the temporary bridge gave way, carrying with it a part of the latter. The damage on the Jhelam was much more serious,—the Jába spur on the left bank, some distance above the bridge, being entirely carried away, and the change in the direction of the main current resulted in the loss of one pier (No. 40) of the bridge then in progress. The training works on the Chenáb have been long completed, with the exception of part of the Harrípur bund, to intercept the over-fall of the Chenáb into the Palku nallah above Wazírábád.

360. Of *Minor Works*, the principal smaller permanent bridges are that across the Palku stream (9 spans of 12 metres), and that across the Bhimbar (20 openings of 12 metres clear span). Of the 8 piers of the Palku bridge, foundations of 3 are sunk, and those of the remaining 5 have only to go down an average of 4 feet each. The basement of the south abutment is finished. The 8 wells of north abutment are being sunk the third lift; progress with them has been delayed, owing to coming upon sunken timber in the bed of the nallah. The masonry, however, will be ready before girders arrive.

The Bhimbar bridge is nearly ready for its girders, there being only some work in the superstructure of the abutments remaining to be done.

361. Of the whole of the remaining minor bridges and culverts, the completion of the bridge of 3 26-feet spans near Gujrát leaves only 2 unfinished, namely, the bridge of 3 40-feet spans across the back channel of the Rávi at mile 2, and the two-span girder bridge at mile 103 near Jhelam. The former is not yet commenced, although bricks and other materials are being brought on to the site; the masonry of the latter is up to girder level, and a temporary road has been laid across it.

362. The temporary bridge across the Rávi (147 spans, *viz.*, 110 of 14 feet, 4 of 16 feet, and 33 of 18 feet) suffered much from the flood of July 1872, already referred to, having lost 35 spans. Nearly the whole of the materials were, however, recovered, and the bridge was restored in the following December, and has been in uninterrupted use ever since for the traffic between Lahore and Sháhdera. The temporary bridge across the Palku (20 spans of 18 feet), which was destroyed by the floods of 1871, was restored.

363. Of earthwork in the *construction of the line* 33¾ millions of cubic feet have been executed, out of a total estimated quantity of 45½ millions; of ballast 3½ millions of cubic feet, or about two-thirds of the total estimated quantity, have been collected, and of this quantity nearly a million has been spread. Of material for permanent-way, sufficient has been delivered, for 111 miles, with all necessary fastenings; where not laid in main line or tramways at the bridges, it is used for weighting wells.

364. The quality of the rails of Belgium manufacture has been found so bad as to render the possibility of their use in the main line doubtful.

365. The main line and sidings on the Rávi Bridge division are still retained of the standard gauge to enable the service traffic between Lahore and Sháhdera to be carried on by our own engines, and to allow us to continue to have the advantage of the use of Sind, Punjab and Dehli, and East Indian Railway Companies' rolling-stock.

366. At the Chenáb works 6,200 yards of the main line narrow gauge has been laid for service purposes, as well as 3,500 yards of temporary tramways. In addition to this, there are 6,233 yards of 5½ feet gauge temporary tramways, making a total length of nearly 9¾ miles of line of both gauges.

The 5½ feet gauge tramways on the Jhelam Bridge works have all been converted to the metre gauge.

Practically the whole of the metre gauge sleepers required for the line between Lahore and Jhelam, namely, 196,966, were ready before the 31st December 1872; also 69,092 for the extension from Jhelam to

Ráwalpindi, making a total of 266,058 altogether. Of these, 27,326 cubic feet are required for the 3 large bridges and the flush gap crossings on the Gujránwálah and Khálián sub-divisions.

367. Good progress was made during the year in the erection of stations and other subsidiary buildings.

368. Of *Rolling-stock*, 10 wagons only of the 5½ feet gauge now remain on this railway, 50 having been transferred to the Sirhind canal; 57 metre gauge wagons have been received, and some of them are in use where the line is of that gauge. The whole of the timber required for the erection of the stock noted below has been received from Calcutta, and arrangements are under consideration for carrying out the work in the shops of the Sind, Punjab, and Dehli Railway Company. The iron work for these vehicles is, however, not yet to hand.

1st and 2nd class and composite coaches	8
3rd class	20
Horse boxes	6
Carriage trucks	2
Break-vans	8
Goods stock	150

In locomotive stock, 4 metre gauge engines have been received and erected,—3 at Sháhdera, and 1 on the Chenáb works. The former are not brought into use, owing to the expediency at present of retaining the 5½ feet gauge between Lahore and Sháhdera (on which the 5½ feet gauge engine "Gnat" continues to work), but the engine at the Chenáb has been working for some time past.

369. *Indus Valley Railway*.—This line is to connect Multán with Kotri in Sind. Of the total length of nearly 500 miles, work during the year was almost entirely confined to the section of 270 miles between Multán and Sakkar. In the lower sections a mere commencement had been made.

370. On the 270 miles of line between Multán and Sakkar, 187 miles of bank are complete, 69 miles are in progress, and 14 have not yet been touched. Ballast has been collected for 40 miles. Out of the 649 culverts and 4,992 lineal metres of flood openings required, 32 culverts have been built and 10 more are in hand. For the 26·5 lakhs of cubic feet of brick-work in the remaining works on the line, bricks have been prepared for 3·2 lakhs cubic feet. For the bridge over the Satlej river, 35 lakhs of bricks have been made out of 200 lakhs required. Of the buildings for the stations, those of 13 stations are nearly completed and are inhabited, of 8 are in progress and well advanced, of 3 are recently commenced, and of 1 not yet touched. This is the Multán station, which must lie over for some little time. Of houses

for staff quarters, 9 have been completed, 7 nearly completed, 3 are in progress and well advanced, and 8 have been recently put in hand. For this part of the line 11 miles of rails have been received, and 50 miles of metre-gauge sleepers have been prepared.

371. *Rajputána Railway.*—During the year 1872-73 the works on this railway within Punjab territory, or the line from Dehli to Riwárí, with the Salt Branch, have been completed, and the first train ran to Riwári on the 21st October.

372. The several station buildings have been completed, including a small passenger station at Dehli, with engine-shed and watering arrangements, also a platform for local goods traffic and a transfer platform in the East India Railway yard, where through goods will be transferred from the broad to the narrow gauge wagons and *vice versâ.*

373. Owing to the non-receipt of rolling-stock, the line is not yet open for general traffic; but since the middle of February salt has been carried from the Sultánpur fields in ballast wagons,—the amount carried up to the end of March 1873 being 34,523 maunds.

374. The total cost of the Dehli-Riwárí line has been, up to the 31st March 1873, Rs. 21,20,909, and of the Salt Branch Rs. 1,96,300; the former amount includes some establishment charges properly debitable to the extension line, but which it has been found impossible to separate.

375. In August 1872 the sanction of Government was given to the estimates for the extension of the Dehli-Riwárí line through Alwar to a junction with the Agra-Jaipúr line, at a place called Bandíkúrí. This extension runs for 6 miles in British territory, then for 11 miles through the territory of the Rája of Nábha; at the 17th mile it enters the Alwar State.

376. Immediately on the work being sanctioned, steps were taken to obtain possession of the land and to start the work, and by the end of March all the earth-work on these 17 miles of line was completed, and the masonry of 17 culverts built up to girder level.

The long viaduct over the Saubi river, consisting of 73 spans of 22 feet, was well in hand,—both up and down stream curtain walls being finished, and a large quantity of the flooring, together with the superstructure of 11 piers and 1 abutment which were ready for the girder bed stones.

The passenger station building at Bháwal was nearly finished, as well as the platform wall and the ash-pit; the station well was sunk 20 feet, and a second 20 feet of masonry built up. This station is 9

miles from Riwárí; the next station is at Ajeráká, within the Alwar State.

377. *Canals.*—The irrigation works of the Punjab (exclusive of minor works) consist of the Bárí Doáb Canal, the Western Jamna Canal, the Inundation Canals in the Lower Bárí Doáb and in the Derah Ghází Khán district, and the Sirhind Canal, which is in course of construction. These works have been described at some length in previous reports, and in this place it will, therefore, only be needful to detail the progress made during the year under report.

378. The greater portion of the *Bárí Doáb Canal* has been completed, and has supplied irrigation for several years; but the Kasúr and Sobraon branches are still incomplete, and the works originally constructed in the Rávi and at the head of the canal are being improved and replaced by other structures, experience having shown the former to be insufficient or faulty; a considerable portion of the main channel is also being remodelled.

379. In the completed and revenue-paying divisions of this canal the work carried on during the year was almost entirely in the ordinary maintenance operations of repairs to works and channels, and silt clearances, the original works constructed being few in number, and not of sufficient importance for enumeration in this place.

380. The excavation of the Kasúr and Sobraon branches, aggregating 157 miles in length, made good progress during the year,—3,681,979 cubic feet having been executed in the former and 4,981,267 cubic feet in the latter. Of the total length, 102 miles were complete, and 41 miles in progress at the end of the year. The progress of the masonry works on these channels has, however, heretofore been slow; during the year 4 bridges were commenced and 11 inspection houses were in various stages of progress. A large quantity of materials has been collected, and in future years a more rapid progress may be looked for.

381. The large weir across the Rávi at Mádhopur and the other new masonry head works were almost completed during the year. The remodelling of portion of the main channel was suspended until a revised estimate could be prepared and sanctioned.

382. The revised design and estimate for completing the workshops at Mádhopur on a reduced scale, suited to the requirements of the canals, alluded to in last report, were sanctioned in time to commence the necessary buildings at the close of the rainy season. For this purpose the saw-mill buildings are being added to, and adapted for, the reception of machinery, the motive power being the water-wheel erected originally to work the saws. About one-half the necessary masonry

work was executed during the year. The quantities of iron-work turned out of these shops was 1,038 maunds of castings, and 618 maunds of wrought iron work.

383. The *Western Jamna Canal* has been in operation for upwards of 50 years, and, as in the case of the Bárí Doáb Canal, the principal works executed during the year were works of maintenance, repair, and silt clearance. Some heavy repairs, necessitated by floods, were executed to the masonry works at Dádopur. A design has been prepared for the construction of a dam across the Jamna with new head-works for the Eastern and Western Jamna Canals; large quantities of materials have been collected for these works.

384. In connexion with this canal, 1,375 miles of surveying and 1,428 miles of levelling were executed during the year, with the view of obtaining information required for the preparation of designs for new distributary and drainage arrangements, and for the storage of water.

385. There are 4 *Inundation Canals* in the central portion of the Bárí Doáb, drawing their supply from the river Satlej, with an aggregate length of 254 miles of main channels and 47 miles of distributaries; these are the *Khánwáh*, the *Upper Soháy*, the *Lower Soháy*, and the *Katora Canals*. Only ordinary maintenance operations were executed during the year.

386. In the lower part of the same Doáb, there are numerous small inundation canals, drawing their supply partly from the Satlej and partly from the Chenáb, with an aggregate length of 685 miles, 543 of which were cleared of silt during the year.

387. The inundation canals in the Derah Ghází Khán district have an aggregate length of 600 miles, of which 360 were cleared of silt during the year.

388. In the first division of the *Sirhind Canal*, which comprises the first 11 miles of the main line with collateral works, about one-third of the excavation of the main channel was completed by the end of the year,—the actual quantity excavated during the year being about 44½ millions of cubic feet; of this quantity 4½ millions were executed by prison labor. The accommodation for prisoners at Rúpar has been increased so as to provide shelter for 2,000 instead of 500 men. In the excavation of diversion and drainage cuts, 3½ millions of cubic feet more of earth-work were finished. The shelter for establishments has been completed, and large quantities of building material have been collected and stored for the larger works.

389. The second division comprises 26½ miles of main canal, with the Chamkáur escape, 3½ miles in length. In this division little was done during the year beyond excavation, of which 161 millions

of cubic feet were executed. Of the 30 miles of channel, 22 have now been completed. Some progress was made too in the collection of building material, but the greater portion of this will be brought by the canal railway (which has been completed) from the first division.

390. In the lower portion of this canal, the work of the year consisted in selecting and laying down canal lines, occupation of land, and erection of temporary shelter for the establishment.

391. Amongst the investigations for new projects which occupied the attention of the Officers of the Irrigation Department during the year may be mentioned—(1) the *Swát River* project, alluded to in last Report; (2) the examination of the *Rechna Doáb* and of the River Chenáb from the Kashmír boundary downwards, with a view of determining the possibility of irrigating this tract by permanent works; (3) the survey of the courses of an abandoned inundation canal near Uch, in the Jhang district, to determine the feasibility of re-opening it for irrigation ; (4) a project for carrying an irrigation channel from the River Rávi to the station of Montgomery; (5) the revised project for improving and extending the *Irrigation of the Derah Ghází Khán district,* referred to in last report—the total estimate amounts to Rs. 33,48,105, of which Rs. 8,55,685 would be expended on improvement of existing canals, and the remainder on new works, including a new line, 138 miles in length, for extending irrigation further to the westward and nearer to the Sulimani Hills than is possible with the existing canals, as well as to give a supply of water throughout the year to a certain proportion of the area commanded ; (6) the design for a canal from the left bank of the Indus opposite *Kálabágh,* mentioned in last report; (7) an experimental design for utilizing more economically than at present the waters of one of the hill torrents from the Sulimani Range in Derah Ghází Khán ; (8) examination of the irrigation in the *Bannú Valley,* with a view to devising measures for economizing the existing supply of water ; (9) a similar examination of the irrigation of *Derah Ismail Khán ;* (10) a survey of the tract irrigated by the *Muzaffargarh Canals ;* and (11) examination of a project for irrigating a portion of the Sháhpur district from the Jhelam by throwing up a dam in that river. The several projects above enumerated are in various stages of advancement.

392. *Miscellaneous.*—Various petty works of improvement, chiefly of a municipal character and executed from municipal funds, such as widening, improving, paving and bridging streets and thoroughfares, construction of drains, slaughter-yards and latrines, provision of water-courses, wells, tanks, and bathing-places, water-supply

schemes, construction of gateways, committee rooms, town halls, &c., &c., were executed during the year under review. Amongst improvements and works deserving special mention are the protective works in the river Rávi to avert its encroachments on the town of Derah Bába Nának, in the Gurdáspur district; similar works near the town of Jhelam; and the renovation and improvement of the Rámbagh at Amritsar.

393. TELEGRAPH.—During the year new lines of telegraph were constructed between Wazírábád and Siálkot, and between Dehli and Riwárí, the latter following the line of the Rajputána State Railway, making the total length of telegraph line in this Province 1,547 miles. The line between Lahore and Jhelam was also reconstructed along the line of the Punjab Northern State Railway, and renewals and improvements were effected in several other lines. New telegraph offices were opened during the year at Wazírábád and Siálkot, making the total number of such offices in the Punjab 27, exclusive of the office at Kálka, which was opened experimentally for eight months, and of the temporary office at Lawrencepur, which was established during the Camp of Exercise. The total number of messages for the year was 49,201, of which 33,706 were private and 15,495 public messages.

394. POST OFFICE.—The Postal Department in the Punjab is under the control of a Postmaster-General, and comprises the following establishment:—

Postmaster-General	1
Inspecting Postmasters and Superintendents ...	11
Sub-Inspectors	12
Postmasters	22
Deputy Postmasters	180
Clerks and Munshís	388
Overseers	65
Coachmen and Guards	256
Runners, Peons and Parcel-carriers	2,161
Artificers	117

395. The general correspondence of the Province for the past four years is shown in the following table:—

	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Letters	9,451,271	9,111,413	9,486,305	10,135,521
Newspapers	786,163	878,376	850,523	1,000,693
Parcels	116,371	127,410	89,647	98,065
Books	113,433	137,185	191,888	219,849

It will thus be perceived that there has been a great increase in the correspondence of the Province in 1872-73 as compared with that of the previous year; this has been in part attributed to the re-organization of the district post. The increase in the number of newspapers posted is especially remarkable, and is probably the result of the recent reduction of the rate of postage on registered newspapers. The number of registered letters increased from 121,257 in 1871-72 to 143,007 in 1872-73.

396. The new district post system referred to in para. 376 of last Report has been extended to all the districts of the Province, at a cost, during 1872-73, of Rs. 1,23,134; but several reductions have been effected by absorbing self-supporting district post offices into the Imperial Post, and the establishment has been reduced as far as possible, so that the estimated expenditure for the current year is only Rs. 1,14,051.

397. The following table shows the extent of the operations of the District Post for the past four years:—

	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Sent from Imperial to District Post for delivery ...	392,863	348,394	901,865	487,748
Received back undelivered ...	60,952	52,477	83,681	46,739
Percentage undelivered ...	15·6	15·5	9·28	9·58
Received from District Post for transmission by Imperial Post ...	181,458	213,090	317,395	245,583

The large reduction in 1872-73 is not due to a decrease of rural correspondence, which, on the contrary, has largely increased, but to the fact that during the past year 42 district post offices and 32 rural messengers were transferred from the District to the Imperial Establishment.

398. The number of Post Offices in the Province in each of the past four years was—

1869-70	365
1870-71	425
1871-72	448
1872-73	526

At the close of 1872-73, there were also 273 letter-boxes, and 587 rural messengers or letter-carriers.

399. At the Camp of Exercise at Hasan Abdál, containing a force of nearly 20,000 men, with 10,000 camp-followers, six temporary post offices were opened and worked successfully, not a single complaint having been made.

400. The financial results of the working of the Military Horse Van and of the Government Bullock Train during the year were very satisfactory, as the following figures show :—

	Income.	Expenditure.	Profit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military Horse Van	3,43,520	2,51,374	92,146
Government Bullock Train	2,28,428	1,76,604	51,824

The profits of both these establishments, and especially of the Military Horse Van, were doubtless somewhat abnormally raised by the Camp of Exercise at Hasan Abdál, which brought unusual traffic to the lines.

CHAPTER V.
REVENUE AND FINANCE.

IMPERIAL RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.—The usual Financial Statement, prepared on information furnished by the Accountant-General, is given in Appendix No. 47. The general results for the past two years may be thus summarized :—

YEAR.	Revenues and Receipts.	Disbursements.	Add allotments for Provincial Services.	Total Charges	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1871-72 ...	3,42,61,379	87,18,076	53,18,000	1,40,36,076	2,02,25,303
1872-73 ...	3,41,27,365	89,79,395	55,43,985	1,45,23,380	1,96,03,985
Difference ...	—1,34,014	+2,61,319	+2,25,985	+4,87,304	—6,21,318

The above sums include, so far as the Punjab is concerned, the receipts and charges of all Imperial Services and Departments under the Local Governments, save Canal and Imperial Public Works.

402. It appears from the above that the Imperial Revenues and Receipts *decreased* by Rs. 1,34,014. This is more than accounted for by—

(1).—The reduction under the head of tribute, owing to an extraordinary receipt, as succession fee, from the Rajá of Nábha in 1871-72 ... 2 lakhs

(2).—Loss of income tax by alteration of the law ... 1½ do.

so that the loss from the reduction in the income tax rate was more than made up by the increased productiveness of other taxes, especially Land Revenue.

403. On the other hand, the charges increased by Rs. 4,87,304, but of this amount 2 lakhs were extraordinary charges in connection with the Amír of Cábul; the remaining increase is referred to Forests and Settlements.

404. Such of the several heads of receipt and charge as seem to call for remark will now be examined *seriatim.*

405. *Land Revenue.*—The total realizations of Land Revenue, regular and fluctuating, during 1872-73, have been shown in a previous chapter, on data supplied by the Financial Commissioner, to have amounted to Rs. 2,00,99,726. This corresponds rather closely with the actual sums brought to credit as in the Accountant-General's statement, which shows Rs. 2,00,56,658, being an increase of Rs. 3,79,584 over the

receipts of the previous year. The causes of this increase have already been examined in detail ; the principal is considerable lapses of revenue-free estates held on a life tenure, though the revision of assessments, the result of recent settlement operations, has also largely contributed. Other causes contributing in a lesser degree are, the results of river action, and increased collections of water-advantage revenue. This head of account now exceeds two millions sterling, an amount which was never reached before.

The expenditure has increased from Rs. 20,41,206 in 1871-72 to Rs. 21,90,103 in 1872-73 ; but this increase is entirely due to the extension of settlement operations, which will eventually much more than repay their cost.

406. *Tribute.*—The decrease of Rs. 2,05,338 under this head in 1872-73 has already been explained as due to the receipts of 1871-72 having been abnormally swelled by the *nazarána* paid by the Raja of Nábha on his accession to the Chiefship.

407. *Forest.*—The administration of the Forest Department during 1872-73, from a financial point of view, has already been noticed in a previous chapter of this report. It will suffice to say in this place that, while the receipts have fallen from Rs. 7,10,216 in 1871-72 to Rs. 6,52,995 in 1872-73, the expenditure has risen from Rs. 6,97,564 to Rs. 7,95,942. The figures of 1872-73, however, contain receipts and disbursements pertaining to previous years, which should be eliminated in order to arrive at a correct result of the operations of the year. Thus—

	Rs.	Rs.
DR.		
Amount disbursed in 1872-73 ...	7,95,943	
Deduct disbursements on account of transactions of former years	1,18,299	
	6,77,644	
Add due for unpaid transactions of 1872-73 ...	462	
		6,78,106
CR.		
Revenue realized in 1872-73	6,52,995	
Deduct realizations on account of former years	31,888	
	6,21,167	
Add outstandings of 1872-73	18,829	
		6,39,936
Balance DR.		38,170
Excess of value of Stock at close of year over value at beginning		78,140
Net profit on working of year ...		39,970

Moreover, Rs. 79,700 were spent during the year on forest improvements, which may be regarded as an investment; and Rs. 39,500 in permanent works, such as surveys, communications and buildings, the amount of which is fairly distributable over the expenditure of several years.

408. *Excise.*—Under this head are included the duty on the manufacture and sale of spirits, the acreage duty levied in certain districts on poppy cultivation, and the realization from sales of the monopoly of the vend of opium and other intoxicating drugs.

The realizations for the past two years were as follow :—

	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.
License fees for vend of spirits ...	2,52,894	2,57,546
Still-head duty	2,46,193	2,25,131
Acreage duty on poppy cultivation ...	12,512	9,264
Monopoly of sale of intoxicating drugs (including opium)	3,90,663	3,85,461
Miscellaneous	5,343	6,211
TOTAL ...	9,07,605	8,83,613

The above figures are derived from returns furnished by the Financial Commissioner. Those of the Accountant-General are slightly less, *viz.* :—

	Rs.
1871-72	8,97,149
1872-73	8,76,333

The total cost of collection in the latter year was, according to the same authority, Rs. 61,512, or rather more than 7 per cent. of the gross income. In addition to this, there was a new charge of Rs. 12,023 in connexion with the experimental purchase by Government of opium from cultivators, to be noticed presently.

409. The gross receipts from central distilleries have fallen in 1872-73, as compared with those of 1871-72, but are larger than those of the two preceding years, as the following table will show :—

YEAR.	License Fees.	Still-head Duty.	Total.
1869-70	2,58,253	1,96,499	4,54,752
1870-71	2,32,491	1,96,405	4,28,896
1871-72	2,52,894	2,46,193	4,99,087
1872-73	2,57,546	2,25,131	4,82,677

The receipts of all these years, however, were much below those of the two preceding years, 1867-68 and 1868-69. The decrease of late years is chiefly owing to the high price of the materials from which Native spirit is made, especially *gur*, or unrefined sugar, and also to the greater consumption of European liquor of a cheap kind, which it is found can successfully compete with spirits of Native manufacture. The decrease this year is in the still-head duty, as also in the license fees for vend of Native spirits; while the fees for licenses for the vend of European liquors have increased. European retail shops have increased from 159 in 1871-72 to 210 in 1872-73; while Native shops have decreased from 814 to 803. Now, as each Native liquor shop returns on an average about Rs. 500 per annum to Government in license fees and still-head duty, after deducting cost of administration, whilst the highest rate paid by each shop for sale of European spirits is only Rs. 100, it follows that the extension of shops selling cheap European liquor (including Shahjahánpur rum), accompanied by a reduced number of shops for the sale of the Native manufacture, must lead to a loss of revenue.

The Bengal distillery system was continued in force experimentally during the year under review in the districts of Amritsar, Gurdáspur and Siálkot. The main points of difference between this system and that prevailing in other parts of the Punjab was described in last report. The result of the experiment was an increased consumption of spirits without any proportionate increase of revenue, which is the reverse of the principle that has hitherto regulated the administration of the excise department in this Province.

410. The experiment of purchasing opium on Government account from the cultivators in selected districts, mentioned in para. 315 of last report, was discontinued during the year under report, apparently to the satisfaction of the cultivators, who can obtain a better price from contractors than that offered by Government, *viz.*, Rs. 6 a seer. The reduction in the acreage duty on poppy cultivation from Rs. 12,512 in 1871-72 to Rs. 9,264 in 1872-73 is due to the remission of the duty in the Ambálah district during the time the experiment was going on. The entire amount of opium produced in the Punjab is small, and is not sufficient for local consumption; it is largely supplemented by opium from Native States, chiefly those in the hills around Simla. The opium grown in Sháhpur and Kulu is highly thought of, and goes to all parts of the Punjab. In many places where the poppy is grown, the produce is not manufactured into opium, but the poppy heads are used as a decoction known as *post*.

The leases of the monopoly of sale of opium include the right to sell both Punjab-grown and imported opium, and also in many cases the right to sell other intoxicating drugs, the principal of which is *charas*

imported from the hills by way of Kángra. The total receipts fell from Rs. 3,90,663 in 1871-72 to Rs. 3,85,461,—a decrease too small to call for any special remark.

411. *Income Tax.*—Owing to an alteration in the law by which, while the rate of duty was maintained as before at two pies in the rupee, the minimum income taxable was raised to Rs. 1,000, the receipts under this head fell from Rs. 4,39,915 in 1871-72 to Rs. 3,02,766 in 1872-73,—the detail of the latter being as follows:—

	Rs.
Deductions from official salaries	57,202
Realised from non-official sources	2,45,274
Penalties and miscellaneous items	290
	3,02,766

According, however, to returns furnished by the Financial Commissioner, the total assessments for the year (excluding official salaries) amounted to only Rs. 2,38,542, so that the realizations would appear to include balances of previous years. According to the Financial Commissioner's statements, the distribution of assessments amongst the various sources of income was —

	No.	Rs.
General Tax-payers	11,018	2,22,878
Servants of Companies	452	10,682
Companies	7	4,982
TOTAL	11,477	2,38,542

The first of these items was assessed according to the following classification:—

	No.	Rs.
Class I. Incomes from Rs. 1,000 to 2,000 per annum	8,257	1,08,137
Class II. Incomes from Rs. 2,000 to 10,000	2,580	84,289
Class III. Incomes from Rs. 10,000 to 1,00,000	179	25,901
Class IV. Incomes from Rs. 1,00,000 upwards	2	4,552
TOTAL	11,018	2,22,878

Owing to change of classification, no useful comparison can be made with the previous year, and, as the tax was discontinued with the close of 1872-73, there is the less necessity for such comparison.

412. *Customs and Salt.*—Under this branch of revenue there is an increase in 1872-73 as compared with 1871-72, though the amount is not equal to that realized in 1870-71. The salt revenue has, however, largely increased, whilst the sugar duties have fallen off. According to details furnished by the Commissioner of Customs, the gross receipts of the past two years were as follow:—

		Salt duties.	Sugar duties.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dehli and Hissár Line ...	1871-72	39,57,081	8,32,991	45,887	48,35,959
	1872-73	38,60,024	7,48,366	41,129	46,49,519
Salt Range and Indus Preventive Line ...	1871-72	38,02,605	...	80,214	38,82,819
	1872-73	40,99,481	...	86,288	41,85,769
Multán Line ...	1871-72	...	95,966	426	96,392
	1872-73	...	1,43,771	22	1,43,793
Kohát Salt Mines ...	1871-72	78,027	...	1	78,028
	1872-73	88,745	...	2	88,747
Mandi Salt Mines ...	1871-72	55,453	...	...	55,453
	1872-73	66,021	...	..	66,021
TOTAL ...	1871-72	78,93,166	9,28,957	1,26,528	89,48,651
	1872-73	81,14,271	8,92,137	1,27,441	91,33,848

These figures differ, however, somewhat from those furnished by the Accountant-General, possibly from some adjustments in accounts. His figures, founded on actual payments into the Government Treasury, are as follow:—

	1870-71.	1871-72.
	Rs.	Rs.
Customs duty on saccharine produce ...	10,46,542	9,84,757
Salt Revenue ...	80,02,362	81,11,902
TOTAL ...	90,48,904	90,96,659

There was a falling-off in both the salt and sugar duties on the Dehli and Hissár line, due partly to the heavy rain-fall, and partly, in the case of salt (according to the Commissioner of Inland Customs), to the advance of rail-borne salts from the Bombay presidency to markets formerly occupied by Rajputána, Salámbha and Sultanpuri salts. The sugar duties were also affected by the year being considered by Hindús an inauspicious one for marriages.

There was a satisfactory increase in the sales of salt at the mines in the Salt Range, the quantity being larger than in any previous year except 1869-70. This would seem to indicate that Sháhpur salt is finding its way down country in larger quantities.

The increase in the Multán sugar duties is owing to the extension of the line so as to meet the Indus line, and thus catch the sugar exported down the Chenáb.

The expenditure during 1872-73, according to the Accountant-General, amounted to Rs. 8,01,125, or Rs. 16,223 in excess of that of the previous year, owing principally to various petty works having been constructed during last year.

413. *Stamps.*—The stamp income of 1872-73 amounted to Rs. 23,23,023 or Rs. 89,169 less than in the previous year; while the expenditure was Rs. 25,450, or Rs. 60,207 less than in the previous year. Including refunds, the net income of the stamp revenue decreased by Rs. 24,875, as shown in the following table :—

	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gross receipts	24,12,192	23,23,023
Discount on sales and other charges	85,657	25,450
Refunds	18,250	14,163
Total charges	1,03,907	39,613
Net receipts	23,08,285	22,83,410

The decrease in expenditure is at once explained by the withdrawal of the discount formerly allowed for the vend of court fee stamps. The detail of the receipts is as follows :—

		Rs.	Rs.
Sale of impressed paper ...	Bills of exchange ...	33,698	
	General stamps ...	5,06,536	5,40,234
Court Fee stamps			17,27,662
Adhesive stamps			41,114
Duty on impressed documents.	Duty on unstamped paper ...	3,403	
	Do. on insufficiently stamped paper ...	592	
	Other items ...	135	4,130
Fines and penalties			5,463
Miscellaneous			4,420
		TOTAL ...	23,23,023

From this it appears that there was a decrease in the sale of every description of stamps, saving adhesive or receipt stamps, but that the chief falling-off was in the sale of court fee stamps, which decreased by upwards of Rs. 82,000. The reason of this large falling-off is not quite apparent, since the amount of litigation and value of suits in the two years did not vary greatly, though there was a diminution in the number of appeals, which explains about one-third of the decrease. Enquiries have been instituted on the subject, but it is not desirable to delay the report pending receipt of reply. The decreased revenue from non-judicial stamps other than adhesive stamps amounts to Rs. 10,500. This is attributed to the indirect effect of the withdrawal of discount on the sale of court fee stamps; as long as this discount was enjoyed by vendors, the occupation was profitable ; but the discount on the sale of general stamps alone, which amounts to less than one-third of that formerly allowed on court fee stamps, is not usually sufficient for the livelihood of a vendor with no other occupation ; consequently the number of non-official vendors has decreased from 1,117 to 936, and is likely to decrease still further. The sale of adhesive stamps shows a satisfactory increase, indicative of an increase of trade as well as of increased observance of the law.

414. *Administration and Public Departments.*—Owing to various economical reductions of a petty nature, the total expenditure under this head of service fell from Rs. 11,29,031 in 1871-72 to Rs. 10,97,549 in 1872-73, giving a net saving of Rs. 31,480.

415. *Minor Departments.*—The charges under this head, however, increased by Rs. 31,480, *viz.*, from Rs. 3,969 in 1871-72 to Rs. 46,410 in 1872-73. The greater part of this increase is due to charges in connexion with the measures taken for the improvement of the breed of Punjab horses.

416. *Law and Justice.*—The receipts under this head have fallen from Rs. 4,52,837 in 1871-72 to Rs. 4,08,788 in 1872-73, or Rs. 44,049 in all, chiefly in the item of judicial fines. At the same time the expenditure has been reduced by various small economies to a nearly equal amount, *viz.*, from Rs. 17,51,117 to Rs. 17,19,956, the saving being Rs. 31,161.

417. *Marine.*—This head calls for but little remark. Owing to the abolition of the Punjab Government Steam Flotilla, as noticed in last report, the receipts and charges were both reduced in comparison with those of the previous year.

418. *Ecclesiastical.*—The charges were Rs. 2,09,721, or Rs. 9,874 less than in the previous year owing to changes in the personnel of the Chaplains.

419. *Medical.*—The charges under this head were Rs. 1,98,264, or Rs. 8,062 less than in the previous year. This is to a certain extent nominal, charges having been transferred from Imperial to Provincial Services.

420. *Political.*—Under this head the charges have increased from Rs. 1,51,886 in 1871-72 to Rs. 3,66,113 in 1872-73, the excess being caused by an extraordinary payment made to the Amír of Cábul.

421. *Treaty Allowances.*—Under this head there is a reduction of Rs. 58,171, principally owing to a larger purchase of these petty pensions in 1871-72 than in 1872-73.

422. *Service Pensions and Gratuities.*—These charges rose from Rs. 2,48,716 in 1871-72 to Rs. 5,25,012 in 1872-73. The increase is mainly caused by the payment of gratuities to discharged members of the Punjab Government Steam Flotilla, which, as before observed, was abolished during the year.

423. *Miscellaneous.*—The items of both sides of this fluctuating account are too numerous to admit of a precise explanation of the changes. The receipts on the whole fell by Rs. 23,000, and the expenditure increased by Rs. 40,372. This head includes an extraordinary charge of Rs. 1,18,050 paid to Anís-ud-doula as compensation for property at Dehli taken up several years ago for public purposes. There

is also a decrease owing to the transfer to Provincial Services of sundry items aggregating about Rs. 43,000.

424. *Allotments for Provincial Services.*—The grant under this head was increased by Rs. 2,25,985, partly on account of the transfer of various petty items from Imperial to Provincial Services, and partly on account of a special assignment of Rs. 1,69,635 to meet the cost of an adjustment to the debit of Provincial Services on account of cost of medical stores, &c.

425. *Savings Banks.*—No new Savings Banks were opened in the Punjab during 1872-73, the number being, as in the previous year, 15. A proposal was made to extend the system to all districts, but the Lieutenant-Governor did not think this measure was advisable until further experience had been obtained of the working of the existing banks.

The following is a detail of the number of accounts opened and closed during the year:—

Balance of last year	231
Opened during the year	244
Closed during the year	138
Balance at close of year	337

The following is a summary of the deposits and withdrawals:—

Opening balance, 1st April 1871 ...	Rs.	52,026
Amount deposited during the year	„	85,133
Amount of interest allowed	„	2,581
TOTAL ...	Rs.	1,39,740
Amount withdrawn during the year ...	„	49,901
Closing balance, 31st March 1872	Rs.	89,839

The following is a classification of the depositors at the close of the year:—

Class I.—Professional—	
(*a*) having fixed incomes	199
(*b*) having variable incomes	14
Class II.—Domestic	72
Class III.—Commercial	2
Class IV.—Agricultural	1
Class V.—Industrial	4
Class VI.—Indefinite or non-productive	45
TOTAL ...	337

426. CANAL REVENUE.—In Appendix No. 48 the prescribed statement is given showing the income and expenditure on reproductive works, but the column "Capital Outlay" has been divided into two, showing separately the capital outlay on works in operation, and on works under construction, as interest on the former alone is chargeable against current income. Moreover, besides the direct income actually realized, the indirect income, representing in the case of the Bári Doáb Canal, the demand for "water advantage revenue," and in the case of other irrigation works, the estimated enhancement of land revenue resulting from the presence of these works, has been shown so as to exhibit the net profit or loss of the year from all sources. Omitting works under construction, the total net profits of the year amounted to Rs. 10,50,117, or $6\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. on the capital outlay, while the gross direct revenue was Rs. 20,12,677, as the following table shows:—

Name of Work.	Capital Outlay.	Income realized during 1872-73.			Deduct Charges against Income of 1872-73.			Net Surplus or Deficit.
		Direct.	Indirect (approximate).	Total Income.	Cost of Maintenance including Establishment.	Interest on Capital Outlay.	Total Charges.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
W. Jumna Canal ...	22,78,801	10,22,999	3,72,563	13,95,562	4,01,178	1,02,779	5,03,957	+8,91,605
Bári Doáb Canal ...	1,16,09,857	8,10,011	1,83,177	9,93,188	3,15,702	5,22,239	8,37,941	+1,55,247
Inundation Canals...	9,54,181	1,75,291	3,22,149	4,97,440	5,04,632	44,232	5,48,864	—51,424
Minor Works ...	1,83,385	4,376	24,528	28,904	10,963	8,252	19,215	+9,689
TOTAL ...	1,50,26,224	20,12,677	9,02,417	29,15,094	12,32,475	6,77,502	19,09,977	+10,05,117

427. Adding together the area irrigated, as well as the demand on account of water-rate, for the autumn crop of 1872 and the spring crop of 1873, we obtain the following figures :—

	Acres.	*Rs.*
Bári Doáb Canal	228,674	5,92,808
Western Jumna Canal	351,821	9,03,126
Inundation Canals (omitting Indus Canals)* ...	135,359	63,384
	715,854	15,59,318

The Indus Canals in the Derah Gházi Khán district have been excluded in the above statement because no water rent is levied on them, the receipts being merely the contribution of the people towards the cost of clearance.

428. There is a falling-off in the area irrigated, and consequently in the demand for Canal Revenue, as compared with the previous year, both in the Bári Doáb and the Western Jumna Canals. This is attributable to the copious and seasonable rain-fall, which rendered considerable tracts of country independent of canal water.

429. Provincial and Local Funds.—It was stated in last Report that the scheme, whereby the immediate financial control of certain departments and services was transferred from the Supreme to Local Governments, came into operation with the beginning of the year 1871-72; that the annual assignment to the Punjab Government on this account was fixed at Rs. 53,18,000; and that to inaugurate the scheme a special grant of Rs. 2,35,210 was placed at its disposal. Subsequently the Lieutenant-Governor was authorized, by Act XX. of 1871, to levy a rate on the land, to be expended, under the control and supervision of District Committees, on works and purposes of local improvement. The proceeds of this rate, together with those of several pre-existing Local Funds, such as Ferry, Road, Station, and Educational Cess Funds (all of which ceased to exist as separate accounts), were amalgamated with the Imperial grant above alluded to, forming one general fund for "Provincial Services."

430. By Financial Resolution of the Government of India, No. 2452, dated 17th April 1873, however, it was directed that the receipts and charges which, from time to time, had been transferred from Imperial to Provincial control, should be kept distinct from Local Funds, and that the accounts of 1871-72 and 1872-73 should be recast accordingly. This separation has since been effected; the funds made up of the Annual Imperial assignment, and of receipts under the heads of service formerly under Imperial control, have been grouped as the "Provincial

Fund," against which have been set the charges of services and departments transferred to Provincial control, the excess, if any, of such charges over the income of the Fund being met by a contribution from the proceeds of local taxation ; and all other sources of local revenue have been shown separately, with the corresponding charges, under the head of "Local Funds." These Local Funds consist of—

(1).—The General Local Fund, comprising the Local Rate Cess levied under Act XX. of 1871, the Educational, Road, and District Dâk Cesses, Ferry Tolls, income from Nazúl property, and a few other miscellaneous items of local receipt;

(2).—The Police General Fund, created by Act V. of 1861 ;

(3).—Cantonment Funds; and

(4).—Municipal Funds.

431. Appendix No. 49 is a statement showing separately the receipts and charges of these several Funds, both Provincial and Local, for the past two years, of which the following is an abstract:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	Difference Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
DR.			
Opening Balance	18,55,478	31,48,979	12,93,501
Provincial Fund, receipts	64,83,895	74,87,181	10,03,286
Local Funds, receipts	45,20,175	51,51,536	6,31,361
Suspense and Adjustment Accounts ...	3,23,416	20,09,649	16,86,233
TOTAL ...	1,31,82,964	1,77,97,345	46,14,381
CR.			
Provincial Fund, charges	66,69,907	75,10,407	8,40,500
Local Funds, charges	30,21,422	46,81,748	16,60,326
Suspense and Adjustment Accounts ...	3,42,656	20,16,381	16,73,725
Closing Balance	31,48,979	35,88,809	4,39,830
TOTAL ...	1,31,82,964	1,77,97,345	46,14,381

432. The above figures include a contribution of Rs. 6,43,728 from the General Local to the Provincial Fund in 1872-73. Eliminating this item for the purpose of comparison, as well as the receipts and charges of the Police General, Cantonment and Municipal Funds, the income and expenditure of the Provincial and General Local Funds (which may conveniently be considered together, seeing that, although they derive their income from essentially different sources, their expen-

diture is to a great extent incurred on similar objects) were as follows during the two past years:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	Difference Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INCOME—			
Provincial Fund	64,83,895	68,43,453	3,59,558
General Local Fund	28,65,986	29,10,702	44,716
TOTAL ...	93,49,881	97,54,155	4,04,274
EXPENDITURE—			
Provincial Fund	66,69,907	75,10,407	8,40,500
General Local Fund	15,86,778	19,69,869	3,83,091
TOTAL ...	82,56,685	94,80,276	12,23,591

433. Such of the various heads of receipt and charge as seem to call for remark will now be noticed in turn.

434. *Allotment from Imperial Revenues.*—The increase of Rs. 2,25,985 shown under this head is partly due to certain miscellaneous services having been transferred to Provincial control during the currency of the year, but mainly to a special grant on account of arrear charges for medical stores debited to the Provincial Account, although incurred prior to the creation of that account. A corresponding increase of expenditure is shown *per contra.*

435. *Jails.*—The receipts under this head increased from Rs. 3,39,183 in 1871-72 to Rs. 3,71,342 in 1872-73; this is due chiefly to the earnings of the large Printing Press established during the latter year at the Lahore Central Prison. The expenditure, on the other hand, rose from Rs. 8,65,092 to Rs. 9,65,079, owing principally to the purchase of stock and plant, and other expenses of the Printing Press: but there was also an increased charge for rations.

436. *Registration.*—The income under this head was Rs. 1,74,926 in 1871-72, and Rs. 2,00,116 in the following year, the charges *per contra* being respectively Rs. 82,229 and Rs. 1,04,408; so that the net income rose from Rs. 92,697 to Rs. 95,708.

437. *Police.*—This head includes the receipts and charges not only of the ordinary constabulary, but also of the Thaggi School of Industry at Lahore. The receipts fell from Rs. 5,31,326 in 1871-72 to Rs. 5,05,270. Nearly the whole of this is owing to a diminished sale of

tents manufactured by the *thag* approvers in the School of Industry, as has already been explained elsewhere. From a similar cause, the charges of this School decreased by about Rs. 15,500; but there was an increase in the Executive Police Force, so that the total expenditure under this head of account rose from Rs. 30,64,776 to Rs. 30,69,653.

438. *Education.*—The receipts under this head credited to the Provincial Fund diminished from Rs. 64,079 in 1871-72 to Rs. 60,556 in 1872-73, owing to decreased sales of books in the Central Book Depôt. Educational credits to the General Local Fund are shown under the heads of "Taxes, Rates, and Cesses" and "Departmental Receipts," to be noticed presently; but it may be stated here that the total educational income at the disposal of the Local Government during the past year (exclusive of Municipal contributions) was as follows:—

Provincial Departmental receipts	...	Rs. 60,556
Local Ditto	...	" 17,941
Educational Cess	...	" 2,18,272
TOTAL	...	Rs. 2,96,769

439. The Educational charges debited to the Provincial Fund decreased from Rs. 6,95,707 to Rs. 6,76,831; while those debited to the General Local Fund increased from Rs. 1,55,716 to Rs. 2,24,765. There were increased charges under the sub-heads of Inspection, Government Colleges, and Zila and Normal Schools; but there were savings under Direction (owing to the appointment of Director of Public Instruction being filled by an acting officer), Grants-in-aid (mostly transferred to Local Funds), and Central Book Depôt (diminished purchase of books). The increased charge against the General Local Funds is entirely owing to increased demands on account of vernacular education out of the proceeds of the new cess. Excluding outlay incurred by Municipal Committees, the total expenditure on Education in the Punjab during 1872-73 was Rs. 9,01,596, or more than half a lakh in excess of that of the previous year.

440. *Miscellaneous Receipts.*—In 1872-73 there is a credit under this head of account, for the first time, to the Provincial Fund, of Rs. 54,949, made up of tolls levied on hill roads and cemetery fees, both credited in the previous year as Public Works receipts, and fees levied at fairs, credited in the previous year to Local Funds. The Miscellaneous Receipts credited to the General Local Fund in 1871-72 aggregated Rs. 7,42,418, and in 1872-73, Rs. 7,44,601. The great bulk of these receipts are tolls collected at ferries, which formerly constituted the Ferry Fund. The heading also includes fines for cattle trespass

staging bungalow receipts, and a few other items of miscellaneous income.

441. *Public Works.*—The credits to the Provincial Fund rose from Rs. 56,381 to Rs. 1,07,235 ; but if the tolls on hill roads and cemetery fees, which, as just explained, were credited to the Public Works account in one year and to the Miscellaneous account in the other, be taken into calculation, the total increase in 1872-73 amounts to Rs. 86,000. Of this Rs. 10,000 is a contribution from the Dehli Municipality for expenditure incurred out of Government funds on the Dehli Institute, the building having been taken over entirely by the Municipal Committee. The remainder of the increase consists mainly of adjustment of receipts of previous years.

442. The Public Works receipts credited to the General Local Fund, and consisting chiefly of rent and sale proceeds of nazúl buildings, were Rs. 2,95,844 in 1871-72, against Rs. 2,25,378 in 1872-73. Fluctuations in these receipts will naturally occur from year to year.

443. As was anticipated in last Report, there has been a large increase in Public Works expenditure, the portion debited to the Provincial Fund having risen from Rs. 15,15,574 to Rs. 19,68,296, and the portion debited to the General Local Fund from Rs. 11,95,466 to Rs. 14,07,681. Details will be found in Appendix No. 44.

444. *Taxes, Rates and Cesses.*—The proceeds of these, consisting chiefly of the local rates levied under Act XX. of 1871, and of the cesses already described at page 44, are credited to the General Local Fund ; they increased from Rs. 18,26,455 in 1871-72 to Rs. 19,22,782 in 1872-73, the increase being entirely in the Local Rates. The following is a detail in round numbers of the income of the year under review :—

Local Rates	Rs.	14,23,300
Road Cess	„	2,27,000
Educational Cess	„	2,18,300
District Dâk Cess	„	53,800
Stage Carriage Fees	„	400
TOTAL ...	Rs.	19,22,800

445. *Departmental Receipts.*—The credit to the General Local Fund under this head consists principally of one item, *viz.*, the interest on the Itmád-ud-doula Educational Endowment. As was stated in para. 370 of last Report, the Trustees in 1871-72 neglected to draw the interest on the Government securities in which the endowment is invested, so that the receipts of 1872-73 represent the income of two years.

446. *Medical.*—The debits to the Provincial Fund rose from Rs. 2,80,468 in 1871-72 to Rs. 4,36,083 in 1872-73; while the debits to the General Local Fund fell from Rs. 7,796 to Rs. 917. This is partly accounted for by the fact that the whole cost of the Sanitary Commissioner's establishment was in the former year charged to the General Local, and in the latter to the Provincial Fund. There was also an extraordinary debit on account of arrear charges for medical stores for which, as has already been explained, a special assignment was made from Imperial Revenues.

447. *Minor Establishments.*—The items included under this head consist of charges for the district dâk, cemeteries, collection of ferry tolls, cattle pounds, and a few others. The Provincial Fund debits rose from Rs. 37,028 to Rs. 76,890, and the General Local Fund debits from Rs. 1,14,835 to Rs. 1,18,036. A special grant was made in 1872-73 for the improvement of the rural post out of the accumulated balances of the District Dâk Cess of previous years.

448. *Miscellaneous Disbursements.*—In 1872-73 a charge under this head appears in the Provincial Fund accounts for the first time, amounting to Rs. 33,760, and represents certain charges transferred during that year from Imperial to Provincial control, for which an equivalent increase has been made to the annual Imperial allotment. The Miscellaneous General Local Fund charges increased from Rs. 81,591 in 1871-72 to Rs. 1,41,917 in 1872-73; but this is nominal, expenditure on arboriculture in the former year having been debited to Public Works, and in the latter to this head.

449. *Collection of Taxes, Cesses, &c.*—This is a charge against the General Local Fund, and represents the amount of fees paid to lambardárs for collection of the Local Rates. The charge in 1871-72 is shown as Rs. 18,203 only, while that in 1872-73 is shown as Rs. 51,418; but this increase is to a great extent fictitious. As was explained in para. 354 of last Report, in some districts only the net proceeds of the Local Rates, after deducting the lambardárs' fees, were credited in the former year; whereas in 1872-73 the collections were credited in gross, the cost of collection being shown in full *per contra.*

450. *Police General Fund.*—This fund was created by Act V. of 1861; the balance at credit at the opening of the year under review was Rs. 11,989; the income of the year was Rs. 10,772, and the expenditure Rs. 3,590, so that the closing balance was Rs. 19,171.

451. *Cantonment Funds.*—These funds are formed under the authority of Act XXII. of 1864 and the Rules made thereunder. The opening balances of the year were Rs. 51,852; the income was

Rs. 1,65,645; and the expenditure Rs. 1,49,656; hence the closing balance was Rs. 67,841.

452. *Municipal Funds.*—These funds are regulated by Act IV. of 1873 and its subsidiary Rules. The opening balances of the year were Rs. 5,24,679; the income was Rs. 20,64,417, or Rs. 5,56,399 more than in 1871-72; and the expenditure Rs. 19,14,905, showing an increase of Rs. 6,19,178; so that the closing balances amounted to Rs. 6,74,191. It is to be remarked, however, that the above figures represent, not the actual income and expenditure, but the sums actually paid into the Government Treasuries to the credit of Municipal Committees and withdrawn on their cheques. In 1871-72 certain Municipalities constituted under Act XXVI. of 1850, who were under no obligation to bank with the Government Treasuries, preferred to keep their funds at a private bank; but now that all Municipalities in the Punjab have been brought under the provisions of the Punjab Municipal Act, the rule that all sums received by Municipal Committees must be paid daily into a Government Treasury, and all expenditure drawn therefrom by cheque, has been made generally applicable. Details of Municipal Receipts and Expenditure have already been given in Chapter III.

453. *Balances.*—The scheme of the partial decentralization of the finances was inaugurated with an opening balance of Rs.18,55,478, made up of the special assignment of Rs. 2,35,210 from Imperial Revenues already alluded to, and Rs. 16,20,265, the aggregate balances of pre-existing Local Funds. By the close of 1871-72 the balances had reached to Rs. 31,48,979; and by the close of 1872-73 to Rs. 35,88,809, making an increase of about 17⅓ lakhs in two years. Throwing out the balances of Municipal, Cantonment and the Police General Funds, the balance at the close of 1872-73 was 28¼ lakhs, against 14¾ lakhs at the beginning of 1871-72, making the increase in two years 13½ lakhs.

454. The existence of so large a balance is not owing to any want of objects on which to spend Provincial income; it is owing to two causes of a temporary character,—*first*, the insufficiency of the staff of the Department of Public Works to carry out the works on hand, owing to withdrawal by the Government of India of a number of Officers for exclusive employment on military works; and, *secondly*, the imperfect organization of the new District Committees. Both these defects have been or are being remedied. The Department Public Works Staff is being strengthened, and rules have been issued defining clearly the constitution, powers and duties of the Committees. It is anticipated that by the close of 1874-75 the balance will be reduced to about 5 lakhs.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

SANITATION.—The year 1872 was far from healthy; epidemic cholera prevailed more or less in all the more populous districts lying on or near the main routes of pilgrims returning from Hardwár, and was followed by a very fatal form of fever. The recorded death-rate of the Province rose from 21 per thousand in 1871 to 24 per thousand in 1872, and in some of the towns the rate of mortality was excessive; in Delhi and Lahore it exceeded 50, and in Peshâwar it exceeded 60, and in some smaller towns, Sahiwál, Emínábád and Khusháb, it was upwards of 70 per thousand. Further details regarding the statistics of births and deaths, and the progress of sanitary improvement, will be found in Appendices 50 and 51 and the following paragraphs.

456. *Sanitary Improvements.*—The conservancy of the larger towns continues to receive attention, and the Sanitary Commissioner found the towns he inspected fairly clean. In some towns a good deal has been done in the way of paving and metalling roads, street gutters, public latrines, planting trees, &c., but there is nothing to record under the head of organic structural improvements. No progress has been made in works of town water-supply and sewerage. A very complete plan of water-supply was prepared for Dehli, but it has remained in abeyance owing to the Department Public Works being unable to furnish a competent Engineer to carry it into execution. The Municipality have now secured the services of an Engineer, and the works will be pushed on vigorously to completion The water-supply of the principal Military cantonments has engaged the serious attention of the Government of India, and large projects have been sanctioned for Pesháwar, Dalhousie and Mián Mír. A. project for Ambálah is also nearly complete.

457. BIRTHS.—Registers of births were maintained in the same places as in 1871. Though the registration is manifestly incorrect in many places, there is no doubt that greater accuracy is being attained every year. In order to insure greater correctness, several Municipal Committees have passed bye-laws requiring midwives to report all births at which they assist. The results of the birth registration of all towns in the Province containing 10,000 inhabitants and upwards will be found tabulated in Appendix 50. The birth-rate is exceed-

ingly high in many places. Thus at Dehli, the largest city in the Province except Amritsar, the ratio of births per 1,000 of population was 43·06—a figure considerably in excess of the birth-rate of London, which is 36·7 per 1,000. But in many of the smaller towns the birth-rate was still more excessive; thus in Farídabád the ratio of births per 1,000 of population was 56·44; in Multán, 54; in Hazroh, 52·61; in Bhiwání, 47·31; and in Palwal, 47·61. The birth-rate of Amritsar, the largest town in the Province, was small, being only 25·79. From the evidence furnished by the other returns it is probable that this result is due to defective registration.

458. DEATHS.—An abstract of the mortuary returns of the Province for 1872 will be found in Appendix 51. The registration of deaths continues steadily to improve, and in many of the larger towns the results may be taken as fairly accurate. With a view to check the accuracy of the death registration, watchmen have been appointed to the charge of the burning and burying-places, whose duty it is to keep an account of the number of bodies burned and buried, reporting the result to the Municipal Committees in whose office the Mortuary Returns are prepared. The total deaths registered from all causes were 430,608, giving a death-rate for the Province of 24 per 1,000. In 1871 the total deaths were only 363,378, and the death-rate of the Province 21 per 1,000, so that the excess of deaths in 1872 as compared with the deaths for 1871 was no less than 67,230. The greater mortality of 1872 was occasioned by epidemic cholera, and a very fatal form of fever which prevailed in the latter months of the year. Taking the Province as a whole, the death-rate of females was less than that of males, but in many of the towns the death-rate of females was immensely in excess of that of males.

459. The following table contains a few illustrations of this statement:—

Towns.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Dehli	49	59
Bhiwání	41	50
Karnál	30	38
Ambálah...	46	52
Fírozpúr	32	44
Jálandhar	27	37
Amritsar...	23	30
Lahore	45	57
Gujránwálah	45	58
Gujrát	30	40
Sáhiwál	62	86
Ráwalpindi	34	45

460. The general death-rate for all large towns in the Province with a population of 5,000 and upwards is 36 per 1,000 for males and 41 per 1,000 for females. It is annually found that the death-rate of females in these towns largely exceeds that of males.

461. The death-rate of many of the towns was lamentably high; thus that of Sonah was 62; Palwal, 64; Dehli, 54; Ambálah, 49; Hoshiárpur, 61; Lahore, 51; Pesháwar, 65; Sáhíwál, 73; Gujránwálah, 51; Emínabád, 77; Khusháb, 79 per 1,000.

462. The percentage of deaths at 5 years and under to total deaths was for the whole Province 38·5, or 1·5 per cent. higher than in 1871; of the total deaths under 5 years, *viz.*, 160,499, 78,647 occurred in the first year of life.

463. The following Table shows the ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population from the principal causes for the past four years :—

YEARS.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel Complaints.
1869	0·53	3·05	15·64	1·77
1870	0·03	1·55	15·74	1·56
1871	0·02	1·46	12·21	1·24
1872	0·50	1·36	15·14	1·32

464. Deaths from suicide number 227, and as usual are most numerous amongst females; from wounding, 244; accident, 3,054; snakebite and wild beasts, 946.

465. *Cholera.*—In the year under review the Province was visited by an epidemic of cholera, which proved very fatal in some places, though the aggregate mortality was small when compared with that of former epidemics. The epidemic seemed to originate from two different centres—one, the large fair held at Pehowáh in the southern part of the Ambálah district, and the other, a band of pilgrims returning from the Hardwár Fair. A great number of villages in the adjacent district of Karnál were infected by the people returning from the Pehowáh Fair in the month of April. The disease rapidly spread in Karnál and Ambálah, and attained its climax there in May, though it continued to be very fatal in the month of June, after which it rapidly subsided. The Hardwár pilgrims carried the contagion into the northern part of the Ambálah and Hoshiárpur districts through which their route lay on their way to their homes in Jammú and Kashmír. For a considerable time the disease was confined to villages situated on the tract of the pilgrims, but it gradually extended itself and finally became more or

less prevalent in all the more accessible and densely-populated parts of the Province. The less accessible parts of the Province almost entirely escaped. The districts where the greatest mortality from the disease occurred were Karnál, Ambálah, Gurdáspur, Hoshiárpur, Ludiánah, Lahore, Jálandhar, Gujránwálah, Kohát and Pesháwar, Among the towns which suffered most from the disease were Sewán. Jagráon, Balabgarh, Hoshiárpur, Núrpur, Kalanaur, Gujránwálah, Wazírábád, Jhelam, Pind Dádan Khán, Pesháwar and Kohát. Several of the Military cantonments suffered disastrously, and of the 5 Himalayan Hill Sanitaria where troops are quartered 3 suffered most severely, *viz.*, Dagshái, Kasaulí and Marrí. Of the cantonments in the plains, Mián Mír, Pesháwar and Kohát had the greatest losses. The only important information elicited regarding the laws that control the spread of this disease was that its diffusion is almost if not entirely dependent on human intercourse.

466. *Small-pox.*—The total number of deaths registered under the head of small-pox were 23,728, of which 13,184 were males and 10,544 females, while 22,644 occurred in children under 10 and 1,084 in persons over that age. So universally does this fatal disease prevail throughout the Province that the chances of a child reaching adult life without suffering from an attack are very small. Mortuary registration has now shown that small-pox follows an invariable course in this Province, attaining its maximum in May and its minimum in October as regularly as these months come round. There is good reason to believe that the efforts now being made to spread vaccination are exerting a decided influence in limiting the mortality from small-pox. Small-pox killed in the year 1865 no less than 66,221 persons in the Punjab, while in the last four years the mortality caused by it has not exceeded 27,163.

467. *Fevers.*—The total number of deaths recorded under this head was 264,711. It is the opinion of the Sanitary Commissioner of the Province that, owing to the difficulty of diagnosis of different forms of fever in the Native population, a great variety of diseases is included under the head of *malarial fever.* Until very lately the existence of typhus fever in India was disbelieved; but patients suffering from it were supposed to be affected with the ordinary malarial fever, and consequently no attempts were made to counteract the contagious properties of the disease with which they were in reality affected; but during the year the existence of the disease was established beyond all doubt by the researches of the late Dr. Lombard, who himself fell a victim to it during its prevalence in the Ráwalpindi Jail. The attention of all Medical Officers has been called to the importance of the discovery made in this case. Fever of a very fatal character pre-

vailed in the towns of Pind Dádan Khán, Khusháb, Sáhíwál, Derah Miáni, Emínabád, Takwarah and Kálachí.

468. MEDICAL RELIEF.—From Appendix No. 52 it will be seen that at the close of 1872 there were 116 hospitals and dispensaries in the Punjab, or about 1 to every 879 square miles and to 151,696 persons. Of these, 16 were entirely supported by funds locally raised, and 100 (including the Mayo Hospital) received Government grants-in-aid under the system alluded to in former reports. Of the latter, 15 were 1st class, 31 were 2nd class, and 54 were 3rd class dispensaries.

469. The following are the leading statistics for the last seven years:—

		1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Number of dispensaries		69	82	92	99	106	110	116
Number of patients treated ...		369,609	439,785	471,511	604,385	642,616	660,022	782,798
Contributions from	Government, Rs.	78,839	64,425	58,711	61,777	74,675	83,675	92,058
	Local and Municipal Funds ,,	40,453	62,720	83,340	87,440	68,699	67,283	87,640
	Private subscriptions and interest on investments ,,	19,760	21,024	29,392	33,446	36,236	39,093	53,031
TOTAL INCOME, Rs.		1,39,052	1,48,169	1,71,443	1,82,663	1,79,610	1,90,051	2,32,729

Thus, since the introduction of the grant-in-aid system in 1866, the number of dispensaries has increased by 47, and the number of patients treated has more than doubled; and while the receipts from local and private sources have increased by upwards of Rs. 80,000 per annum, the charge on the Government has increased by little more than Rs. 13,000.

470. Comparing the last two years, it will be seen that the number of dispensaries has increased from 110 in 1871 to 116 in 1872, 7 new dispensaries having been opened and 1 closed during the latter year. The number of patients treated has risen from 660,022 in 1871 to 782,798 (or about 1 in 23 of the entire population) in 1872. The Government contribution has increased by Rs. 8,623, chiefly in the item of European medicines, and the contributions from municipal and private sources by Rs. 13,219; but the latter head includes a donation of Rs. 21,000 made by His Highness the Máharája of Kashmír as a thank-offering for the recovery of the Prince of Wales.

471. Of the total number of persons who obtained relief during the year, 192,776, or nearly one-fourth, were females. The total number of in-door patients was 26,411, or 3,510 more than in 1871; while the number of out-door patients has increased by 120,585. Of this large increase some 19,000 may be set down as due to the opening of 7 new dispensaries; the remainder is chiefly attributable to the unhealthiness of the year as compared with 1871, though a portion is doubtless owing to the appreciation by the people of the advantages they derive from our dispensaries. Amongst in-door patients there were 1,843 deaths, giving a death-rate of 6·98 per cent., or 0·68 per cent. more than in 1870.

472. During the year 3,407 major operations, 167 of which, or nearly 5 per cent., resulted in death, and 60,203 minor operations, were performed. The former included 967 operations for the extraction of stone, of which 10 per cent. were fatal.

473. Of the above institutions, the Mayo Hospital at Lahore, and the Lying-in Hospital at Amritsar, seem alone to require special mention in this place.

474. *The Mayo Hospital.*—This fine building was described in para. 639 of last Report. During the past year, a padded room for the reception of European lunatics and cases of *delirium tremens* was added, as well as some baths, and other minor improvements were made.

During 1872 Lahore was subjected to a succession of epidemics; in the early part of the year a large number of cases of scabies occurred, then came an epidemic of small-pox, after which cholera was very prevalent, and then succeeded an epidemic of fever of a bad type. Partly from this cause, no doubt, but also in some measure from the benefits of the institution becoming more appreciated by the Native community, the number of patients treated was greatly in excess of the previous year, as the following table will show:—

YEAR.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.
1871	1,173	24,391	25,564
1872	1,689	26,565	28,254
Increase	516	2,174	2,690

It is satisfactory to observe that the hospital is freely resorted to by women, of whom 6,476 were out-patients and 242 in-patients

during the year under notice. The daily average attendance of all classes was 73 in-patients and 196 out-patients, against 59 in-patients and 186 out-patients in 1871. The mortality was, however, greater; 218 patients, or 12·9 per cent., having died during 1872, while the number of deaths in 1871 was only 129, or 10·9 per cent.

The cost of this institution during the year 1872-73 was Rs. 6,374.

475. *Amritsar Lying-in Hospital.*—The Midwifery School at Amritsar, with its attached Lying-in Hospital, continues to work with success, and is reported to be of great benefit to the city. During the year 2 European and 10 Native women were under instruction as midwives. On the 1st January there were of the latter 7 pupils on the rolls; 3 were admitted during the year; 1, after having been examined by the Civil Surgeon, received a certificate of competency to attend cases; 1 left the school on account of ill health; and 2 were dismissed for misconduct; leaving 6 pupils still under instruction at the close of the year. The European pupils were women sent by the Military authorities at Ambálah for instruction in midwifery. They were after a certain time to be examined by the Professor of Midwifery in the Lahore Medical School, who would grant them certificates according to the knowledge he found they possessed.

During the year there were 18 accouchements in the hospital, or 5 more than in 1870; while 446 women in labor were attended by the pupils at their own homes, or 40 more than in the previous year.

476. *Dispensaries in Foreign Territory.*—A dispensary was maintained as usual at Srínagar in Kashmír during the summer, under charge of the Civil Surgeon, but no particulars are available of the number of patients treated. Cholera prevailed in Srínagar and in other parts of the valley, chiefly in July, August and September; the number of recorded seizures in the city and environs being 7,448 with 2,742 deaths, and in the rural districts, 3,077 with 1,448 deaths.

477. In the dispensary at Leh in Ladákh, under charge of the Joint-Commissioner, Dr. Aitchison, there were 419 cases treated; 14 operations for cataract were performed, of which 11 were successful; 7 cases of hare-lip were also successfully operated on; and the amputation of the right leg of a Llama was successfully performed. "Nearly every Yárkandí who was present in the town," writes Dr. Aitchison, "came to see the operation. Their feeling of intense delight, when seeing the insensible condition of the patient operated on whilst under the effects of chloroform, cannot be described. Without exception, they all urged me to visit Yárkand in a professional capacity. I cannot express the pleasure I had in conducting the duties of the Leh dispensary during

the past season, nor the regret with which I parted from the many grateful faces whom I left behind."

478. There are 4 dispensaries under Hospital Assistants in the Baháwalpur State, and 16 rural dispensaries under *Hakíms,* the whole being under the general supervision of the Civil Surgeon at Baháwalpur. These institutions afford accommodation for 150 in-patients. During the year 32,661 persons obtained relief, being 7 per cent. of the entire population; 22 important surgical operations were performed. The cost was Rs. 14,794 paid by the State, and Rs. 292 subscribed by private individuals for dieting in-patients. Midwives are attached to these dispensaries, by which an increased attendance of female patients has been obtained. The rural dispensaries under the Native Hakíms are also said to be working very successfully.

479. The Charitable Dispensary at Chambá was as before under charge of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, and is reported to have been well managed and to be a source of great benefit and relief to the people. There were 2,105 patients treated during the year, including 24 in-patients, the cost to the State being Rs. 2,600. Ten persons were operated upon for the extraction of stone, in 9 cases successfully; the tenth patient died.

480. *Leper Asylums.*—There are small establishments for the cure and treatment of lepers maintained at Ambálah, at Dhakni in the Jálandhar district, at Dharmsálah, and at Ráwalpindi. There is a larger asylum at Bába Lakhan, in the Siálkot district, with an establishment costing Rs. 47 per mensem. An allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem is made to each inmate for food, clothing, &c; the expenses of the asylum are defrayed from funds locally raised; it is visited weekly by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

But the most important of these institutions is the asylum at Tarn Tárn, in the Amritsar district, a place of some sanctity amongst the Sikhs, the water of the sacred tank being popularly believed to be a specific for leprosy. The asylum consists of two rows of huts, about 140 in number, situated on a plain about a mile from the town, containing inmates from all parts of the Province, who are clad and receive an allowance for food from municipal funds. There is also in the town itself, in a quarter set apart for them, a colony of between 100 and 200 lepers, who receive a portion of the fees collected at the temple.

481. *Lock Hospitals.*—The Indian Contagious Diseases' Act (No. XIV. of 1868) is not in force in any part of the Punjab and its Dependencies; but rules for inspecting and controlling houses of ill-fame,

and for preventing the spread of venereal disease, made under Clause 7 of Section 19, Act XXII. of 1864, have been extended to most of the cantonments of the Province at which British soldiers are located. The execution of these rules is entrusted to Cantonment Committees, who have authority to delegate the duty to Sub-Committees. The rules provide for the registration and police inspection of brothels, and for their maintenance in good order and a state of cleanliness; for the registration of public prostitutes; for their periodical medical examination, and, in the event of their being found to be affected with any venereal disorder, for their retention in the Lock Hospital until discharged as cured; for the taking into custody of any woman soliciting publicly; and for the punishment of unregistered women practising public prostitution within the prescribed limits, as well as of registered prostitutes for breaches of the rules.

482. The following table shows the places at which Lock Hospitals were established during 1872, with the leading statistics of that year, so far as the Punjab is concerned :—

Lock Hospitals.	Average Number of Prostitutes.			Receipts from fees and fines.	Expenditure.	European Troops.	
	On the register.	Attending medical examination.	In Hospital.			Average strength.	Ratio of admissions per 1,000, for venereal diseases.
				Rs.	Rs.		
Dehli ...	207·97	164·12	8·84	153	3,099	532	200
Kasauli ...	12·12	12·47	1·21	5	954	Not	given.
Dagshai ...	17·19	15·16	4·91	...	546		
Ambálah ...	82·80	79·50	3·40	87	1,875	1,389	199
Jálandhar ...	28·91	27·91	1·06	...	2,287	748	218
Dalhousie ...	12·50	12·50	0·84	4	738	Not given.	290
Siálkot ...	116·16	114·94	5·26	22	2,585	1,173	130
Lahore ...	107·70	61·87	1·67	412	2,129	Not	given.
Mián Mír ...	40·40	36·83	5·42	...	2,394	1,005	166
Fírozpur ...	77·00	74·41	1·62	7	1,715	1,200	124
Ráwalpindi ..	102·90	97·90	10·60	61	2,345	1,500	156
Attok ...	11·87	11·91	1·49	22	1,027	179	121
Nowshera ...	34·60	27·15	2·66	...	905	602	96
Pesháwar ...	59·12	57·81	11·67	22	2,627	Not	given.
Multán ...	105·50	96·00	8·60	29	2,514		

These results appear to be on the whole favorable when contrasted with those of 1871; the ratio of admission to hospital of European

troops for venereal disorders fell at Delhi from 263 to 200 per 1,000; at Fírozpur from 163 to 124; and at Attok from 145 to 121 per 1,000; on the other hand, the ratio at Mián Mír rose from 133 to 166, and at Ráwalpindi from 126 to 156 per 1,000. The ratio at Siálkot, 130 per 1,000, is the same as that for 1871.

483. But though these ratios, when compared with those of previous years, are, on the whole, favorable, they are yet very high, and indicate that much remains to be done to protect the European soldiery from contagion. From a consideration of the reports received it would appear that the disease is contracted not so much from professional prostitutes as from the undermentioned classes, practising clandestine prostitution, over whom it is most difficult to exercise an effectual control:—

(1.)—Coolie women employed in the Public Works Department;

(2.)—Women entering cantonments as vendors of milk, eggs, charcoal, &c.;

(3.)—Women employed as grass-cutters, and

(4.)—Women living in villages around cantonments, to whom soldiers obtain access on their walks.

The subject is occupying the attention of the Government and of the Cantonment and District Authorities, and efforts are being made to remove or reduce to a minimum the sources of mischief referred to.

484. VACCINATION.—The Punjab Vaccine Establishment consisted at the close of the year of 1 Superintendent-General, 1 Superintendent, 28 Native Superintendents, and 111 Vaccinators, who carried on vaccination in the districts of Dehli, Karnál, Ambálah, Simla, Ludiánah, Jálandhar, Hoshiárpúr, Kángra, Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Siálkot, Lahore, Gujránwálah, Gujrát, Jhelam, Ráwalpindi and Hazára, so that all the districts of the Punjab from Dehli upwards to Attok have been more or less protected. Vaccine operations were also carried on during the year in the Native States of Patiála, Bassahir, Bhajji and Suket. In the remaining districts of the Punjab vaccination was conducted, under the superintendence of Civil Surgeons, by 44 Vaccinators attached to the local dispensaries. Moreover, 57 Vaccinators, paid partly from municipal and partly from local funds, carried on vaccination in the towns of Dehli, Amritsar, Lahore, Bhíwaní, Kehror and Shujahábad, as well as in the districts of Gujrát, Jhang and Sirsa. Baháwalpúr was the only Native State in which regular vaccination was carried on. Vaccination was successfully carried on by Dr. Aitchison, on special duty in Ladákh, in the town of Leh, as well as in the several villages on his road back to the Punjab.

485. The following table shows the total number of operations performed during the year, and the percentage of successful cases :—

	TOTAL NO. OF OPERATIONS.		PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL CASES.	
	Primary Vaccination.	Re-vaccination.	Primary Vaccination.	Re-vaccination.
By Punjab Vaccine Establishment ...	278,953	2,823	98·12	42·20
,, Dispensary Establishment ...	49,422	1,364	79·62	64·27
,, Municipal and other Vaccinators ...	37,349	2,274	77·33	60 02
TOTAL ...	365,724	6,461	89·63	42 96

486. The cost during the year was as follows :—

Punjab Vaccine Establishment ...	Rs. 51,598
Dispensary Establishment ...	,, 4,776
Municipal and other Vaccinators ...	,, 2,500
TOTAL ...	Rs. 58,874

which gives an average of little more than 2 annas and 10 pies as the cost of each successful case.

487. Opposition to vaccination is decidedly on the decrease, though it still exists in some localities, and notably in the towns of Dehli and Ambálah and the districts of Kángra and Amritsar. In no Native feudatory State was any opposition offered by the people, and with one exception the Chiefs rendered every assistance in the extension of vaccination.

488. The following table shows the annual deaths from small-pox in the Punjab since 1865 :—

Year.	*Deaths.*
1865	65,592
1866	30,615
1867	20,438
1868	24,222
1869	52,183
1870	26,579
1871	25,611
1872	23,639

Small-pox was epidemic during the year in the Dehli and Hissár districts, and in a lesser degree in that of Sirsa.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—The Department of Public Instruction in the Punjab was instituted in January 1856, and the first Annual Report of the Director, the late Mr. W. Arnold, was submitted shortly after the outbreak of the mutinies in the year following.

490. Education, however, had occupied the Government ever since the annexation, and at the time when the department was organized there were 34 schools maintained from public funds, and 12 mission schools, most of which were in receipt of grants-in-aid.

491. Mr. Arnold's first step was to ascertain what the people had been doing themselves in the way of education. The idea of education was not new in the Punjab. A school phraseology was supplied chiefly by the Muhammadans, who as educators were in possession of the field. Not only was the Kurán taught in every mosque, but outside a great many mosques the standard Persian works were taught to all comers. These Persian schools were the most genuine educational institutions in the country, and formed the foundation of the existing Government vernacular school system. The teachers were almost exclusively Muhammadans, but among the scholars the Hindus were more numerous than the Muhammadans. Schools in which only the Kurán was read by rote, and those in which the children of shop-keepers were taught arithmetic and book-keeping, were left out of consideration as educationally worthless, and little more account was made of purely Arabic and Sanskrit schools, in which young men and boys were trained for religious functions.

492. The statistics of Gurmukhi schools, which were chiefly of a religious character, were too imperfect to be of much assistance. Real Hindi schools were very rare, and most of those returned as Hindi schools were chiefly of the class described above for the benefit of shop-keepers or Brahmins. The average income of the teachers was found hardly to exceed Rs. 2 a month in cash, but offerings in kind and fees for performing religious ceremonies formed a material addition to their means of subsistence.

493. The Educational Department was administered at first by a Director, 2 Inspectors of Schools, 10 Deputy Inspectors, and 60 Sub-

Deputy Inspectors. The schools directly supported by Government consisted of 24 zila schools, 100 tahsili schools, and 4 normal schools. A cess of 1 per cent. on the land revenue was devoted to the maintenance of a large number of village schools. It was proposed to establish a central college at Lahore, but this part of the scheme was necessarily postponed till there should be advanced students to profit by it. The department so constituted cost about three lakhs of rupees per annum.

494. The first impression of the people, when they heard of a Government education scheme, was that their children were to be taught in exactly the same way as formerly by the Mián or Pandit, but that the teachers were in future to be paid by the Government instead of by the parents; and so long as this notion prevailed, Government education was extremely popular. Both teachers and scholars especially objected to the study of Urdu. To educate a boy by teaching him his own language seemed to them to be almost a contradiction of terms. It was of course necessary to conciliate the people, and the plan adopted was to give the teachers two lists of books,—one of Urdu books which *must* be read, and another of Persian books which *might* be read.

495. It was resolved from the first to make the Urdu language and the Persian alphabet the one language and the one alphabet in Government schools, the Urdu language being chosen as more than any other dialect the common vernacular of the Province, and the Persian character inasmuch as it was used almost exclusively by the population of the western half of the Punjab, and in nearly two-thirds of the indigenous schools of the eastern districts, besides which the Urdu language written in the Persian character was used in the courts, and was the most general medium of communication in the business transactions of all classes, except in matters pertaining to their particular trades and occupations. At the same time Hindi schools were to be encouraged wherever the people desired them, in view of the danger of throwing education entirely into the hands of the Muhammadans.

496. It was a question whether the 1 per cent. cess should be spent in aiding existing village schools, or in maintaining schools entirely under the control of the department, each of which might serve for a cluster of villages; but when it appeared that the people held the payment of the cess as an acquittance of all claims upon them for the education of their children the latter system was of necessity adopted. It was intended at first that the establishment of schools for girls should be deferred until the new department was in working order, but much interest was excited by the accounts received from the North-Western Provinces of the progress of female education, and in the first year several schools were opened in the Punjab, and were believed to be in

a satisfactory condition, although the visits of European officers were not allowed.

497. Such was the origin of Public Instruction in the Punjab, and although the expenditure by Government has risen from 3 to 10 lakhs, it would be difficult to point out any instance of departure from the principles then laid down. An important change, however, was made in the system of administration in 1860. From the first there had been a discussion whether the cess schools should be managed by the Educational or District Officers, but it was only when the control of the former broke down, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the Province, that the latter were made responsible for primary education.

498. As the Punjab possessed no schools or colleges of old standing, it was necessary to import a great number of the subordinate Inspectors from Hindústan; and it soon appeared that these men had little influence with the people, or with the Tahsíldárs and other native officials. The direct management and control exercised by the Inspectors through such unpopular agents over numerous schools remotely situated and widely scattered, was at length pronounced by Government to be very inefficient, and it was therefore decided to abolish the Native supervising agency, and to vest the executive management of vernacular schools in District Officers. Several of the Deputy and Sub-Deputy Inspectors were now retained under the name of School Moharrirs for doing the office work connected with the schools, and to assist the Tahsíldárs in examining the boys and directing their studies. This is the system which now exists; only, as the standard of education has been raised, it has been found expedient to improve the salary and position of the School Moharrirs, some of whom have been raised to the rank of District Inspectors.

499. It is unnecessary to describe how the department has been gradually extended. In 1864 the colleges at Lahore and Dehli were opened, and in the same year a great effort was made for the promotion of female education. In 1865 the Anjuman-i-Punjab was founded, and the members originated a scheme for an Oriental University, which eventually became the Punjab University College, having for its object the revival of ancient Oriental learning, and the diffusion of useful knowledge among all classes of the Native community through the medium of the vernaculars. The addition of the Dehli territory to the Punjab after the mutiny made the appointment of a third Inspector of Schools necessary, and a fourth Inspector for the North-Western Frontier was afterwards given. The staff of Assistants has been increased everywhere in proportion to the ever-increasing demand for their services, and the younger men employed in the department are generally natives of the Province.

500. EDUCATION.—*Financial Statistics.*—The assignment for Education in the Punjab during 1872-73 was in all Rs. 9,85,842, derived from the following sources :—

Imperial Assignment from Provincial Services ...	Rs. 6,05,693
Educational Cess	" 2,19,592
Local Rate	" 1,60,557

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,79,321, exclusive of the outlay upon educational buildings incurred in the Public Works Department.

501. *Educational Institutions.*—The number of Government and aided private educational institutions in the Punjab during the year under report, as compared with the previous year, was as follows :—

	1872-73.	1871-72.
Government institutions	1,297	1,325
Grant-in-aid do.	486	547

The above included—

(1).—2 Government colleges (exclusive of the Punjab University College), affording instruction to students who have passed the Calcutta University Entrance Examination,—being the same number as in the previous year.

(2).—6 Government district schools of the higher class, teaching up to the standard of the matriculation examination of the Calcutta University,—an increase of one over the previous year.

(3).—10 aided schools of a similar grade—one less than in the previous year.

(4).—122 Government district and town schools of the middle class, teaching English, Urdu Composition, Persian, Arithmetic, Geography, and History,—an increase of 19 over the previous year.

(5).—48 aided ditto,—a decrease of 2.

(6).—1,046 Government schools of the lower class, comprising village schools and the lower departments of the district schools at Lahore, Amritsar, and Dehli, and the Anglo-Arabic School at Dehli, in which Reading and Writing and the elements of Arithmetic are taught,—a decrease of 14 upon the previous year.

(7).—188 aided ditto,—an increase of 22.

(8).—91 Government female schools,—a decrease of 34.

(9).—234 aided Government female schools,—a decrease of 80.

(10).—3 Government normal schools,—the same number as in the previous year.

(11).—6 aided ditto, the same number as in the previous year.

(12).—27 jail schools, the same number as in the previous year.

502. The average daily attendance of scholars during 1872-73 was in Government schools 51,251, against 50,497 in the previous year, and in aided schools 20,825, against 21,646 in the previous year; namely,—

In Government colleges, 84,—a decrease of 6.
In Government schools of the higher class, 202,—an increase of 22.
In aided ditto 1,733,—a decrease of 348.
In Government schools of the middle class, 9,574,—an increase of 1,780.
In aided ditto 4,255,—an increase of 189.
In Government schools of the lower class, 35,160,—a decrease of 564.
In aided ditto 9,067,—an increase of 397.
In Government female schools, 2,053,—a decrease of 520.
In aided ditto, 5,574,—a decrease of 1,072.
In Government normal schools, 167,—a decrease of 20.
In aided ditto 196,—an increase of 18.
In jail schools, 4,011,—an increase of 124.

503. The following two tables show, *the first,* the annual cost of educating each pupil in the various Government and aided institutions; *the second,* the expenditure on each class of educational institution during 1872-73:—

I.

Government Institutions.	Total Cost.			Cost to Government.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Colleges	727	5	5	633	2	9
Higher class schools	194	4	0	190	13	7
Middle ditto ditto	13	15	1	12	2	6
Lower ditto ditto	3	14	8	3	10	5
Female schools	4	4	1	3	6	11
Normal ditto	145	11	10	145	11	10
Jail ditto	1	5	11			
Aided Institutions.						
Higher class schools	34	2	8	14	7	11
Middle ditto ditto	20	6	7	10	1	5
Lower ditto ditto	51	1	1	2	11	10
Female schools	10	0	8	4	8	4
Normal ditto	113	9	2	70	5	6

II.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.	From Provincial Services and District Funds.	From other Sources.	Total Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges ...	61,417	9,134	70,551
Higher class schools ...	51,338	916	52,254
Middle ditto ditto ...	1,39,397	20,430	1,59,827
Lower ditto ditto ...	1,59,265	11,799	1,71,064
Female schools ...	8,315	2,001	10,316
Normal ditto ...	29,585	...	29,585
Jail ditto ...	...	6,080	6,080
AIDED INSTITUTIONS.			
Higher class schools ...	31,833	43,196	75,029
Middle ditto ditto ...	52,669	53,927	1,06,596
Lower ditto ditto ...	31,238	33,715	64,953
Female schools ...	32,804	40,079	72,883
Normal ditto ...	16,602	10,201	26,803

504. *Calcutta University Examinations.*—The only candidate from the Punjab for the Master of Arts Examination was a student of the Dehli College, who obtained the degree, taking honours in English Literature. For the Bachelor of Arts Examination, the Lahore College sent up 6 candidates, 5 of whom passed,—1 in the 1st division, 3 in the 2nd, and 1 in the 3rd; and the Dehli College 8 candidates, 3 of whom passed, one in each division. For the First Examination in Arts, there were 18 candidates from the Dehli College and 7 from the Lahore College. Of the former 6 passed, all in the 3rd division; and of the latter 4 passed, including the only student in Northern India who obtained a place in the 1st division.

The Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University was attempted by 54 candidates, 21 from Government schools and 33 from aided schools. Of these, 22 passed, 4 of whom, from the Dehli Government school, were in the 1st division.

These results, though better on the whole than the average of past years, cannot be considered altogether satisfactory as regards the Entrance Examination, for which the number of candidates was considerably below that of previous years.

505. *Punjab University College.*—An account of the constitution and objects of this institution has been given in the Reports of previous years.

Examinations were held in April 1873 in Arts and Oriental Literature. Certificates of matriculation were gained by 23 candidates,

16 of whom passed in English and 7 in the Vernacular, and certificates of First Arts by 26 candidates, 20 of whom passed in English and 6 in the Vernacular. Diplomas of proficiency in Sanskrit were obtained by 14 candidates, of proficiency in Arabic by 20, and in Persian by 45.

Scholarships were awarded to those who passed the Entrance and First Arts Examinations, and prizes to those who obtained diplomas in the Oriental Languages.

506. During the year a representation was made by the Senate of the Punjab University College that the time had arrived to grant to that institution the full status of a University and to confer upon the governing body the power of granting degrees. The representation was supported by the Punjab Government, but the Government of India did not see fit to accede to it.

507. *Government Colleges.*—The Lahore College contained 52 students on the rolls at the close of the year under report, or 4 less than at the close of the previous year. The average daily attendance during the year was 46, against 48 in the previous year.

The numbers at the Dehli College decreased considerably, there being only 36 students on the rolls at the close of the year, against 56 at the close of the previous year. The average daily attendance during the year was 38. It was 42 in the previous year.

The results of the Calcutta University Examinations as regards these colleges have been already noticed.

Thirty students left the Dehli College during the year, of whom 14 are in receipt of salaries ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 100 per mensem, and 16 are unemployed. Twenty-eight students left the Lahore College, of whom about a fourth are without occupation at present, although most of them are preparing themselves for the public service.

508. *Government Schools of the Higher Class.*—There were 6 schools of this class at the close of the year under report,—2 at Lahore, and the others at Dehli, Amritsar, Hoshiárpur and Gujrát. The last named of these was raised to the higher class during the year. The Dehli School had 108 pupils on its rolls at the close of the year. It sent up 11 candidates for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, of whom 7 passed. The Lahore School contained 67 pupils at the close of the year. It failed to pass any student at the Calcutta Entrance Examination—a result which is attributed to the school having been closed for three months immediately before the examination on account of cholera and fever. The 2nd higher class school at Lahore is the Anglo-Oriental School, an account of which

was given in last year's Report. This institution has not proved a success, and the number of students declined during the year from 46 to 34. It is in contemplation to draft off the promising students to the main school, and to break up this school as a separate establishment. The Amritsar school contained 65 students at the close of the year. It passed 5 of its pupils at the Calcutta Examination. The Hoshiárpur and Gujrát schools contained respectively 24 and 20 pupils.

509. *Private Aided Schools of the Higher Class.*—There were 10 such institutions at the close of the year. Of these 1, the Bishop Cotton School at Simla, is for Europeans, 8 are Anglo-Vernacular mission schools at Dehli, Ambálah, Ludiánah, Jálandhar, Amritsar, Lahore, Ráwalpindi and Pesháwar, and 1 is a Vernacular High School at Ludiánah. The Bishop Cotton School was favorably reported upon. The average number of pupils was 116. Two classes were being prepared for the Thomason College at Rurki, and another for the Calcutta Entrance Examination. The best of the mission schools is the American Mission School at Lahore. There were 30 candidates from the higher class aided schools for the Calcutta University Entrance Examination, of whom 8 passed in the 2nd, and 2 in the 3rd division.

510. *Government Schools of the Middle Class.*—These are of two classes, Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular. There were 24 of the former at the close of the year (inclusive of the Anglo-Arabic School at Dehli), and 97 of the latter, 16 of which have English teachers attached and use the Zila School scheme of studies. The numbers on the rolls of the Anglo-Vernacular schools of this class increased from 1,702 to 2,272 during the year, and the attendance in the Vernacular schools from 8,324 to 9,834. The income of the Anglo-Arabic School at Dehli is derived from the endowment of the late Nawáb Fazl Ali Khán, and amounts to Rs. 607, of which Rs. 407 are spent upon tuition, Rs. 150 in scholarships, and Rs. 50 on rent. At the close of the year there were 70 names on the rolls in the middle department, and 200 in the lower school. All the students are Muhammadans, and about 100 of them receive small stipends.

511. Among this class of schools may also be included the Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanáwar, near Kasauli. This institution contained 230 boys and 191 girls at the close of the year. During the year 19 boys and 4 girls from the school obtained situations, 5 boys enlisted in the army, and 2 girls were married.

512. *Private Aided Schools of the Middle Class.*—There were 46 schools of this class, exclusive of schools for Europeans, at the close of the year, being 2 less than in the previous year. Of these, 18 are Anglo-Vernacular mission schools, and the rest are Government schools,

which have been improved through local contributions and removed to the list of aided schools. There are two schools of this class for Europeans and Eurasians, namely, the Lahore High School, and the Lawrence Asylum at Murree.

513. The Lahore High School was established with the view of affording education for the sons of Europeans and Eurasians unable to meet the expense of sending their children to the hills. The attendance at this school increased from 30 to 36 during the year.

514. The Lawrence Memorial Asylum at Murree is a boarding school for the children of soldiers and non-commissioned officers, and is supported by the proceeds of endowments, subscriptions, and fees paid by sergeants and soldiers drawing Rs. 60 per mensem and upwards, supplemented by a Government grant. This school contained on an average 70 boys and 56 girls during the year under report.

515. *Government Schools of the Lower Class.*—These are all district Vernacular schools, with the exception of the lower departments of the Lahore, Dehli, and Amritsar Zila schools, and of the Anglo-Arabic School at Dehli. The number of these primary schools decreased by 14 during the year, but the number of pupils on the rolls increased from 44,429 to 45,178.

516. *Private Aided Schools of the Lower Class.*—The schools of this class are the lower departments and branches of Government Zila schools (which are generally supported from the proceeds of a municipal contribution, fees, and a grant-in-aid), branches of mission schools, a few aided primary schools, and the Primary Vernacular schools of the Derah Gházi Khán district. These schools numbered in all 187 at the close of the year, against 166 in the previous year, and contained 11,371 pupils, against 10,847 in the previous year.

517. The Mayo Industrial School at Simla, the object of which is to supply for the Civil European population what has been done by the Lawrence asylums for the children of soldiers, is a school of this class. A monthly grant from Government of Rs. 76 was sanctioned for this institution during the year. There is accommodation in the school for 100 children, and when the plan is completed there will be room for 140. At present, however, there are only 27 children under instruction.

518. *Female Schools.*—The number of Government female schools declined during the year from 125 to 91, and of aided female schools from 314 to 234. But, though so many schools were reduced, the amount of real education actually given is reported to have been much larger than at any former time. In past years, when the movement in

favor of female education was commenced, a larger number of schools was started without any guarantee of the continuance of the funds for their support, or that real instruction would be given in them. Hence many schools have since been gradually abolished, either on account of the failure of funds, or because it has been proved that nothing was taught in them. Those which remain are mostly of real practical use, and afford an elementary education to the girls that attend them.

519. Among the aided female schools are some for Europeans namely, the Punjab Girls' School and Roman Catholic Orphanage at Simla, the Annárkali Girls' School at Lahore, and the Murree-cum-Pindi School. At the Punjab Girls' School there was an average attendance of 53 girls during the year. The Roman Catholic Orphanage contained 143 girls at the close of the year, including 109 in the Orphanage proper, and 34 in the Boarding School attached to it. This institution received a grant from Government during the year of Rs. 250 per mensem. It also receives from the Military Department an allowance of Rs. 10 a month for each soldier's daughter, provided she is a total orphan, or fatherless, and under the age of 16 years, and an allowance of Rs. 2-8 for each one who is motherless. It is under the superintendence of a Lady Superior, who is assisted in the work of tuition by 10 Sisters, and by the elder girls of the 1st class.

520. *Government Normal Schools.*—There are 3 such schools in the Punjab, at Lahore, Dehli, and Ráwalpindi, which gave education to 203 students during the year. A new system of examination came into operation in the year under report. Formerly the candidates for certificates were allowed to count all their marks in every subject above a fixed minimum, and certificates were given according to the percentage of marks they gained. Under the new system, the object of which is to ensure the acquisition of a sound knowledge of all the subjects taught in schools, the candidates are examined for a primary schoolc ertificate in the subjects of the middle school examination. This examination is ordinarily held at the completion of the two years' course of study, but provision is made for a third year of study, after which an examination will be held in higher subjects, and success will confer a certificate qualifying the holder to teach a middle school. The results of the first examination under the new system were that far fewer candidates obtained certificates than under the former system; but a different result may be expected in future.

521. *Aided Normal Schools.*—There are 6 institutions of this class. One of these is the Christian Vernacular Education Society's School at Amritsar, which maintained the high reputation gained in

former years. The grant-in-aid to this institution from Government has been increased from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 per mensem. The other 5 schools of this class are for training female teachers, and are situated at Dehli, Jálandhar, Amritsar, Lahore, and Siálkot. The oldest of these, that at Dehli, was established in 1863; and the newest, that at Jálandhar, in 1870. In all, 88 women who have been trained in these schools since their establishment have obtained employment as teachers.

522. *Lahore Medical School.*—This institution, and the course of instruction imparted therein, have been fully described in previous Reports; and it will be sufficient to repeat here that it consists primarily of two departments, *viz.*, the English Department, the students in which are being educated as Sub-Assistant Surgeons, and receive instruction through the medium of the English language, the course of study extending over five years; and the Hindustaní Department, for the training of Hospital Assistants and Native Doctors, the period of instruction, which is conveyed in Urdu, extending to three years.

523. During the year 9 new students were admitted to the English Department, of whom 2 were from the North-West Provinces; of these, 3 (including 1 from the North-West) left the school without completing their studies, and 2 students, having completed their course of study, and passed the final examination for Licentiate in Medicine, were admitted into the service as Sub-Assistant Surgeons, making the total number admitted to this grade from the Lahore Medical School since its establishment in October 1860, 30. At the end of the year there remained 43 students in this department, including 4 who are being educated at the expense of Local Funds, in view to their being ultimately employed in their native districts.

524. The Hindustaní Department is for the present divided into the following classes, the number of pupils in each at the year being as follows :—

Old Military class	28
Native medical pupils	28
Hakím class	9
Local Funds' students	15
TOTAL ...	80

525. The Military class is composed of pupils admitted to the school from all parts of the Punjab after a competitive examination,—an arrangement which ceased under the orders of the Government of India in 1871. During the year 17 passed the final examination

and were admitted into the Government service as Hospital Assistants, 1 died, and 3 were discharged for idleness.

526. The class of Native medical pupils is now to take the place of the old Military class; it is composed of students selected by the heads of the Medical Department, and sent to the school to be trained as Hospital Assistants. During the year 1 pupil died, while 18 were either dismissed or recommended for dismissal on account of idleness or incapacity.

527. The Hakím class, which was established during the year under review, is intended for the education of the future Native medical practitioners of the Punjab by inducing the Hakíms and Baids of the country to send their sons to the Medical School for instruction. The Punjab Government gave 10 scholarships of the value of Rs. 6 per mensem each, and various district local funds also offered 25 similar scholarships for 1872, and promised 15 more for 1873. It is intended to teach these students in the same way as the rest of the Hindustani department. At the examination in April 1872 there were 31 candidates, of whom 17 were admitted, *viz.*, 8 Government and 9 local pupils; but of these 4 Government and 4 local students left the school, so that only 9 remained in this class at the end of the year.

528. The local students are maintained and educated solely at the expense of local funds, in view to their ultimately being employed as Native Doctors in their respective districts. During the year 11 new pupils were admitted to the school, 9 passed the required examination and were sent to their districts for employment, while 7 were either dismissed or left the school without completing their studies.

529. The total cost of the institution during 1872-73 was Rs. 61,990, of which sum Rs. 59,995 were contributed by Government and the remainder by local funds.

530. LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.—During the year there were published in the Province 2 English and 12 Vernacular newspapers.* Of the former the *Mofussilite*, published at Ambálah, and *Indian Public Opinion* at Lahore, were published twice a week. The 12 Vernacular newspapers published in the Province were weekly; 5 were published at Lahore, 3 at Gujránwálah, 2 at Dehli, 1 at Gurgáon, and 1 at Ludiánah.

* Akhmal-ul-Akhbár ...	Dehli.
Urdu Akhbár ...	Dehli.
Akhbár ...	Gurgáon.
Majmul Baloram ...	Ludiánah.
Koh-i-Nur ...	Lahore.
Akhbar-i-Am ...	Lahore.
Akhbar-i-Anjuman Punjab,	Lahore.
Panjabi Akhbár ...	Lahore.
Arbi Akhbár ...	Lahore.
Chashma-i-Fyz ...	Gujránwálah.
Star of India ...	Gujránwálah.
Khairkhwa-i-Punjab ...	Gujránwálah.

The following newspapers were also published in foreign territory:—

The *Bidia Bilas* at Jammú (weekly).

The *Sadik-ul Akhbár* at Baháwalpur (weekly).

The *Patiála Akhbár* at Patiála (weekly).

The *Amir-ul-Akhbár* at Luháru (twice a month).

531. Of periodical publications other than newspapers and commercial advertizers, there were 1 English and 7 Vernacular. These were—

The *Punjab Record*, a monthly publication, containing Law Reports of the Chief Court; Orders and Rulings of the Supreme and Local Governments and of Departmental Heads; Acts relating to the Punjab; and other papers of an official character of general interest or use to Civil Officers in the Province.

The *Ganj-i-Shaigan* and the *Anwar Shams*, fortnightly Vernacular publications of a character somewhat similar to the *Punjab Record*.

The *Risala-i-Anjman*, a monthly selection of essays and papers read before the Anjuman-i-Punjab.

The *Risala Hikmat*, a monthly medical publication in the Vernacular.

The *Gyan Pardani*, a monthly periodical in Sanskrit, with translations in Urdu and Hindi, containing essays on various subjects, chiefly moral and religious.

The *Atalik-i-Punjab*, a monthly publication in Urdu, an Educational Magazine, containing articles on Hindu female celebrities and a life of Faqir Azíz-ud-dín.

The *Sitpurkash*, a weekly publication in Sanskrit, published at Ludiánah, containing subjects chiefly moral and religious.

532. The number of books registered during the year under the provisions of Act XXV. of 1867 was 344, or 11 less than in the previous year. They consisted principally of periodical publications, translations of various merit, reprints, religious tracts, and elementary school books. Of the total number registered—

24	were	English.	3	were	Gurmukhi.
170	,,	Urdu.	5	,,	Sanskrit.
35	,,	Persian.	1	,,	Pushtu.
19	,,	Arabic.	54	,,	Punjábi.
7	,,	Hindi.	26	,,	Polyglot.

The most noteworthy of the above are—

Tarikh-i-Gujránwálah, an account, historical and descriptive, of the Gujránwálah district, by Gopál Dás, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Result of a Tour in Dárdistán, Kashmír, Little Tibet, Ladákh, &c., by Dr. G. W. Leitner, M. A., PH.D.

Kissa-i-Hind, History of India, Muhammadan period, compiled by Moulavi Muhammad Husain, under the orders of the Educational Department.

533. ARTS AND SCIENCES.—*Lahore Central Museum.*—The contributions made during the year have not on the whole been of particular interest. A few Indo-Scythian coins from a village near Lunahun, in the Yusafzai country; some Græco-Buddhist sculptures from Swát, the first specimens obtained for the Museum from that locality; and an interesting series of specimens of *kankar* and its products, are those most worthy of mention.

A complete catalogue of the whole collection is under preparation.

534. The following is a statement of the number of visitors to the Museum for the past five years:—

1868-69	...	...	...	33,809
1869-70	...	...	...	27,390
1870-71	...	...	...	59,912
1871-72	...	...	...	66,069
1872-73	...	...	...	49,903

This shows a falling-off in 1872-73 from the numbers of the two preceding years, which may possibly be attributed to the great amount of sickness which existed in Lahore from the month of August to the end of the year.

535. The cost of this institution during 1872-73 was Rs. 2,764, of which Rs. 1,800 was contributed by the State and the remainder was made up from municipal and other local sources.

536. *Government Book Depôt.*—The Depôt has continued to supply the schools of the Punjab with school-books in English and Vernacular, library books, prizes and maps, printed either in England or at the Educational Press. The *Ataliq-i-Punjab*, a monthly educational magazine published at this Press, was discontinued in December, and the *Urdu Gazette*, which is a Vernacular version of the *Punjab Government Gazette*, was started, and first published in January 1873.

537. To cover expenses of establishment, freight, &c., the selling price of English books is increased by 35 per cent., and of Vernacular books by 50 per cent., over the actual cost; but, as a discount of 10 per cent. on English books and 20 per cent. on Vernacular books is allowed to wholesale purchasers, the profit on every book sold is 25 per cent.

538. The value of the plant belonging to the Educational Press may be estimated roughly at Rs. 9,000. During the year the expenditure for Press charges of all kinds amounted to Rs. 17,970-2-0, and the cash realizations to Rs. 4,808-7-2. The value of books received from the Press when brought on stock was Rs. 26,726-12-9,—or, in other words, the work produced was worth nearly double of the working expenses.

539. The following books were printed during the year for the first time at the Educational Press :—

	No. of Copies.
Hindí Primer (printed in type)	350
Adam Khán and Dur Khani, a Pushto Tale	500
Translation of Second Reader	350
Kalíd-i-Afgháni	500
Nágrí Map of Europe	300
Do. Asia	400
Tarikh-i-Sultanat-i-Inglishya, Part II.	650
First Arts Arabic Course (annotated edition) ...	300
B. A. Arabic course (do.)	300
Tahrír-i-Uqlidas, Part III.	700
Do., Part IV.	700
Risála-i-ilm-i-Mussalas	300
Map of South America	600
Do. North America	600
Second Book of Arabic	350
Strí Siksha, 6 Parts	6,200
Atáliq-i-Panjáb, 9 Parts	6,777

The value of these publications was Rs. 10,116.

540. Of the reprints of the year, valued at Rs. 23,242, the following are the most important :—

	No. of Copies.
Urdú kí Pahlí Kitáb	25,500
Urdú kí Dusri Kitáb	12,000
Urdú kí Tisri Kitáb	10,600
Fársí kí Pahli Kitáb	11,400
Farsi kí Dusri Kitáb	7,800
Zubdat-ul-Hisáb, Part I.	5,000

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The Punjab is included in the See of Calcutta.

542. Clergymen of the Church of England on the Bengal Establishment are posted at the following stations:—

Dehli.	Lahore.
Ambálah.	Mián Mír.
Simla.	Fírozpur.
Kasauli.	Ráwalpindi.
Sabáthu.	Murree.
Dagshai.	Multán.
Jálandhar.	Derah Ismail Khán.
Dharmsálah.	Pesháwar.
Amritsar.	Naushehrah.
Siálkot.	Abbottábád.

Another is deputed annually during the summer months to Kashmír. There are also Clergymen receiving allowances from Government stationed at Hissár, Dalhousie, and Jhelam.

543. Clergymen of the Church of Scotland are stationed at Ambálah and Jálandhar.

544. There are the following Missions of different Christian denominations in the Punjab:—

(1.) American Presbyterian Missions at Ambálah (with a branch at Sabáthu), Ludiánah, Jálandhar, Lahore, and Ráwalpindi;

(2.) Church of Scotland Missions at Siálkot (with a branch at Wazírábád and Gujrát);

(3.) Church of England Missions at Kotgarh, Kángra, Amritsar (with branches at Jhandiála and Nárowál), Derah Ismail Khán, Edwardesábád, Pesháwar, Multán (with a branch at Shujaábád), and Lahore;

(4.) A Mission of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at Dehli;

(5.) A Moravian Mission at Kailang, in Lahoul;

(6.) A Baptist Mission at Dehli.

There is also a Roman Catholic Orphanage at Simla, and a Convent of Nuns of the Order of Jesus and Mary at Siálkot.

545. MISCELLANEOUS.—*Visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to the Punjab.*—The Punjab was visited by His Excellency Lord Northbrook in October 1872. On the 17th of that month His Excellency held a darbár at Ambálah, at which the Máharája of Pátiála, the Rájas of Jínd and Nábha, the Náwab of Maler Kotla, and the Sardár of Kalsia attended. His Excellency then proceeded to Lahore, at which place also he held a darbár on the 21st October, which was attended by the Rájas of Kapúrthala and Farídkot. Proceeding then to Multán, His Excellency held a third public darbár on the 25th October, at which the Nawáb of Baháwalpur and a number of independent Biloch Chiefs from the Derah Gházi Khán border were presented. Thereafter His Excellency left the Province by way of Sind. His Excellency was pleased to evince his gratification at the reception he received at Multán by recommending the promotion of the Municipality from the second to the first class.

546. *Winter tour of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.*—The Lieutenant-Governor proceeded on his usual cold weather tour, leaving Lahore early in November, and marched through the Lahore, Montgomery, Jhang, and Sháhpur districts to Derah Ismail Khán. After visiting the outlying pargannah of Tánk, His Honor proceeded through the Bannú district to the Camp of Exercise at Hasan Abdál, in the Ráwalpindi district, at which place he held a darbár on the 12th February 1873 for the reception of the Chiefs and Native gentry of the Pesháwar and Ráwalpindi divisions, and the Kháns and Malliks of independent territory bordering those divisions and Bannú. Sayad Yakúb Khán, Envoy of the Ruler of Yárkand, was present as a spectator. His Honor next proceeded through Lower Hazára, and across Yusufzai to Pesháwar and Kohát; thence through Attok to Abbottábád. After visiting the principal portions of North Hazára, including Agror and Kaghán, His Honor proceeded on a short visit to Kashmír, and had an interview with the Máharája at Srínagar, after which he returned to Murree early in June.

GOVERNMENT PUNJAB

SUPPLEMENT.

RULES FOR REGULATING THE APPOINTMENT OF DISTRICT COMMITTEES FOR THE PURPOSES OF ACT XX. OF 1871 AND FOR DEFINING THEIR FUNCTIONS AND AUTHORITY.

IN every district of the Punjab a Committee shall be formed under Act XX. of 1871 (The Punjab Local Rates' Act) for the purpose of administering the funds raised under the above-named Act and such other monies as the Local Government may place at its disposal. This Committee shall be called the District Committee, and the monies at their disposal shall be called the District Fund. Persons heretofore gazetted members of District Committees shall be deemed to be duly appointed under these rules.

2. The District Fund shall be formed of the following items :—

(1.)—The Local Rates' Cess, the collections under which in each district, or assignments not less in amount than such collections, shall, under the Act, be expended in the district in which they are raised.

(2.)—The Educational Cess.

(3.)—The Road Cess.

3. MEMBERS.—The District Committee shall consist of official and non-official members.

4. The official members of the Committee shall consist of—

(1.) The Deputy Commissioner.
(2.) The Assistant Commissioners.
(3.) The Extra Assistant Commissioners.
(4.) The Civil Surgeon.
(5.) The Educational Inspector of the Circle.
(6.) The Executive Engineer, or Assistant Engineer, should there be no Executive Engineer in the district.
(7.) Tahsíldárs.

The Deputy Commissioner shall be President of the Committee, and, in his absence, the senior Assistant Commissioner shall preside. There shall be an English and Native Secretary, the English Secretary being a Government official.

5. The non-official members shall consist of the most intelligent and capable of the land-owners of the district. To this class nomination should generally be confined, the funds being raised from the agricultural population and expended for their benefit. At the same time residents of towns, not being land-owners, are not disqualified, should their presence and influence in the Committee be desirable.

6. The number of non-official members will vary according to the circumstances of each district. It should be so large as to ensure a sufficient attendance of members at all meetings of the Committee, which will ordinarily be held at the head-quarters of the district.

7. Non-official members shall be appointed by the nomination of the Deputy Commissioner, subject to the veto of the Commissioner. When both agree in a nomination, the name shall be submitted for the sanction of the Local Government.

8. Non-official members will hold their appointments for two years, but will be eligible for re-appointment. Members not attending the meetings of the Committee once in the half-year shall be held to have vacated their appointments.

9. POWERS.—District Committees shall have power to expend all sums at their disposal on objects authorized by Act XX. of 1871, subject to the following conditions:—

(*a.*) That when the sum to be expended on any original work shall exceed Rs. 2,000, or when the establishment proposed to be entertained is for a longer term than six months, the approval of the Commissioner shall be obtained.

(*b.*) That plans and estimates of all original engineering works estimated to cost Rs. 1,200 and upwards, shall be approved by an Executive or Superintending Engineer.

(*c.*) That an annual budget estimate of income and expenditure, and a report on the proceedings of the year, and accounts of receipts and disbursements, be submitted to Government as hereafter prescribed.

10. The objects upon which the District Fund may be spent are—

(1.) The construction and repair and maintenance of roads and communications.

(2.) The construction and repair of school-houses, the maintenance and inspection of schools, the training of teachers, and the establishment of scholarships.

(3.) The construction and repair of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, wells and tanks, the planting and preservation of trees, the payment of all charges connected with the purposes for which such buildings and works have been constructed, and any other local works likely to promote the public health, comfort, or convenience.

11. No money shall be expended by a District Committee within the limits of any Municipality except with the special approval of the Commissioner.

12. Such approval should only be granted if the work on which the money is to be expended is one to directly benefit the agricultural community.

Illustration A.—The higher town schools should be supported by the towns-people and the Government grant. No contribution can be fairly made from the District Fund except for scholarships for the neighbouring villages.

Illustration B.—A dispensary intended for the advantage of the whole district should, wherever situated, be aided from the Local Rate.

13. No works should be constructed from the District Fund which are not primarily for the benefit of the agricultural portion of the community. Dák bungalows, encamping-grounds, and, except in special cases, serais which are provincial and not local in their character, should not be constructed or maintained from the District Fund.

14. Should an institution or work benefit two or more districts, the Committee primarily concerned should correspond with the other Committees interested, and arrange between themselves for the share to be paid by each. Should the Committees be unable to agree as to the advisability of the work, or the share to be respectively borne by them, reference shall be made through the Commissioner or Commissioners, as the case may be, to Government.

15. District Committees shall not abolish any existing school, dispensary or other institution without reference to the Head of the Department concerned. Should the latter object, the question shall be referred to the Government for decision by the Commissioner with an expression of his opinion.

16. District Committees are bound to observe those general principles which the Government has approved in the several departments of administration.

Illustration A.—It would not be competent to a Committee to entertain inoculators, the practice of inoculation for small-pox having been strongly discouraged by Government.

Illustration B.—It would not be competent to a Committee to establish schools in which religious instruction only was given, or from which the ordinary inspecting establishment was excluded.

Illustration C.—It would not be competent to a Committee to modify the prescribed course of study in the primary schools of a district.

Illustration D.—It would not be competent to a District Committee to create a new *grade* of officers, or to increase or diminish the pay of officials in any existing *grade* without the sanction of Government.

17. WORKS.—Ordinarily the execution, superintendence and control of works will remain with the District Committee, who will make their own arrangements, subject to the above-mentioned proviso of plans and estimates of works, calculated to cost Rs. 1,200 or over, receiving professional approval. But important works requiring professional supervision shall, on application of the Committee, be placed under the superintendence of Officers of the Department of Public Works.

18. RULES OF BUSINESS.—The following rules of business are prescribed for general adoption to ensure uniformity, but it is within the competence of District Committees to frame supplementary rules of business as they may see fit.

19. The English records shall be kept by the English Secretary, and the Vernacular records by the Native Secretary. The officer in charge of the records for the time being shall be responsible for their safety, for their being regularly written up, and generally for their maintenance in complete and proper order.

20. The following records shall be kept up :—

(*a.*)—A map of the district.

(*b.*)—Record of the proceedings of the Committee, to be kept in English and Vernacular.

(*c.*)—Cash-book, in English and Vernacular.

(*d.*)—Ledger, in English and Vernacular.

(*e.*)—Cheque-book.

(*f.*)—List of establishment.

(*g.*)—List of roads in the district.

(*h.*)—List of schools.

(*i.*)—List of hospitals and dispensaries.

21. These records shall always be open to inspection by any member of the Committee during office hours.

22. An ordinary meeting of the Committee shall be held not less than once a month. Special meetings may be convened by the President.

23. No business shall be transacted at any ordinary meeting of the District Committee unless nine members be present, of which three must be official members; and no business shall be transacted at a special meeting unless half of the members be present, of whom four shall be official members. Meetings to consider and pass the budget shall be held to be special meetings.

24. All questions duly submitted to the Committee shall be determined by a majority of votes. In case of equality of votes, the President or presiding officer shall have the casting vote.

25. No order for the disbursement of money shall be issued without sanction of the District Committee at a meeting, ordinary or special, subject to the exceptions in the following rules.

26. The President is authorized to disburse—

(1.) The salaries of all fixed establishments.

(2.) Payments for works or repairs which have been sanctioned on regular estimate by the Committee.

(3.) Sums required for necessary and emergent purposes, such expenditure being reported for sanction at the next meeting of the Committee.

27. All members of the Committee, European and Native, official and non-official, shall be instructed to send in any written proposals they may desire to make, for works to be undertaken, or establishments entertained during the coming year, to the Secretary to the Committee not later than the 1st September. A preliminary meeting to discuss the proposals shall be held about the 1st October, and a budget meeting about the 15th of the same month, at which the budget prepared by the Secretaries shall be laid before the Committee for special approval.

28. At every ordinary meeting the Secretary shall lay before the Committee a progress report.

29. The business at meetings of the Committee shall be conducted in the Vernacular, a written record of such proceedings being kept in English and Vernacular.

30. Accounts and Audit.—The budget of District Committees shall be prepared in two parts—

(*a.*) The first part shall contain an estimate of all income and all expenditure in detail, excepting that upon public works proper, which shall be entered in a lump sum.

(*b.*) The second part shall contain a detail of all expenditure on public works, with an entry showing the total amount proposed to be spent on other heads of expenditure.

31. The form of the first portion of the budget will be prescribed by the Accountant-General, and of the second by the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.

32. The audit of all charges in the first part of the budget, excepting public works, shall be made by the Accountant-General. The audit of all public works charges in the second part of the budget shall be made by the Controller, Public Works Accounts. All establishments, except engineering establishments, shall be included in Part I.

33. The accounts of the District Fund shall be kept by the Accountant-General according to districts, so as to show the balances which may remain to each at the close of the year.

34. These balances, under the Punjab Local Rates' Acts, remaining unexpended at the end of the financial year, may, at the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor, be re-assigned for expenditure in the same district, or may be applied for the benefit of the Punjab generally. But the Lieutenant-Governor, wishing District Committees to have an interest in the economical expenditure of their funds, will, so far as the exigencies of the administration permit, re-assign the amounts to each district for expenditure in the succeeding year.

35. All sums received by District Committees must be paid daily into the nearest Government Treasury, and all expenditure will be drawn by cheques signed by the President or Vice-President of the Committee. These cheques shall be current only during the month in which they are issued. In the case of treasuries managed by branches of the Bank of Bengal, District Funds will be kept in the Government account. All cheques, therefore, will (like other Government disbursements) have in the first instance to be passed for payment by the Officer in charge of the Government Treasury; while all sums paid to the credit of the District Fund will be accompanied by a *chalán* (letter of advice) in the usual form, signed by the Secretary to the Committee, which will be sufficient authority for the Bank to carry the same to the credit of the Government account.

36. Separate registers shall be opened in each Treasury Office for receipts and disbursements of the District Fund. At the close of the month the balance shall be communicated to the Secretary, to whom also the cheques shall be returned, a receipt being taken instead for the total disbursements of the month.

37. The bills for both offices of account will be countersigned by the Commissioner, who will be responsible for seeing that the expenditure is upon authorized objects, that it has been sanctioned by a prescribed quorum, and that, in the case of original engineering works involving an expenditure of Rs. 1,200 and upwards, plans and estimates shall have been approved by an Executive Engineer.

38. These monthly bills, which will be prepared in such form as the auditing officers may prescribe, should be submitted to the Commissioner by the Deputy Commissioner as soon after the expiration of the month to which they relate as possible. The Commissioner, after examination and countersignature, as before described, will forward them to the Accountant-General and Controller of Public Works Accounts respectively for final audit.

39. Each District Committee shall keep up a cash-book in which every item of receipt and charge shall be regularly entered. This cash-book shall be balanced monthly. A ledger shall be opened in which

the receipts and charges of the Committee shall be regularly posted under the prescribed heading. All receipts and charges shall be entered in gross in the monthly accounts.

40. When District Committees require the Public Works Department to execute work for them, they should beforehand pay the amount of the proposed expenditure into the treasury to the credit of the Public Works Department. Such payments should be accompanied by a *chalán* (or letter of advice) showing full particulars of the work for which the payments are made, and indicating the name of the division by which the work is to be executed. These *chaláns* should support the credits to the Public Works Department in the treasury cash account. The Treasury Officer should at once report such payments, with full particulars, to the Controller of Public Works Accounts. The contribution should always be in advance of one month's expenditure at least. In cases where the expenditure incurred on any such work is less than the amount received on account of it, the difference will be refunded to the District Committee; if, on the other hand, there is any excess expenditure, the Committee will make good the amount. The accounts of all such works shall be open to the inspection of the District Committee, to whom a full abstract of the expenditure shall be furnished.

41. As regards Public Works Establishments debitable to District Funds, the same course will be followed as is laid down for expenditure on works and repairs; the anticipated charges should be paid by the District Committee beforehand, month by month, or at other intervals, as may be considered expedient.

42. Reports and Returns.—Each District Committee shall submit, at the close of the financial year, an annual report of its proceedings; such report shall be sent in the first instance to the Accountant-General who, after satisfying himself that the statements of income and expenditure agree with the treasury accounts, will forward it to the Commissioner, who will submit to Government (Civil Department) a general report of the working of all the District Committees in his division.

43. The annual report should contain—

(1.) A detail of income, expenditure and liabilities, in a form to be prescribed by the Accountant-General, for the past year.

(2.) A detail of the institutions and establishments kept up.

(3.) An account of the operations of the year.

(4.) General remarks by the President.

44. Each Committee shall, until further orders, forward to the Secretary to Government, in the Public Works Department, in such

form as he may prescribe, a monthly progress report for all public work. executed from the District Fund.

45. MISCELLANEOUS.—Commissioners are responsible for seeing that the above rules are duly carried out.

46. The final reference in all departments in matters relating to District Committees shall be to the Secretary to Government, Civil Department.

APPENDICES.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

No. 1.—Area, Cultivated and Uncultivated,

District.	Total Area in Square Miles.			
	Cultivated.	Waste.		Total.
		Culturable.	Unculturable.	
Dehli ...	821	189	263	1,273
Gurgáon ...	1,513	175	293	1,981
Karnál ...	1,069	846	437	2,352
Hissár ...	2,237	1,035	268	3,540
Rohtak ...	1,415	231	166	1,812
Sírsa ...	1,463	1,350	298	3,111
Ambálah ...	1,479	418	719	2,616
Ludiánah ...	1,141	128	90	1,359
Simla ...	15	3	...	18
Jálandhar ...	1,025	122	179	1,326
Hoshiárpur ...	1,174	102	810	2,086
Kángra ...	915	429	7,045	8,389
Amritsar ...	1,101	220	235	1,556
Siálkot ...	1,290	289	376	1,955
Gurdáspur ...	1,318	146	354	1,818
Lahore ...	1,683	1,294	693	3,670
Fírozpur ...	1,535	928	229	2,692
Gujránwálah ...	894	1,086	578	2,558
Ráwalpindi ...	1,496	325	4,391	6,212
Jhelam ...	1,194	407	2,310	3,911
Gujrát ...	1,166	517	354	2,037
Sháhpur ...	500	3,411	787	4,698
Multán ...	976	1,118	3,788	5,882
Jhang ...	397	3,881	1,431	5,709
Montgomery ...	581	4,635	339	5,555
Muzaffargarh ...	645	581	1,795	3,021
Derah Ismail Khán ...	846	2,078	4,172	7,096
Derah Ghází Khán ...	1,658	1,666	862	4,186
Bannú ...	725	91	2,334	3,150
Peshávar ...	1,269	511	588	2,368
Kohát ...	251	44	2,543	2,838
Hazára ...	646	29	2,298	2,973
Total ...	34,438	28,285	41,025	103,748

AND COMMUNICATIONS, FOR 1872-73.

Unappropriated Culturable Waste, in Acres.	Communications. Mileage of— Water (Navigable Rivers).	Metalled Roads.	Unmetalled Roads.	Railways.
1,280	72	71	370	2
...	15	31	678	...
3,093	73	58	154	...
...	...	31	469	...
...	...	53	507	...
...	20	10	522	...
2,034	41	121	426	42
...	...	38	154	31
1,715	...	...	43	...
1,142	84	20	215	49
...	60	7	650	...
...	74	...	714	...
4,598	41	61	201	44
1,236	30	9	972	...
309	38	43	480	...
267,725	104	126	594	79
...	128	23	474	...
153,044	...	52	1,055	...
521,600	92	128	1,133	...
937	127	3	978	...
67,172	72	13	650	...
369,631	112	...	829	...
1,880,489	150	59	1,430	81
2,308,480	180	9	954	...
2,053,120	205	...	1,052	82
51,562	162	4	496	...
376,811	120	3	696	...
...	235	11	1,233	...
...	168	...	658	...
...	67	52	446	...
1,878	...	...	249	...
...	...	...	280	...
8,067,856	2,470	1,036	19,762	410

No. 2.—Climate of the

Place at which Observations taken.		Rain-Fall in Inches.				Temperature in		
						May.		
		January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
Dehli	...	4·2	28·0	0·5	32·7	...	...	...
Gurgáon	...	2·5	26·8	0·9	30·2	...	...	...
Karnál	...	6·3	30·2	1·0	37·5	...	...	...
Hissár	...	3·7	25·9	1·2	30·8	...	...	...
Rohtak	...	2·8	24·2	0·9	27·9	...	...	...
Sirsa	...	2·7	15·3	1·7	19·7	...	...	...
Ambálah	...	2·8	47·9	0·3	51·0	...	...	...
Ludiánah	...	5·4	40·0	0·9	46·3	117·0	62·0	87·59
Simla	...	8·8	52·7	0·7	62·2	...	...	...
Jálandhar	...	4·7	39·9	0·7	45·3	...	...	...
Hoshiárpur	...	6·0	35·5	1·6	43·1	...	...	...
Dharmsálah	...	13·7	130·6	2·1	146·4	100·0	53·8	75·95
Amritsar	...	4·3	23·6	0·4	28·3	126·0	54·0	84·67
Siálkot	...	11·1	11·8	0·4	23·3	120·0	60·0	88·22
Gurdáspur	...	6·6	16·3	0·4	23·3	111·0	57·0	84·18
Lahore	...	3·7	13·4	0·0	17·1	120·0	51·2	88·20
Fírozpur	...	3·8	28·2	0·2	32·2	...	...	...
Gujránwálah	...	6·8	14·8	0·2	21·8	...	...	...
Ráwalpindi	...	14·0	15·9	0·4	30·3	116·3	55·8	85·20
Jhelam	...	7·6	9·2	1·0	17·8	...	...	...
Gujrát	...	7·6	22·6	1·6	31·8	...	...	...
Sháhpur	...	5·5	19·4	0·2	25·1	...	...	...
Multán	...	0·3	5·2	0·0	5·5	119·7	...	...
Jhang	...	2·8	8·0	0·0	10·8	...	...	...
Montgomery	...	0·5	8·9	0·0	9·4	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh	...	0·3	6·1	1·2	7·6	...	...	...
Derah Ismail Khán	...	3·4	4·1	0·0	7·5	117·0	...	...
Derah Gházi Khán	...	2·3	3·7	0·0	6·0	...	...	...
Edwardesábád	...	5·6	0·3	0·3	6·2	...	...	...
Pesháwar	...	8·2	8·3	0·0	16·5	...	...	...
Kohát	...	9·0	14·0	1·0	24·0	...	...	...
Abbottábád	...	27·3	40·3	1·4	69·0	...	...	...
Murree	...	20·5	51·4	1·7	73·6	95·0	44·0	69·06
Dalhousie	...	14·5	...	...	...	...	...	40·0
Baháwalpur	...	...	9·2	0·0	...	...	...	...

PUNJAB, 1872.

THE SHADE (IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT).						PREVAILING WINDS.		
July.			*December.*					
Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
108·0	72·0	85·67	79·0	31·0	54·85	N. W.	S. E.	N. W.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83·0	60·0	71·40	72·0	39·0	55·70	W.	W.	W.
107·0	68·0	81·16	81·0	29·0	52·46	...	...	N. E.
108·0	70·0	88·48	79·0	29·0	55·12	W.	Variable.	W.
103·0	71·0	85·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
114·0	65·0	86·54	77·0	34·7	56·45	N. W.	S. E.	N. E.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
107·9	69·3	90·35	82·3	29·3	55·75	W.	E.	W.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
114·5	75·0	95·08	90·0	35·7	60·85	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
112·0	...	...	80·0	25·0	52·74	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87·0	54·0	69·12	70·0	32·0	51·40	W.	W.	S. W.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117·0	...	...	84·0	36·0	60·45	...	S. W.	S. W.

No. 3.—Civil Divisions of British

Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab and its

Names of Commissionerships.	Names of Executive Districts.	No. of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population.
Dehli ...	Dehli ...	3	1,273	621,675	Dehli, 154,417; Sonepat, 12,176; Farídábád, 7,990.
	Gurgáon ...	5	1,981	690,295	Rewári, 24,503; Palwal, 12,729; Farakhnagar, 10,631.
	Karnál ...	5	2,352	608,942	Karnál, 27,022; Pánípat, 25,276; Kythal, 14,940.
Hissár ...	Hissár ...	5	3,540	484,681	Hissár, 14,133; Hánsi, 13,563; Bhiwáni, 32,254.
	Rohtak ...	4	1,812	531,227	Rohtak, 14,150; Beri, 9,723; Jhajjar, 12,617.
	Sirsa ...	3	1,311	210,795	Sirsa, 11,000.
Ambálah	Ambálah ...	6	2,616	1,035,488	Ambálah City, 24,037; Cantonments, 16,622; Sháhábád, 11,678.
	Ludiánah...	3	1,359	583,245	Ludiánah, 39,983; Gurgáon, 7,096; Ráekot, 9,165.
	Simla ...	3	18	33,995	Simla, 7,037.
Jálandhar	Jálandhar	4	1,326	780,165	Jálandhar and Suburbs, 50,067; Ráhon, 14,394; Kartárpur, 10,953; Núrmahal, 7,866; Nakodar, 8,800; Phillaur, 7,535
	Hoshiárpur	4	2,086	939,972	Hoshiárpur, 13,022; Urmar, 9,632; Harriánah, 7,745; Miáni, 7,706; Anadpúr, 6,869.
	Kángra ...	5	8,389	743,832	Núrpur, 9,928; Kángra, 4,338.
Amritsar	Amritsar ...	4	1,556	832,750	Amritsar, 133,925; Jandiálah, 6,975.
	Siálkot ...	5	1,955	1,005,004	Siálkot, 25,337; Pasrúr, 8,527; Zafarwál, 5,641.
	Gurdáspur	4	1,818	906,126	Dínánagar, 7,652; Kalánaur, 7,652; Batálah, 26,680.
Lahore ...	Lahore ...	4	3,670	789,662	Lahore and Suburbs, 98,924; Muzang, 8,321. Mián Mír, 13,757; Kasúr, 15,209.
	Gujránwálah	3	2,558	550,576	Gujránwálah, 19,381; Wazírábád 15,730; Rámnagar 7,598.
	Fírozpur ...	4	2,692	549,253	Fírozpur, 20,592; Dharmkot, 5,379.

TERRITORY (PUNJAB) 1872-73.

Dependencies, constituted 1*st January* 1859.

No. of Villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distances in Miles of Villages from nearest Court.	Average of Ditto.	No. of Police.	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross.	Remarks.
794	10	18	24	12	1,059	8,90,365	38,30,820	The column of Gross Revenue is exclusive of Canal Collections by the Irrigation Department which amounted during 1872-73 to Rs. 15,59,318.
1,264	9	9	52	8	596	10,88,317	12,19,600	
913	14	16	70	15	527	6,70,488	7,88,478	
658	12	19	36	26	550	4,51,585	25,32,927	
436	11	11	18	6	510	8,91,844	9,89,211	
654	8	11	40	20	382	2,36,535	2,72,271	
2,324	20	24	28	10	1,196	7,48,275	10,20,246	
880	21	12	54	13	561	8,52,157	10,37,959	
270	6	5	12	2	202	1,58,169	2,34,182	
1,257	13	11	20	5	536	13,25,613	16,36,199	
21,802	15	16	48	12	499	12,87,829	15,73,022	
731	16	17	34	10	407	6,24,434	7,65,169	
1,574	15	28	27	12	891	8,70,091	11,74,318	
2,314	18	17	25	13	573	10,85,989	13,33,777	
1,880	11	12	21	8	577	10,89,993	13,16,941	
1,455	13	23	30	10	1,346	6,10,318	9,52,893	
1,202	12	19	32	12	526	4,83,104	6,12,852	
312	15	15	44	16	554	4,97,129	6,47,432	

No. 3.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH

Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab and its

NAMES OF COMMISSIONERSHIPS.	Names of Executive Districts.	No. of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population.
Ráwalpindi	Ráwalpindi	7	6,212	711,256	Ráwalpindi, 19,228; Pindígheb, 8,223; Hazro, 7,280.
	Jhelam ...	4	3,911	500,988	Jhelam, 5,148; Pind Dádan Khán, 15,740; Chakwál, 5,767; Talahgang, 5,647.
	Gujrát ...	3	2,037	616,361	Gujrát, 14,905; Jalálpur, 15,526.
	Sháhpur ...	3	4,698	368,796	Bherah, 14,514; Miáni, 6,857; Khusháb, 8,509; Sáhíwál, 8,900.
Multán ...	Multán ...	5	5,882	471,563	Multán and Suburbs, 45,602; Shujaábád, 6,095.
	Jhang ...	3	5,709	348,027	Maghiánah, 10,525; Chiniot, 11,477; Jhang, 9,124.
	Montgomery	4	5,555	359,437	Kamáliah, 5,695; Pákpattan, 6,086.
	Muzaffargarh	3	3,021	295,547	Kot Adu, 5,552; Jatohi, 4,812; Muzaffargarh, 4,719.
Deraját ...	D. I. Khán	5	7,096	394,864	D. Ismail Khán, 24,906; Leiah, 17,033; Kuláchi, 9,921.
	D. G. Khán	4	4,186	308,840	Derah Ghází Khán, 20,123; Jámpur, 7,796; Choti, 7,300.
	Bannú ...	4	3,150	287,547	I'sá Khail, 7,746; Kálábágh, 6,419; Edwardesábád, 3,185.
Pesháwar	Pesháwar...	8	2,368	523,152	Pesháwar, 58,555; Tangi 7,414; Chársaddah 7,233.
	Kohát ...	3	2,838	145,419	Kohát, 11,274.
	Hazára ...	2	2,973	367,218	Harípur, 4,646; Abbottábád, 4,483.
		132	103,748	17,596,752	TOTAL

TERRITORY (PUNJAB) 1872-73.—(*Concluded.*)

Dependencies, constituted 1st *January* 1859.—(*Concluded.*)

No. of Villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distances in Miles of Villages from nearest Court.	Average of Ditto.	No. of Police.	REVENUE. Land.	REVENUE. Gross.	REMARKS.
1,658	16	16	36	8	1,016	6,86,592	8,92,267	The column of Gross Revenue is exclusive of Canal Collections by the Irrigation Department which amounted during 1872-73 to Rs. 15,59,318.
966	11	11	35	16	529	5,97,667	7,02,992	
1,428	9	9	28	5	413	5,68,124	6,79,311	
667	8	8	54	19	468	4,35,141	46,99,556	
1,211	12	18	50	16	794	6,54,863	9,55,196	
786	9	7	46	39	504	4,21,154	4,93,020	
2,155	11	14	40	15	517	4,38,546	5,17,418	
552	9	9	45	19	377	5,87,360	6,68,762	
716	14	14	50	15	597	3,97,840	5,09,187	
354	17	18	30	8	509	3,55,866	4,51,610	
625	10	10	32	29	452	4,30,392	5,01,682	
654	17	17	38	9	1,114	6,35,683	8,18,469	
343	7	6	65	16	464	89,513	2,00,917	
1,251	15	11	87	20	562	2,19,215	2,65,322	
34,462	404	451	87	14	20,070	2,03,80,191	3,42,94,006	

No. 4.—Statement of Population of the Punjab,

District.	Inhabited Houses.			Popu-	
	No. of Masonry Dwellings.	No. of all other kinds.	Total.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.
Dehli ...	59,666	111,678	171,344	193,296	175,783
Gurgáon ...	22,776	133,648	156,424	205,196	195,000
Karnál ...	43,839	81,482	125,321	186,958	166,677
Hissár ...	16,960	90,091	107,051	153,787	125,529
Rohtak ...	25,913	111,635	137,458	160,821	141,477
Sirsa ...	1,362	41,769	43,131	67,525	52,504
Ambálah ...	29,830	213,472	243,302	331,046	281,163
Ludiánah ...	13,744	138,190	151,934	183,698	154,756
Simla ...	7,830	50	7,880	16,025	7,773
Jálandhar ...	25,884	216,948	242,832	247,724	208,682
Hoshiárpur ...	17,030	192,139	209,169	284,406	253,678
Kángra ...	442	146,992	147,434	225,067	214,651
Amritsar ...	43,305	154,741	198,046	272,889	220,649
Siálkot ...	11,240	186,245	197,485	311,637	267,142
Gurdáspur ...	15,604	192,652	208,256	290,741	238,075
Lahore ...	56,797	144,739	201,536	260,892	206,405
Fírozpur ...	7,335	112,383	119,718	170,785	136,432
Gujránwálah ...	26,624	131,646	158,270	181,572	144,629
Ráwalpindi ...	4,000	71,579	75,579	213,423	184,189
Jhelam ...	2,647	110,363	113,010	141,811	135,246
Gujrát ...	14,588	141,607	156,195	187,191	163,152
Sháhpur ...	12,787	73,762	86,549	111,329	100,347
Multán ...	18,255	93,539	111,794	157,275	129,875
Jhang ...	2,828	72,158	74,986	110,046	90,209
Montgomery ...	7,255	65,021	72,276	116,666	91,306
Muzaffargarh ...	5,578	59,557	65,135	93,458	81,569
Derah Ismail Khán ...	2,141	82,959	85,100	124,782	112,272
Derah Gházi Khán ...	4,255	57,884	62,139	99,554	85,554
Bannú ...	10	60,627	60,637	85,834	77,738
Pesháwar ...	4,848	116,608	121,456	166,090	143,779
Kohát ...	96	28,543	28,639	45,290	39,012
Hazára ...	300	75,000	75,300	96,162	92,567
Total ...	505,769	3,509,707	4,015,476	5,492,985	4,717,820

ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF JANUARY 1868.

LATION.						Classification of Population.		
		Children under 12 Years.				Christians.		
Youths.	Young Women.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. per Square Mile.	Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed Classes.	Natives.
27,545	17,698	112,345	95,008	621,675	490	648	233	1,362
28,706	17,052	133,298	111,043	690,295	348	17	1	1
29,276	18,941	113,137	93,953	608,942	259	58	33	...
20,007	13,531	93,053	78,774	484,681	137	51	62	9
26,055	19,770	98,410	84,694	531,227	293	31	16	1
8,398	5,417	41,129	35,822	210,795	68	12	33	...
45,212	26,044	191,672	160,351	1,035,488	394	1,195	111	80
26,935	17,820	108,709	91,327	583,245	429	81	31	127
1,447	936	4,147	3,667	33,995	1,885	2,312	283	87
35,236	20,701	146,449	121,373	780,165	586	631	14	101
38,878	24,629	181,470	156,911	939,972	450	39	22	5
37,940	21,236	130,564	114,424	743,882	83	248	3	26
31,033	15,416	161,156	131,607	834,750	535	358	37	129
33,508	18,784	201,014	172,919	1,005,004	512	1,535	62	214
31,214	16,115	179,288	150,693	906,126	497	109	...	10
28.012	16,519	149,431	128,407	789,666	217	2,292	598	98
23,750	15,251	108,954	94,081	549,253	204	900	10	24
24,982	15,465	99,742	84,186	550,576	207	19	25	57
27,591	17,785	144,213	12,055	711,256	115	2,072	64	61
19,591	12,477	103,288	88,575	500,988	128	42	16	3
20,367	14,823	124,370	103,458	616,361	342	25	21	3
13,028	9,423	71,466	63,203	368,796	78	14	1	1
14,525	7,708	89,603	72,577	471,563	80	910	252	72
12,598	6,532	70,980	57,662	348,027	61	13	5	...
11,319	6,770	72,031	61,345	359,437	64	48	4	3
10,370	5,139	58,293	46,718	295,547	98	24	6	...
12,822	7,855	75,130	62,007	394,864	56	169	31	33
9,612	5,050	61,086	47,984	308,840	133	54	10	2
6,109	9,625	58,612	49,629	287,547	91	27	11	4
18,962	10,527	100,954	82,840	523,152	271	3,375	37	...
5,844	3,141	28,180	23,943	145,419	51	53	7	...
17,955	20,498	77,306	62,730	367,218	122	49	5	...
698,827	438,678	3,389,480	2,858,962	17,596,752	173	17,411	2,044	2,513

No. 4—Statement of Population of the Punjab,

District.	Classification of Population.—(*Concluded.*) Sikhs.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.
Dehli ...	582	447,079	133,912	37,859	621,675
Gurgáon ...	128	477,214	212,914	20	690,295
Karnál ...	9,236	355,816	151,213	92,586	608,942
Hissár ...	1,812	376,833	102,928	2,986	484,681
Rohtak ...	253	422,302	71,295	37,329	531,227
Sirsa ...	21,525	77,980	82,120	29,125	210,795
Ambálah ...	56,440	689,333	286,874	1,455	1,035,488
Ludiánah ...	95,413	219,371	206,603	61,619	583,245
Simla ...	410	24,794	5,175	934	33,995
Jálandhar ...	114,993	312,471	351,932	23	780,165
Hoshiárpur ...	79,400	415,755	318,686	126,065	939,972
Kángra ...	1,314	693,643	48,613	35	743,882
Amritsar ...	223,219	138,027	377,135	93,835	832,750
Siálkot ...	50,289	218,771	601,959	132,174	1,005,004
Gurdáspur ...	79,387	303,107	302,296	101,227	906,126
Lahore ...	119,268	116,287	470,216	80,907	789,666
Fírozpur ...	160,487	68,406	245,659	73,767	549,253
Gujránwálah ...	38,911	104,156	357,550	49,858	550,576
Ráwalpindi ...	24,355	60,720	621,169	2,815	711,256
Jhelam ...	13,865	49,111	434,157	3,794	500,988
Gujrát ...	20,653	53,174	537,701	4,784	616,361
Sháhpur ...	3,122	53,590	305,507	6,561	368,796
Multán ...	907	87,009	360,190	22,223	471,563
Jhang ...	2,994	57,297	270,819	16,899	348,027
Montgomery ...	12,286	69,805	277,291	...	359,437
Muzaffargarh ...	2,571	36,748	249,865	6,333	295,547
Derah Ismail Khán ...	1,587	48,756	338,387	5,901	394,864
Derah Gházi Khán ...	1,124	38,467	264,527	4,656	308,840
Bannú ...	493	26,222	260,550	240	287,547
Pesháwar ...	2,014	27,408	481,447	8,871	523,152
Kohát ...	1,837	6,544	136,565	413	145,419
Hazára ...	973	18,563	346,112	1,516	367,218
Total ...	1,141,848	6,094,759	9,331,367	1,006,810	17,596,752

ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF JANUARY 1868.—(*Concluded.*)

Occupation.		Prevailing Languages.
Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	
277,491	344,184	Urdu, Hindi.
399,826	290,469	Ditto.
305,974	302,968	Ditto.
351,395	133.286	Urdu, Punjabi, Jatu, Bagri.
312,522	218,705	Urdu, Hindi.
149,469	61,326	Urdu, Punjabi, Bagri, Bhatti.
501,056	534,432	Urdu, Hindi, Punjabi.
320,633	262,612	Urdu, Punjabi.
13,466	20,529	Urdu, Pahari.
405,041	375,124	Urdu, Punjabi.
518,201	421,771	Ditto.
540,034	203,848	Urdu, Pahari, Lahaoli.
272,672	560,078	Urdu, Punjabi.
433,617	571,387	Ditto.
516,656	389,470	Ditto.
334,075	455,591	Ditto.
340,842	208,411	Ditto.
213,514	337,422	Ditto.
475,976	235,280	Ditto.
302,874	189,114	Ditto.
363,664	252,697	Ditto.
177,781	191,015	Ditto.
196,389	275,174	Urdu, Punjabi, Multáni.
119,619	228,408	Urdu, Punjabi,
153,401	206,036	Ditto.
205,799	89,748	Urdu, Punjabi, Multáni.
215,933	178,931	Urdu, Punjabi, Pushtu.
173,420	135,420	Urdu, Punjabi, Bilochi.
204,411	83,136	Urdu, Punjabi, Pushtu.
267,736	255,416	Urdu, Pushtu.
100,257	45,162	Urdu, Punjabi, Pushtu.
267,484	99,714	Ditto.
9,430,868	8,165,884	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF NATIVE STATES IN FEUDAL

NAME OF STATE.	Tribute in Men or Money.	Estimated Population.	Supposed Gross Revenue.
			Rs.
1.—Jammú and Kashmír ...	One horse, 12 shawl goats, and 3 pairs of shawls ...	1,537,000	84,30,000
2.—Patiála ...	100 horsemen ...	1,586,000	42,77,928
3.—Baháwalpur ...	...	472,791	20,00,000
4.—Jínd ...	25 horsemen ...	189,475	4,00,000
5.—Nábha ...	...	227,155	6,50,000
6.—Kapúrthala ...	Rs. 1,31,000	253,293	7,57,265
7.—Mandi ...	" 1,00,000	135,000	3,75,000
8.—Sirmúr (Náhan) ...	...	90,000	2,10,000
9.—Kahlúr (Biláspur) ...	Rs. 8,000	60,000	1,00,000
10.—Bassáhir ...	" 3,945	90,000	50,000
11.—Hindúr (Nálagarh) ...	" 5,000	70,000	90,000
12.—Keonthal ...	...	50,000	60,000
13.—Máler Kotla ...	25 horsemen ...	46,200	2,59,000
14.—Farídkot ...	...	68,000	3,00,000
15.—Chamba ...	Rs. 5,000	110,000	1,85,500
16.—Suket ...	" 11,000	44,966	63,400
17.—Kalsia ...	...	62,000	1,31,500
18.—Pataodi ...	...	20,208	92,744
19.—Luháru ...	...	19,000	66,000
20.—Dujána ...	...	27,000	60,000
21.—Baghát ...	Rs. 2,000	10,000	8,000
22.—Bhágal ...	" 3,600	22,000	60,000
23.—Jubbal ...	" 2,520	40,000	30,030
24.—Kumhársain ...	" 2,000	10,000	10,000
25.—Bhajji ...	" 1,440	19,000	23,000
26.—Mailog ...	" 1,450	9,000	10,000
27.—Balsan ...	" 1,080	6,000	7,000
28.—Dhámi ...	" 360	5,500	8,000
29.—Kuthár ...	" 1,080	4,000	5,000
30.—Kunhiár ...	" 180	2,500	4,000
31.—Mangal ...	" 72	800	700
32.—Bíja ...	" 180	800	1,000
33.—Darkuti ...	...	700	600
34.—Taroch ...	Rs. 280	10,000	6,000
35.—Sángri ...	...	700	1,000
36.—Ratesh ...	...	300	250

SUBORDINATION TO THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT, 1872-73.

Estimated Military Force.	Transit Duties or not.	Principal Articles of Production, including Manufactures and Mines.
26,975	None.	Timber, shawls, *papier mache* work, saffron, borax, iron, cereals.
8,637	,,	Slaté quarry near Simla, lead mine near Sabáthu, marble stone and copper mines in Narnaul, cereals.
2,679	,,	Lungis, sufi, silk goods, saltpetre, alum, indigo, cotton, cereals.
1,879	,,	Sugar, indigo and cereals.
1,650	,,	Sugar, cotton and cereals.
2,000	,,	Sugar, cereals, shawls, saltpetre produced at Phagwára.
1,750	,,	Iron and salt mines, timber and grains.
655	,,	Opium and grains.
840	,,	Ditto.
100	,,	Opium, grains and woollen manufactures.
500	,,	Opium and grains.
100	,,	Ditto.
506	,,	Cotton, sugar, opium, aniseed, tobacco, garlic and grains.
800	,,	Grains.
161	,,	Slate quarries near Dalhousie, timber, grains, nuts, wax, honey, lime.
515	,,	Timber and drugs.
261	,,	Wheat, cotton, Indian-corn, sugar and saffron.
140	,,	Grains, cotton, sugar and saffron.
221	,,	Grains.
130	,,	Ditto.
37	,,	Opium and grains.
200	,,	Ditto.
...	,,	Ditto.
45	,,	Ditto.
100	,,	Ditto.
75	,,	Ditto.
50	,,	Ditto.
100	,,	Ditto.
...	,,	Ditto.
20	,,	Ditto.
25	,,	Ditto.
20	,,	Opium, grains and ginger.
...	,,	Opium and grains.
80	,,	Ditto.
...	,,	Ditto.
...	,,	Ditto.

No. 6.—Native Chiefs and Principal Male Members of their Families at the close of 1872-73.

Name of Individual, and State and Family to which he belongs.	Present Position.	Caste or Race, and Religion.	Age.	How Educated.	How Employed.	Has Sanad authorising Adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
1.—Ranbír Singh, G.C.S.I., of Jammú and Kashmír.	Máharája.	Rajput.	42	Can read and write Sanscrit, Persian, and Dogra.	Administers his State.	Has.	Primogeniture.	Has.	The eldest son, Mián Partáb Singh, is the heir apparent; Moti Singh, first cousin of the Máharája.
2.—Muhandar Singh, G.C.S.I., of Patiála.	Do.	Siddhu Ját, *alias* Phulkain.	20	Can read and write English, Persian, and Gurmukhi.	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
3.—Sádik Muhammad Khán, of Baháwalpur.	Nawáb.	Daudputra	11	Can read and write English and Persian.	Under instruction by an English Tutor.	No.	No.	None.	
4.—Raghbír Singh, of Jínd.	Rája.	Siddhu Ját, *alias* Phulkian.	39	The Rája reads Gurmukhi, and is a well-informed and able Ruler.	Administers his State.	Has.	Primogeniture.	Has.	
5.—Hira Singh of Nábha.	Do.	Do.	29	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	None.	

6.—Kharak Singh, of Kapúrthala.	Do.	Ahluwália	24	Reads and writes English fluently.	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Has.	
7.—Bije Sain, of Mandi	Do.	Rajpút.	26	Educated in Sanscrit and English.	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	No.	Has illegitimate brothers.
8.—Shamsher Prakásh, of Sarmúr (Náhan).	Do.	Do.	30	Knows Sanscrit and a little English and Persian, and is well informed.	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Has.	
9.—Híra Chand, of Kahlúr (Biláspur).	Do.	Chandeli Rajpút.	38	Knows Sanscrit, and is well informed.	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Hari Chand, heir-apparent. This Chief's sister is married to the Máharája of Jammú and Kashmír.
10.—Shamsher Singh, of Bassáhir.	Do.	Rajpút.	35	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
11.—Agar Singh, of Hindúr (Nalagarh.)	Do.	Do.	67	Knows Sanscrit, and is well informed.	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
12.—Muhindar Sain, of Keonthál.	Do.	Do.	47	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
13.—Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khán, of Máler Kotla.	Nawáb.	Pathán.	16	Being educated in the Wards' School at Ambálah.	...	Do.	Do.	No.	

No. 6.—NATIVE CHIEFS AND PRINCIPAL MALE MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES AT THE CLOSE OF 1872-73.—(*Concluded*).

NAME OF INDIVIDUAL, AND STATE AND FAMILY TO WHICH HE BELONGS.	Present Position	Caste or Race, and Religion.	Age.	How Educated.	How Employed.	Has Sanad authorising Adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	REMARKS.
14.—Wazír Singh, of Farídkot.	Rája.	Siddhu Ját, *alias* Barár Bans	52	Knows Gurmukhi.	Administers his State.	Has.	Primogeniture.	Has.	His son, Bikram Singh, the heir-apparent, is being well educated in Persian and English.
15.—Shám Singh, of Chamba.	Do.	Rajpút	8	...	...	Do.	Do.	None.	
16.—Uggar Sain, of Saket.	Do.	Do.	59	An accomplished Sanscrit scholar.	Administers his State.	Do.	Do.	Has.	
17.—Bishan Singh, of Kalsia.	Sardár.	Ját.	20	...	...	Do.	Do.	None.	
18.—Muhammad Mukhtár Husain Ali Khán, of Pataodi.	Nawáb.	Afghán	17	Knows Persian.	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	
19.—Allah-ud-dín Ahmed Khán, of Luháru	Rais.	Do.	38	An accomplished Persian scholar.	Administers his Estate.	Do.	Do.	Has.	
20.—Muhammad Sádat Ali Khán, of Dujána.	Nawáb.	Do.	32	Knows Persian.	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	None.	
21.—Dalíp Singh, of Bahgát.	Rána.	Rajpút.	14	...	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	

22.—Kishan Singh, of Bhágal.	Do.	Do.	52	...	Administers his Estate.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Yrs.
23.—Karm Chand, of Jubbal.	Do.	Do.	38	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Has.	Padam Chand, heir apparent, aged 11
24.—Bhawáni Singh, of Kumhársain.	Do.	Do.	47	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Híra Singh, heir-apparent, aged 27
25.—Ran Bahádur Singh, of Bhajji.	Do.	Do.	49	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Durga Singh, heir-apparent, aged 31
26.—Dalíp Chand, of Mailog.	Thákur.	Do.	43	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
27.—Bhúp Singh, of Balsan.	Rána.	Do.	52	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
28.—Fateh Singh, of Dhámi.	Do.	Do.	20	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	No.	
29.—Jai Chand, of Kuthár.	Do.	Do.	27	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Has.	
30.—Tegh Singh, of Kunhiár.	Thákur.	Do.	38	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
31.—Jít Singh, of Mangal.	Rána.	Do.	42	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
32.—Ude Chand, of Bíja	Thákur.	Do.	46	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Yrs.
33.—Rám Singh, of Darkuti.	Rána.	Do.	57	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Rám Karn Singh, heir apparent, aged 30
34.—Ranjit Singh, of Taroch.	Thákur.	Do.	58	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Kabír Singh, the eldest son of the Thákur, is dead. Guddas Singh, son of above, aged 8
35.—Jagr Singh, of Sángri.	Mián.	Do.	72	...	Ditto.	...	...	...	
36.—Rám Singh, of Ratesh.	Thákur.	Do.	50	...	Ditto.	...	...	...	

No. 7.—The Survey and

Survey.

Nature of Survey.	*Area previously surveyed in Square Miles.* Topographically.	Revenue, by Villages.	*Cost per Square Mile.* Topographical.	Revenue.	*Surveyed during the Year, with cost per Square Mile.* Revenue (approximate).
			R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
Jhelam and Ráwalpindi Topographical Survey, 1851-59 ...	10,555	...	20 5 1	...	...
Military Reconnoissance of Hazára, 1847-49 ...	7,500	...	2 7 0	...	...
Revenue and Cantonment Surveys.	23,602	88285 7996 96281	12 4 4	24 8 8	7,996 square miles @ Rs. 28 per square mile.

SETTLEMENT, PUNJAB, 1872-73.

Settlement.			
Nature of Settlement.	Area in Miles.	Annual Revenue assessed.	Remarks.
		Rs.	
Settled in perpetuity ...	23	5,753	The column "Date of Expiry of Settlement" cannot be accurately filled up, seeing that such date is variable in each district, and often in different parts of the same district.
Settled for 30 years and upwards...	20,123	73,01,440	
Settled for 10 years and under 30...	43,552	83,86,047	
Settled for under 10 years ...	19,565	19,60,337	
Settlements in progress ...	18,680	44,09,020	
Total ...	101,943	2,20,62,597	
Settlements previously made, including full record of right ...	30,638	84,25,184	
Ditto without such record ...	19,340	82,83,355	

No. 8.—Surveyed and Assessed Area

District.	Cultivated.				Unculti	
	Irrigated					
	By Government Works.	By Private Works.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Grazing Lands.	Culturable.
Dehli ...	122,173	84,680	318,402	525,255	168,197	12,044
Gurgáon ...	1,141	115,090	852,516	968,747	...	112,312
Karnál ...	108,460	134,385	402,275	645,120	3,093	578,027
Hissár ...	53,978	36,611	1,256,247	1,346,836	44,547	746,998
Rohtak ...	122,038	24,955	758,607	905,600	7,898	139,942
Sirsa ...	...	65,789	168,373	234,162	...	1,593,934
Ambálah ...	9,272	122,410	813,844	945,526	...	283,989
Ludiánah ...	...	23,148	706,742	729,890	22,495	62,525
Simla ...	...	640	10,284	10,924	...	511
Jálandhar ...	...	200,097	456,997	657,094	1,182	78,763
Hoshiárpur ...	...	17,836	733,871	751,707	...	64,583
Kángra ...	...	118,075	463,267	581,342	...	276,655
Amritsar ...	92,361	109,889	506,120	708,370	5,275	135,264
Siálkot ...	...	402,508	423,366	825,874	97,908	131,022
Gurdáspúr ...	61,669	127,521	641,925	834,474	...	97,104
Lahore ...	77,863	333,468	574,557	985,888	...	990,935
Fírozpúr ...	...	79,679	1,051,371	1,131,050	253,418	227,970
Gujránwálah ...	...	327,832	88,612	416,444	...	896,589
Ráwalpindi ...	...	16,937	940,561	957,498	...	207,847
Jhelam ...	...	71,460	692,385	763,845	358,747	258,825
Gujrát	...	235,573	418,885	654,458	18,636	254,644
Sháhpur ...	...	252,800	170,880	423,680	...	2,079,360
Multán ...	303,627	202,123	118,684	624,434	2,053	715,441
Jhang ...	...	174,743	66,582	241,325	1,504,481	985,601
Montgomery ...	66,495	158,700	313,045	538,240	...	604,667
Muzaffargarh ...	253,500	145,000	15,083	413,583	265,707	106,371
Derah Ismail Khán	...	428,604	113,309	541,913	364,864	1,329,796
Derah Gházi Khán	100,410	69,732	64,826	234,968	...	780,818
Bannú ...	...	199,145	251,374	450,519	414,607	58,562
Pesháwar ...	...	259,676	490,835	750,511	...	174,449
Kohát ...	...	40,108	120,792	160,900	132,510	25,430
Hazára ...	...	32,690	178,691	211,381	...	6,815
Total ...	1,372,987	4,611,904	14,186,667	20,171,558	3,665,618	14,017,793

Note.—The statistics for this

(IN ACRES) OF THE PUNJAB, 1872-73.

VATED.			ASSESSMENT.									
Unculturable.	Total.	Total Area assessed.	Gross Amount.	Rate per Acre on Cultivation.			Rate per Acre on Culturable Land.			Rate per Acre on Total Area of Settlement.		
			Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
109,176	289,417	814,672	939,669	1	12	6	1	7	3	1	2	6
186,867	299,179	1,267,926	1,098,818	1	2	2	1	0	3	0	13	10
279,680	860,800	1,505,920	868,580	1	5	6	0	11	4	0	9	3
127,047	918,592	2,265,428	430,044	0	5	1	0	3	2	0	3	0
106,240	254,080	1,159,680	897,572	1	2	11	0	13	7	0	12	4
162,670	1,756,604	1,990,766	182,343	0	12	6	0	1	7	0	1	6
452,415	736,404	1,681,930	1,294,954	1	5	11	1	0	10	0	12	4
54,877	139,897	869,787	959,383	1	5	0	1	2	10	1	1	8
...	511	11,435	14,109	1	4	8	1	3	9	1	3	9
115,259	195,204	852,298	1,291,131	1	15	5	1	12	1	1	8	3
518,955	583,538	1,335,245	1,370,680	1	13	2	1	10	10	1	0	5
4,895,537	5,172,192	5,753,534	808,430	1	6	3	0	15	0	0	2	3
151,079	291,618	999,988	931,396	1	5	0	1	1	8	0	14	11
196,520	425,520	1,251,324	1,212,804	1	7	6	1	2	5	0	15	6
230,192	327,296	1,116,770	1,262,620	1	9	2	1	5	8	1	1	1
357,402	1,348,337	2,334,225	633,890	0	10	3	0	5	1	0	4	4
113,217	594,605	1,725,655	594,278	0	8	5	0	6	0	0	5	6
326,647	1,223,236	1,639,680	583,040	1	6	5	0	7	1	0	5	8
2,810,640	3,018,487	3,975,985	731,744	0	12	2	0	10	1	0	2	11
1,120,873	1,738,445	2,502,290	615,050	0	12	10	0	9	8	0	3	11
316,690	589,970	1,244,428	612,133	0	14	7	0	10	9	0	7	2
503,680	2,583,040	3,006,720	395,310	0	14	11	0	2	6	0	2	0
2,422,260	3,139,754	3,764,188	533,404	0	13	6	0	11	11	0	2	3
919,460	3,409,542	3,650,867	284,237	1	2	10	0	4	7	0	1	3
2,426,839	3,031,500	3,569,746	326,785	0	9	8	0	4	7	0	1	5
1,148,515	1,520,593	1,934,176	521,271	1	2	3	1	0	0	0	4	3
2,305,227	3,999,887	4,541,800	372,275	0	10	11	0	3	2	0	1	8
468,546	1,249,364	1,484,332	331,039	1	6	6	0	6	9	0	3	7
1,092,493	1,565,662	2,016,181	405,108	0	14	5	0	12	9	0	3	3
309,514	483,963	1,234,474	818,131	1	1	5	0	11	2	0	10	7
1,497,760	1,655,700	1,816,600	175,409	1	1	6	0	15	2	0	1	7
1,701,804	1,708,619	1,920,000	213,506	1	0	2	0	15	10	0	1	9
27,428,081	45,111,492	65,283,050	21,709,288	1	1	3	0	10	2	0	5	4

table were collected in 1868-69.

No. 9.—Register of Transfers of Land in the Punjab for 1872-73.

Nature of Tenures transferred.	Number of Transfers recorded. By voluntary Sale or Gift.	By compulsory Sale.	By Inheritance.	Average Area in Acres of each holding transferred. By voluntary Sale or Gift.	By compulsory Sale.	By Inheritance.
Great zamindárís complete ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shares in ditto ...	8	3	11	533	115	71
Large zamíndárís ...	62	4	50	534	60	67
Shares in ditto ...	9	...	18	396	...	305
Small zamíndárís ...	53	5	36	52	169	134
Shares in ditto ...	408	50	2,408	13	31	11
Villages owned by cultivating communities ...	1,127	14	1,684	37	156	51
Shares in ditto ...	944	5	9,672	14	675	8
Holdings of proprietary cultivators ...	2,746	105	21,256	33	92	19
Intermediate holdings of a transferable character ...	2,943	18	13,956	21	10	19
Holdings of ryots at fixed rates	18	6	1,615	29	13	12
Ditto with rights of occupancy	229	3	3,455	14	2	17
Revenue-free tenures ...	11	...	1,375	29	...	71
Total ...	8,558	213	55,546	27	35	13

No. 10.—Land Revenue of the Punjab, 1872-73.

Description of Revenue.	1871-72.		1872-73.				Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estate sold.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.	Realizations of balances of previous years.	Total realized.					
Assessed Land on the Revenue Roll.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Revenue as in past year ...	1,87,64,491										
Added to roll during the year	1,71,908	1,85,93,692	1,88,47,364	1,87,38,989	1,26,074	1,88,65,063	21,90,103	1,66,74,960	1,57,024		
Taken off do. do. ...	89,035										
Tributes ...	2,80,465	2,80,465	2,80,465	2,80,465	...	2,80,465	...	2,80,465	...	Nil.	Nil.
Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in the above.	...	11,16,228	...	11,98,200	36,463	12,34,663	...	12,34,663	60,769		
Total ...	...	1,99,90,385	...	...	...	2,03,80,191	21,90,103	1,81,90,088	2,17,793		

No. 11.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE REGULAR ORGANISED POLICE OF ALL KINDS (IMPERIAL, MUNICIPAL, CANTONMENT, CANAL, FERRY, POUND, AND WATCH AND WARD) MAINTAINED IN THE PUNJAB DURING 1872.

TOTAL OF ALL GRADES DURING THE YEAR.						DETAIL OF NUMBER AT END OF YEAR.				ARMS PROVIDED.			AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY OF				TOTAL ANNUAL COST, INCLUDING CONTINGENCIES.		
						Officers.		*Men.*					*Officers.*		*Men.*				
Remaining on 1st January 1872 from last year.	Recruited in 1872.	Total for 1872.	Died.	Discharged, dismissed, and deserted.	Remaining on 31st December 1872.	European District Superintendents, Assistant Supdts., Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Native Assistant Supdts., Insprs., and Deputy Inspectors.	Mounted.	Foot.	Fire-arms.	Swords.	Batons.	Each European.	Each Native.	Each mounted man.	Each foot man.	Paid from Imperial Revenues.	Paid from Local Funds and other sources.	Total cost.
													Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20,075	1,904	21,979	275	1,634	20,070	58	511	1,389	18,112	8,696	10,813	10,813	5,670	530	105	83	24,77,743	4,75,206	29,52,949

No. 12.—Statement showing Religion, Races, &c., of the organized Police of the Punjab on the 31st December 1872.

Classifications.	Number of all Grades.	Remarks.
Religions and Castes.		*Percentage of Religions, &c.*
Christians ...	77	Christians ... 0·3
Muhammadans ...	10,779	Muhammadans ... 53·7
Brahmins ...	1,602	Sikhs ... 7·9
Rajpúts ...	1,342	Rajpúts ... 6·6
Sikhs ...	3,265	Brahmins ... 16·2
Gurkhas ...	22	Gurkhas (nearly) ... 0·1
Kukas ...	30	Kukas ... 0·2
Mazbís ...	176	Mazbís ... 0·9
Hindus of all other castes ...	2,702	Other denominations ... 13·8
Other religions ...	75	
Total ...	20,070	
Races.		*Percentage of Races.*
Europeans ...	58	Europeans ... 0·2
Eurasians ...	10	Eurasians ... 0·2
Natives ...	20,002	Natives ... 99·6
Total ...	20,070	

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property Stolen during 1872.

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Cases.						Persons.						
					Investigated.				Number arrested.						
											Within the year.				
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in the previous year, and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu.*	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 68, C. P. C., in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (See columns 7 and 8).	Total arrested, columns 10 to 13.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.
1A	115, 117 to 119 ...	Substantive abetments ...	7	...	6	1	...	4	...	...	10	...	10	...	5
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.*														
1	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...

2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes ...	162	...	153	5	...	86	1	...	196	6	203	...	79
3	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ..	19	...	17	2	...	10	...	...	31	1	32	...	9
4	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	116	10	115	5	...	93	3	5	198	9	215	5	53
5	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	497	5	388	103	1	363	180	...	4,640	207	5,027	...	1,057
6	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	35	3	35	3	...	29	...	...	38	4	42	...	6
		TOTAL ...	830	18	709	118	1	582	184	5	5,104	227	5,520	5	1,204
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*														
7	302, 303, 396	Murder by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8		,, dacoits ...	4	2	5	...	...	...	12	...	14	...	26	1	7
9		,, robbers ...	29	...	27	1	...	6	7	5	64	2	78	...	52
10		,, poison ...	33	2	30	...	...	11	9	...	65	...	74	1	27
11		Other murders ...	292	28	287	5	...	124	73	1	664	16	754	4	243
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	55	1	48	...	1	21	4	...	88	...	92	1	24
13	304, 304A, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	130	8	129	3	...	97	68	...	327	9	404	...	103
14	376 ...	Rape ...	134	3	102	21	...	35	4	...	125	7	136	...	65
15	377 ...	Unnatural offences ...	82	4	77	...	...	38	5	...	94	1	100	...	35
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	38	...	30	2	1	17	2	...	35	...	37	1	10
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	182	3	179	2	...	112	4	...	187	2	193	6	62
18	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	4	...	4	...	...
19	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt ...	476	7	404	33	3	292	73	...	741	47	861	2	245
20	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	48	4	48	1	...	11	8	3	69	1	81	3	39

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property Stolen during 1872.—(*Continued.*)

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—(*Continued.*)

1	2	3	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			Persons.									Property.			
				Acquitted or discharged after trial.				Number pending at end of year.				Cases.		Value.	
								Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or Chief Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, e. g. died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
1A	115, 117 to 119 ...	Substantive abetments ...	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.*—(Concluded).														
1	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps and Government Notes ...	123	14	4	102	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
3	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender...	22	1	...	21	...	...	1		...	...	...	...	...
4	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	157	4	4	146	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...

5	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	3,960	459	5	3,470	...	10	...	26	...	...	...	...	...
6	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	36	1	...	32	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	4,299	479	13	3,772	...	10	2	35	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*														
7	302, 303, 396	Murder by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
8		,, dacoits ...	18	...	7	...	...	...	...	11	...	4	2	790	187
9		,, robbers ...	24	1	9	10	...	...	...	...	6	21	6	1,351	908
10		,, poison ...	46	...	16	15	...	...	...	4	11	...	...	...	11
11		Other murders ...	485	36	105	176	3	10	1	59	117	25	17	1,600	...
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	67	20	17	26	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	11	...
13	304, 304A, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	299	8	52	214	2	2	...	8	15	...	...	...	...
14	376 ...	Rape ...	70	18	13	37	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
15	377 ...	Unnatural offences ...	65	8	13	42	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	26	2	...	21	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	124	10	...	111	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
18	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt ...	605	59	32	493	...	1	8	20	1	...	...	...	...
20	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	37	13	7	14	...	...	1	3	1	5	1	383	6

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property Stolen during 1872.—(*Continued.*)

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—(*Continued.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Cases.						Persons.						
					Investigated.				Number arrested.						
											Within the year.				
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in the previous year, and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu.*	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 68, C. P. C., in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (See columns 7 and 8).	Total arrested, columns 10 to 13.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.
21	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ...	14	...	14	...	...	10	5	...	74	...	79	...	36
22	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	123	...	113	4	...	69	15	...	193	6	214	...	58
23	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction.	205	5	123	62	7	64	37	32	318	66	453	34	189
24	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ...	13	...	4	9	...	6	...	...	8	2	10	...	...

25	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ...	18	...	11		7	...	10	...	...	29	4	33	3	8
26	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	2	...	2	...		...	2	...	...	4	...	4	...	...
27	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft, or wrongfully confine ...	398	...	336		50	2	253	12	...	738	66	816	...	225
28	383 ...	Rash act causing grievous hurt ...	4	...	1		2	...	1	...	...	4	...	4	...	1
		TOTAL ...	2,282	67	1,971		203	14	1,180	338	41	3,845	229	4,453	56	1,429
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*															
29	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity ...	51	2	34		1	...	10	14	...	83	...	97	...	14
30	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	3	1	4	...		...	2	4	...	12	...	16	...	6
31	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt { By poisonous or stupefying drugs. By other means	22	1	20	...		1	6	8	...	29	4	41	...	14
32	392, 393 ...	Robbery { In dwelling house ...	14	...	11	...		...	5	...	...	19	3	22	...	7
		On the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	121	3	90		2	1	31	3	...	144	3	150	1	52
		Other robberies	225	1	122		10	...	54	6	2	218	9	235	...	107
33	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	226	1	148		39	4	57	9	...	264	56	329	...	93
34	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	9,600	83	6,691		21	2	2,151	108	12	4,948	26	5,094	45	1,363

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property Stolen during 1872.—(*Continued.*)

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—(*Continued.*)

1	2	3	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			Persons.									Property.			
				Acquitted or discharged after trial.				Number pending at end of year.				Cases.		Value.	
								Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or Chief Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, e. g. died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
21	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ...	43	18	...	24	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
22	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	148	32	...	116	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction	222	36	13	138	1	...	6	32	4	14	5	191	38
24	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ...	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution. ...	22	...	1	17	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...

26	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	4	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft, or wrongfully confine ...	590	83	...	496	...	...	1	11	...	6	4	61	16
28	383 ...	Rash act causing grievous hurt ...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	2,912	345	285	1,970	6	21	18	162	161	76	36	4,387	1,205
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*														
29	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity ...	73	6	4	54	...	4	6	9	...	34	19	9,535	3,242
30	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt. By poisonous or stupefying drugs.													
		Robbery with hurt. By other means	27	1	3	18	...	...	...	2	3	19	4	856	105
32	392, 393 ...	Robbery. In dwelling house ...	15	1	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	13	4	4,656	106
		Robbery. On the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	88	16	...	64	...	9	...	5	3	111	44	16,646	4,163
		Robbery. Other robberies	125	24	5	95	...	2	1	1	...	143	77	12,520	4,413
33	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	235	43	24	168	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	3,644	377	13	3,133	3	32	10	116	2	8,290	2,725	4,73,009	1,07,515

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property Stolen during 1872.—(*Continued.*)

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—(*Continued.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Cases.						Persons.						
					Investigated.				Number arrested.						
											Within the year.				
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in the previous year, and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 68, C. P. C., in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (See columns 7 and 8).	Total arrested, columns 10 to 13.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.
35	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ...	75	1	61	...	3	47	3	...	81	1	85	...	16
36	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity, or habitually ...	8	...	7	1	...	7	...	...	11	1	12	...	3
		Total ...	10,345	93	7,188	74	11	2,370	155	14	5,809	103	6,081	46	1,675

	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*														
37	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	274	...	132	142	...	145	10	...	360	237	607	1	83
38	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	174	...	72	99	3	51	2	...	178	101	281	...	103
39	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt...	12	...	9	3	...	10	...	...	9	11	20	...	2
40	374 ...	Compulsory labor ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
		TOTAL ...	461	...	214	244	3	206	12	...	549	349	910	1	188
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*														
41	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	2,796	2	913	5	...	311	15	...	561	5	581	1	136
42	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... Of cattle	5,272	87	4,640	50	8	2,242	134	70	4,713	41	4,958	80	1,085
		Theft ... Ordinary	10,518	70	8,816	241	12	5,209	206	33	9,450	126	9,815	40	1,965
43	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust	351	4	271	69	4	170	5	2	314	56	377	6	118
44	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	2,747	93	2,708	24	15	1,667	113	124	4,437	105	4,779	264	1,316
45	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass	440	1	315	113	1	249	5	...	476	108	589	1	138
46	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	14	...	12	2	...	6	1	...	7	1	9	...	2
		TOTAL ...	22,137	257	17,675	504	40	9,854	479	229	19,958	442	21,108	392	4,760
		TOTAL OF PRECEDING CLASSIFICATION, I. to V. ...	36,062	435	27,763	1,144	69	14,196	1,168	289	35,275	1,350	39,082	500	9,261

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property Stolen during 1872.—(*Continued.*)

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—(*Continued.*)

1	2	3	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			Persons.									Property.			
				Acquitted or discharged after trial.				Number pending at end of year.				Cases.		Value.	
								Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or Chief Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
35	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ...	69	12	...	55	...	...	...	2	...	27	17	912	413
36	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity, or habitually ...	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	6	6	31	31
		Total ...	4,295	480	49	3,612	3	48	17	143	8	8,643	2,896	5,18,165	1,19,889

	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*														
37	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	523	235	...	285	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
38	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	178	52	...	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	336, 337 ...	Rash act, causing hurt...	18	1	...	16	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
40	374 ...	Compulsory labor ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	721	290	...	427	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*														
41	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	442	47	1	388	...	1	1	6	...	49	14	3,069	871
42	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... Of cattle ...	3,773	411	1	3,232	...	8	12	129	...	5,121	3,053	2,04,749	1,25,043
		Theft ... Ordinary ...	7,775	685	2	6,968	...	33	2	120	...	9,989	6,002	2,14,957	81,019
43	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust	239	17	...	213	...	8	6	9	...	276	154	13,133	7,558
44	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	3,144	400	...	2,666	...	32	23	78	...	1,218	2,381	53,125	87,047
45	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass	447	115	...	326	...	3	...	6	...	26	6	129	46
46	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	44	18
		TOTAL ...	15,827	1,675	4	13,800	...	85	44	348	...	16,685	11,613	4,89,206	3,01,602
		TOTAL OF PRECEDING CLASSIFICATION I. TO V. ...	28,057	3,270	351	23,583	9	164	81	692	171	25,404	14,545	10,11,758	4,22,795

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property Stolen during 1872.—(*Continued*).

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—(*Continued*).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Cases.						Persons.						
					Investigated.				Number arrested.						
											Within the year.				
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in the previous year, and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 68, C. P. C., in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (See columns 7 and 8).	Total arrested, columns 10 to 12.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*														
47	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	...
48	Chap. XIX, C.P.C.	Vagrancy and bad livelihood ...	1,878	4	1,636	174	12	1,356	27	1	2,237	182	2,447	19	452
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	26	...	9	16	...	8	...	...	35	24	59	...	36
50	Act 31 of 1860, Secs. 23 and 33.	Carrying arms for unlawful purpose, refusal to show concealed arms ...	120	2	88	15	17	99	4	...	124	34	162	...	23

51	Act 22 of 1864, Secs. 19, 30, 31.	Cantonment Act ...	537	...	536		1	...	511	1	...	567	...	568	...	34
52	Act 7 of 1871, Secs. 71, 76.	Indian Emigration Act...	...	...	...	..		...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Act 21 of 1869, Secs. 4, 5, 23.	European Vagrancy ...	9	...	7		2	...	56	...	...	7	2	9	...	...
54	Act 10 of 1871, Secs. 65, 67.	Excise Act ...	67	...	57		9	1	11	...	...	74	8	82	...	12
55	Act 7 of 1865, Sec. 5.	Forest Law ...	17	...	17	...		...	...	8	...	26	...	34	...	7
56	Act 3 of 1867, Sec. 13.	Gambling Act ...	263	...	260		2	...	211	29	...	1,350	5	1,384	...	203
57	Act 5 of 1852, Secs. 14, 16, 22. Act 5 of 1865, Secs. 56, 60 to 63.	Marriages of Christians...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	Act 12 of 1870, Secs. 7, 23, & 30.	Native Passenger Ships...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Act 5 of 1871, Sec. 29.	Prisoners' Act ...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Act 14 of 1866, Sec. 48.	Post Office Act ...	6	...	5		1	...	6	...	...	6	1	7	...	...
61	Act 18 of 1854, Secs. 25 to 29.	Railway Act ...	31	...	28	...		1	27	1	...	34	...	35	...	6
62	Act 8 of 1871, Secs. 79, 80	Registration Act ...	3	...	...		3	...	3	...	...	...	24	24	...	...
63	269, 277, 279 to 283, 285. 286, 289, 291 to 294. Act 5 of 1861, Sec. 34.	Public and local nuisances	5,433	1	5,222		210	...	5,112	13	...	6,329	297	6,639	...	203
64	Act 27 of 1871, Secs. 19 and 20.	Criminal tribes ...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Act 5 of 1861 ...	Neglect of duty ...	3	...	2	...		1	2	...	...	2	1	3	...	1

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property Stolen during 1872.—(*Continued.*)

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—(*Continued.*)

1	2	3	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			Persons.									Property.			
				Acquitted or discharged after trial.				Number pending at end of year.				Cases.		Value.	
								Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or Chief Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*														
47	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Cap. XIX, C.P.C.	Vagrancy and bad livelihood ...	1,948	179	...	1,753	...	4	24	16	...	...	...	...	...
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	23	2	...	19	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
50	Act 31 of 1860, Secs. 23 & 33...	Carrying arms for unlawful purpose, refusal to show concealed arms ...	139	13	...	123	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...

51	Act 22 of 1864, Secs. 19, 30, 31.	Cantonment Act ...	534	1	...	533	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	Act 7 of 1871, Secs. 71, 76.	Indian Emigration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Act 21 of 1869, Secs. 4, 5, 23.	European Vagrancy ...	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	Act 10 of 1871, Secs. 65, 67.	Excise Act ...	69	1	...	67	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
55	Act 7 of 1865, Sec. 5.	Forest Law ...	27	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	235	235
56	Act 3 of 1867, Sec. 13.	Gambling Act ...	1,168	161	...	993	...	...	13	14	...	...	...	...	...
57	Act 5 of 1852, Secs. 14, 16, 22 ... Act 5 of 1865, Secs. 56, 60 to 63.	Marriages of Christians...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	Act 12 of 1870, Secs. 7, 23 & 30.	Native Passenger Ships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Act 5 of 1871, Sec. 29.	Prisoners' Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Act 14 of 1866, Sec. 48.	Post Office Act ...	6	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	9	9
61	Act 18 of 1854, Secs. 25 to 29.	Railway Act ...	29	...	...	28	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
62	Act 8 of 1871, Secs. 79, 80.	Registration Act ...	24	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	269, 277, 279 to 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294. Act 5. of 1861, Sec. 34.	Public and local nuisances	6,433	352	...	6,063	...	...	3	18	...	...	...	...	...
64	Act 27 of 1871, Secs. 19 and 20.	Criminal tribes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Act 5, of 1861 ...	Neglect of duty ...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property Stolen during 1872—(*Continued.*)

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—(*Continued.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Cases.						Persons.						
					Investigated.				Number arrested.						
											Within the year.				
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in the previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu.*	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 68, C. P. C. in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8).	Total arrested, columns 10 to 13.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.
66	Act V of 1869 ...	Indian Articles of War	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	Act XXI of 1865, Sec. 51 ...	Opium Act ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
		Total Class VI ...	8,396	7	7,870	433	32	7,412	91	1	10,793	578	11,463	19	977
		Grand Total ...	44,458	442	35,633	1,577	101	21,608	1,259	290	46,068	1,928	49,545	519	10,238

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property Stolen during 1872.—(*Continued*).

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—(*Concluded*).

1	2	3	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			Persons.									Property.			
				Acquitted or discharged after trial.				Number pending at end of year.				Cases.		Value.	
								Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or Chief Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, e. g., died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
66	Act V of 1869 ...	Indian Articles of War	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	Act XXI of 1865, Sec. 51.	Opium Act ...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Class VI ...	10,421	709	...	9,657	...	5	41	55	...	15	15	244	244
		Grand Total ...	38,478	3,979	351	33,240	9	169	122	747	171	25,419	14,560	10,12,002	4,23,039

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property Stolen during 1872.—(*Concluded*).

Part II.—Non-Cognizable Crime.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Cases.	Persons.			Property.	
Serial Number.	Law	Description of Crime.	Number in which Police were employed.	Number arrested or summoned.	Number acquitted and discharged.	Number convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Stolen.	Recovered.
1 A	115, 117 to 119 ...	Substantive abetments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.*						
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	4	5	2	3	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228	Offences against public justice ...	505	955	315	638	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	98	133	49	84	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424...	False evidence, false complaints, and claims ...	116	126	44	78	...	...
7	465 to 477 ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents...	52	49	36	12	60	...
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weighing and measuring ...	72	108	36	72	...	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks ...	6	9	7	2	...	...
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	148	939	265	674	...	...
		Total ...	1,001	2,324	754	1,563	60	...

		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person.*						
11	312 to 316	... Causing miscarriage ...	59	59	44	15	...	...
12	370	... Buying or disposing of slaves ...	12	6	6	...	...	...
		Total ...	71	65	50	15	...	...
		Class III.—*Serious offences against property.*						
13	384 to 389	... Extortion — Total ...	130	117	89	28	811	381
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*						
14	323	... Hurt ...	351	648	292	356	...	...
15	345	... Wrongful confinement ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
16	352, 355, 358	... Criminal force ...	954	2,053	1,349	668	...	...
		Total ...	1,306	2,701	1,641	1,024	...	...
		Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*						
17	417 to 420	... Cheating ...	305	318	136	176	740	520
18	403, 404	... Criminal misappropriation of property ...	414	526	114	409	7,252	5,859
19	409	... Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	81	106	70	33	1,275	120
20	426 to 429, 434	... Mischief (simple) ...	622	994	476	495	670	27
		Total ...	1,422	1,944	796	1,113	9,937	6,526
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
21	493 to 498	... Offences relating to marriage ...	742	508	349	153	...	...
22	298	... Offences against religion ...	6	4	...	4	...	...
23	490 to 492	... Criminal breach of contract of service ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	500 to 502	... Defamation ...	25	5	1	4	...	...
25	504, 506 to 510	... Intimidation and insult ...	89	125	96	28	...	...
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 294A	Public and local nuisances ...	158	400	84	314	...	...
27	... ...	Offences under Chapters XVIII, XX, XXI, and XXII, C. P. C.	854	1,897	559	1,338	...	...
28	... ...	Special laws not cognizable by Police ...	1,492	3,126	554	2,560	...	...
		Total ..	3,366	6,065	1,643	4,401	...	...
		Grand Total ...	7,296	13,216	4,973	8,144	10,808	6,970

No. 14.—Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate, existing in the Punjab on the last day of the Year 1872.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Class of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.		Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in square miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualifications of Judges previous to appointment.	Total number of Judges. European. Covenanted.	Total number of Judges. European. Commissioned Military.	Total number of Judges. European. Uncovenanted.	Total number of Judges. Native.	Aggregate annual salaries of Officers.	Aggregate annual cost of Establishment.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officer.	Average number of days devoted to judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the year. Original. Criminal.	Number of Cases decided during the year. Original. Civil.	Number of Cases decided during the year. Appeal. Criminal.	Number of Cases decided during the year. Appeal. Civil.
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of 2nd Class exercising criminal powers only.	Paid ...		square miles.		14	1	Section 22, Act VIII of 1869.	...	...	2	3	9	...	...	Cantonment Magistrates and Naib Tahsíldárs.	holidays excepted.	...	439	...	...	...
	Unpaid.				33	1		...	3	3	16	11	...	...	Canals, Customs and Forest Department Officers.		...	611	...	...	...

Local and Subordinate Magistrates of 2nd Class exercising civil and criminal powers.	Paid ...	10	10,200	1,761,149	104	1	Sec. 22, Act VIII of 1869, and Secs. 5, 6 & 7 of Act XIX of 1865.	...	5	...	3	96	...	...	Subordinate Collectors employed generally on administrative works; Superintendents of Abkari and Registration.	The entire year, Sundays and gazetted	...	10,319	60,488	...	...
	Unpaid.				14	1		...	...	...	...	14	...	...	Honorary Magistrates.		...	405	5,177	...	...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of 1st Class exercising criminal powers only.	Paid ...				...	...	Sec. 22, Act VIII of 1869.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tahsildars.		...	...	...	...	...
	Unpaid.				24	1		...	1	3	5	15	...	...	Canals, Customs and Forest Department Officers, Honorary Magistrates.		...	1,403	...	...	...

No. 14.—Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate, existing in the Punjab on the last day of the Year 1872,—(*Continued.*)

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Class of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.		Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in square miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualifications of Judges previous to appointment.	Total number of Judges.				Aggregate annual salaries of Officers.	Aggregate annual cost of Establishment.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officer.	Average number of days devoted to judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the Year.			
									European									Original.		Appeal.	
									Covenanted.	Commissioned Military.	Uncovenanted.	Native.						Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of 1st Class exercising civil and criminal powers.	Paid ...				114	1	Section 22, Act VII of 1869, & Section 8 of Act XIX of 1865.	...	9	1	10	94	...	...	Sub-Collectors, Supdts. of general administrative work and Registration.	gazetted holidays excepted.	...	15,188	61,085	...	...
	Unpaid.	10	miles		24	1		...	...	...	...	24	...	...	Honorary Magistrates.		...	1,521	6,481	...	...

Small Cause Courts confined to their proper functions ...	10,200 square	1,761,149	16	1	Tries cases under Act XI of 1865, up to Rs. 500.	...	1	8	7	...	...	...	...	The entire year, Sundays and	...	...	40,604	...	...
Ditto ditto exercising also ordinary civil and criminal powers ...			...	...		...	...	5	7	...	...	...	...		...	3,010	76	...	...
Boards of Magistrates } Unpaid.			8	6*	Section 22, Act VIII of 1869.	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	City Magistrates.		...	2,966	116	...	...
Magistrates of full powers exercising criminal powers only. } Unpaid.			9	1	Section 22, Act VIII. of 1869.	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	Superintendents of Jails.		...	1,076	942	...	...
Magistrates exercising criminal and civil powers. } Paid.			129	1	Section 22, Act VIII of 1869, and Sections 10 and 11 of Act XIX of 1865. Deputy Commissioners hear appeals from the orders of Subordinate Magistrates.	...	33	28	18	36	...	...	Local Funds, Municipal, Nuzúl, Court of Wards.		...	20,021	42,003	2,269	7,642

* Average number.

No. 14.—STATEMEMT SHOWING THE VARIOUS JUDICIAL TRIBUNALS, ORIGINAL AND APPELLATE, EXISTING IN THE PUNJAB ON THE LAST DAY OF THE YEAR 1872,—(*Concluded.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Class of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in square miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualifications of Judges previous to appointment.	TOTAL NUMBER OF JUDGES. European. Covenanted.	TOTAL NUMBER OF JUDGES. European. Commissioned Military.	TOTAL NUMBER OF JUDGES. European. Uncovenanted.	TOTAL NUMBER OF JUDGES. Native.	Aggregate annual salaries of Officers.	Aggregate annual cost of Establishment.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officer.	Average number of days devoted to judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED DURING THE YEAR. Original. Criminal.	NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED DURING THE YEAR. Original. Civil.	NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED DURING THE YEAR. Appeal. Criminal.	NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED DURING THE YEAR. Appeal. Civil.
Magistrates exercising enhanced powers under Act VIII. of 1869.				25	1 Aided by 3 assessors in all sessions trials.	Section 445 A. B., Act VIII of 1869.	...	4	15	6	...	...	...	Road and Ferry Funds, Treasury, Registration, administrative charge of the District.		...	1,302	244	...	...
Sessions Courts ...		square miles.		12	1 Aided by 3 assessors in all ses-	Section 22, Act VIII of 1869, and Section 12 of Act	...	4	8	...	...	...	...	Supts. of Revenue Administration, Civil and	days excepted.	72	460	1	2,964	3,510

	10	10,200	1,761,149		sions trials.	XIX of 1865; also hear appeals from orders of Magistrates exercising full powers.								Sessions Judge, Superintendent of police, appellate and executive work.	The entire year, Sundays and gazetted holi-					
Chief Court ...				1	3 Aided by a jury of 12 men in original criminal trials.	Act IV of 1866.	...	2	...	1	...			No executive functions.		23	8	...	633	1,417
				527	...	...		65	7676	3	35	9,72,828	5,54,202	...	...	95	58,721	2,18,217	5,866	12,569

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed, and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1872.

Number.	Description of Offence.	Number of Sections of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
	Non-Bailable.							
1	Concealing a design to commit a nonbailable offence.	Sections 118 to 120, I. P. C.	5	8	6	2	...	...
2	Abetment of mutinous assault ...	133 and 134, I. P. C.	1	3	1	2	...	...
3	Giving false evidence ...	194 to 196, I. P. C.	2	4	1	3	...	...
4	Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue.	225, I. P. C.	7	23	16	7	...	...
5	Abetment of ditto ditto		1	3	3	...	...	...
6	Violation of condition of remission of sentence	227, I. P. C.	1	1	1	...	...	...
7	Counterfeiting coin ...	231 to 236, I. P. C.	14	8	6	11	...	1
8	Import or export of counterfeit coin ...	237 and 238, I. P. C.	1	1	...	1	...	...
9	Passing or possessing bad or altered coin	239 to 243, and 250 to 254, I. P. C.	147	154	64	90	...	...
10	Diminishing or altering coin.	246 to 249, I. P. C.	6	5	3	2	...	...
11	Murder by thugs ...	302, 303, 396, I. P. C.	1	1	...	1	...	...
12	Murder by dacoits ...		4	8	8	...	...	...
13	Murder by robbers ...		16	43	23	12	...	8
14	Murder by poison for sake of robbery.		5	8	4	4	...	...
15	Murder by poison from other motives.		21	30	16	14	...	...
16	Other murders from motives connected with women.		147	328	115	186	3	24
17	Abetment of ditto ...		...	2	...	2	...	...
18	Other murders from other motives.		200	450	168	245	...	37
19	Attempt to murder ...	307, I. P. C.	68	98	43	54	1	...
20	Culpable homicide	304, I. P. C.	145	311	101	201	1	8
21	Abetment of do.		...	10	...	10	...	...
22	Abetment of suicide ...	305 and 306, I. P. C.	1	...	...	...	...	...
23	Causing miscarriage ...	313 to 316, I. P. C.	9	19	9	10	...	...
24	Grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.	326, I. P. C.	58	67	34	31	2	...
25	Causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort property or confession, or to constrain a person.	327, 329, 331, and 333, I. P. C.	4	6	...	6	...	...

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, &c.,—(*Continued.*)

Number.	Description of Offence.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
	Non-Bailable,—*continued.*							
26	Administering stupefying drugs.	328, I. P. C.	70	57	32	22	1	2
27	Assault in attempting theft from person.	356, I. P. C.	31	22	7	14	...	1
28	Kidnapping or abduction	363 to 365, 367 to 369, I. P. C.	230	305	177	108	10	10
29	Abetment of ditto ...		...	8	6	2	...	...
30	Abducting a woman to compel marriage, or for defilement.	366, I. P. C.	70	156	77	57	5	17
31	Abetment of ditto ditto		...	1	...	1	...	...
32	Habitual dealing in slaves...	871, I. P. C.	2	2	...	2	...	...
33	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a woman for purposes of prostitution.	372, 373, I P. C.	30	52	27	18	3	4
34	Rape ...	376, I. P. C.	183	108	73	31	...	4
35	Abetment of rape ...		2	2	1	1	...	...
36	Attempt to rape ...		22	13	3	10	...	...
37	Unnatural offences ...	377, I. P. C.	95	86	42	41	1	2
38	Attempt ditto ...		2	2	...	2	...	...
39	Theft of cattle ...	379 to 381, I. P. C.	5,921	4,845	1,380	3,332	56	77
40	Attempt ditto ...		15	14	4	10	...	...
41	Abetment ditto ...		...	2	...	2	...	...
42	Theft, ordinary ...		10,903	9,188	2,470	6,618	24	76
43	Attempt ditto ...		77	90	20	68	...	2
44	Abetment ditto ...		7	16	7	9	...	...
45	Theft after preparation for causing death or hurt, or restraint of cattle.	382 I. P. C.	33	41	33	8	...	...
46	Theft after preparation for causing death or hurt, or restraint, ordinary.		4	10	9	1	...	...
47	Extortion by causing fear of death, or grievous hurt, or accusation.	386 to 389, I. P. C.	3	4	2	2	...	...
48	Robbery in a dwelling house.	392, 393, I. P. C.	182	174	88	83	...	3
49	Abetment of ditto ...		...	2	1	1	...	...
50	Robbery on the highway		98	87	38	46	...	3
51	Robbery elsewhere ...		128	53	34	18	...	2
52	Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon, by poison or stupefying drugs.	394, 397, 398, I. P. C.	22	21	4	14	...	3
53	Ditto ditto by other means		14	6	1	5	...	...
54	Dacoity ...	395, 398, I. P. C.	43	83	21	49	...	13
55	Dacoity with grievous hurt...	397, I P. C.	8	19	8	11	...	...
56	Preparation or assembly for dacoity.	399, 402, I. P. C.	1	3	3	...	...	...

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, &c.,—(*Continued.*)

Number.	Description of Offence.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
	Non-Bailable,—*concluded.*							
57	Belonging to a gang of thieves.	401, I. P. C.	4	3	3	...	...	...
58	Criminal breach of trust	406 to 409, I. P. C.	438	358	173	260	3	22
59	Attempt ditto		1	1	1	...	...	...
60	Dishonestly receiving stolen property.	411 to 414, I. P. C.	2,849	4,246	1,594	2,431	149	72
61	Serious mischief by fire ...	436 to 438, I. P. C.	64	42	37	4	...	1
62	Mischief to a vessel ...	437, 439, I. P. C.	1	...	...	...	...	...
63	Mischief after preparation made for causing death or hurt.	440, I. P. C.	9	19	10	5	...	4
64	House trespass in order to the committing of theft.	451, I. P. C.	56	55	12	39	...	4
65	Ditto ditto of an offence punishable with death or transportation for life.	449, 450, I. P. C.	2	1	1	...	...	...
66	House trespass, having made preparation for causing hurt.	452, I. P. C.	11	27	26	1	...	...
67	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking.	453 and 456, I. P. C.	2,596	487	151	333	...	3
68	Attempt ditto ditto		59	25	5	20	...	...
69	Lurking house trespass, in order to the committing an offence other than theft.	454 and 457, I. P. C.	9,462	4,501	1,485	2,934	21	61
70	Attempt ditto ditto		103	73	23	47	...	3
71	Abetment ditto ditto		2	26	7	18	...	1
72	Lurking house trespass in order to the committing of theft.	454, 457, I. P. C.	10	10	...	10	...	...
73	Ditto or house-breaking, having made preparation for causing hurt.	455, 458, I. P. C.	84	48	13	35	...	...
74	Ditto ditto with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.	459, 460, I. P. C.	75	36	10	26	...	...
75	Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing forged document.	466 to 468, 472 to 477, I. P. C.	47	72	51	18	...	3
76	Abetment ditto ditto		1	1	...	1	...	...
77	Fraudulent and unlawful marriages.	493, 495, 496, I. P. C.	8	10	5	5	...	...
78	Circulating false rumours to disturb the public peace.	505, I. P. C.	2	17	17	...	...	...
	Bailable.							
79	Personating a soldier ...	140, I. P. C.	17	123	30	93	...	...
80	Being a member of, or joining, an unlawful assembly.	143 to 145, 151, 158, I. P. C.	42	324	188	136	...	...

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, &c.,—(*Continued.*)

Number.	Description of Offence.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
	Bailable,—*continued.*							
81	Rioting ...	147 to 149, 152, 153, I. P. C.	621	4,785	1,403	3,364	...	18
82	Omission to prevent or give information of a riot.	154 to 156, I. P. C.	5	34	8	26	...	...
83	Affray ...	160, I. P. C	267	1,601	463	1,138	...	...
84	Bribery	161 to 165, I. P. C.	159	108	121	69	...	8
85	Abetment ditto		3	3	2	1	...	...
86	Attempt ditto		1	1	...	1	...	...
87	Public servant disobeying a lawful direction with intent to cause injury.	166, I. P. C.	7	10	4	6	...	...
88	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury.	167, I. P. C.	3	4	3	1	...	...
89	Public servant unlawfully trading or buying property.	168, 169, I. P. C.	1	...	...	...	...	...
90	Personating a public servant.	170, 171, I. P. C.	57	55	12	40	...	3
91	Abetment ditto ditto		1	1	1	...	...	...
92	Evading, disobeying, or preventing service of summons.	172 to 174, I. P. C.	155	278	105	173	...	...
93	Omitting to give information	176, I. P. C.	37	82	38	44	...	...
94	Giving false information ...	177 to 182, I. P. C.	333	396	117	274	...	5
95	Refusing oath, answer or signature when duly required	178 to 180, I. P. C.	11	50	39	11	...	...
96	Making false statement on oath.	181, I. P. C.	29	46	12	34	...	...
	Attempt ditto ditto		...	1	1	...	...	...
97	Resistance to the lawful taking or selling of property.	183 to 184, I. P. C.	165	386	165	202	2	16
98	Obstructing or omitting to assist a public servant.	186, 187, I. P. C.	211	433	183	245	1	4
99	Disobedience to lawful order	188, I. P. C.	262	987	249	732	2	4
100	Threatening a public servant with injury.	189, I. P. C.	1	3	...	3	...	...
101	Giving or using false evidence (simple).	193, 196, I. P. C.	120	209	101	104	...	4
102	Fabricating false evidence, or using fabricated evidence (simple).	193, 196, I. P. C.	13	15	7	8	...	...
103	Signing or using a false certificate.	197, 198, I. P. C.	3	4	1	3	...	...
104	Making or using a false declaration.	199, 200, I. P. C.	6	8	3	1	3	1
105	Screening an offender by causing disappearance of evidence, &c.	201, I. P. C.	27	102	47	55	...	...
106	Omitting to give information of an offence.	202, I. P. C.	28	62	29	33	...	...

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, &c.,—(*Continued.*)

Number.	Description of Offence.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted or dis-chaged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
	Bailable,—*continued.*							
107	Giving false information respecting an offence.	203, I. P. C.	9	15	6	9	...	...
108	Secreting or destroying documentary evidence.	204, I. P. C.	7	8	5	1	...	2
109	False personation in a judicial proceeding.	205, I. P. C.	25	39	6	33	...	...
110	Fraudulently claiming or removing property to prevent legal seizure.	206, 207, I. P. C.	19	36	26	10	...	...
111	Fraudulently suffering a decree.	208, I. P. C.	1	1	1	...	...	...
112	False claim ...	209, I. P. C.	35	47	33	12	...	2
113	Fraudulently obtaining or executing a decree.	210, I. P. C.	15	15	11	3	...	1
114	False charge of an offence...	211, I. P. C.	154	205	98	100	...	7
115	Harbouring an offender ...	212, 216, I. P. C.	20	36	14	22	...	...
116	Taking gift to screen an offender.	213 to 215, I. P. C.	51	100	29	69	...	2
117	Public servant fraudulently defeating punishment or forfeiture.	217, 218, I. P. C.	2	3	1	2	...	...
118	Public servant wilfully making order or decision contrary to law.	219, 220, I. P. C.	2	4	4	...	...	...
119	Public servant omitting to apprehend or suffering to escape.	221, 222, I. P. C.	18	48	15	31	...	2
120	Public servant negligently suffering an escape.	223, I. P. C.	49	74	20	51	1	2
121	Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue. }	224, 225, I. P. C.	129	192	34	154	1	3
122	Abetment ditto ditto }		...	1	...	1	...	...
123	Insulting a public servant during a judicial proceeding	228, I. P. C.	117	196	7	189	...	...
124	Personating a juror or assessor.	229, I. P. C.	5	5	3	2	...	...
125	Making, possessing, or selling an instrument to counterfeit a stamp.	256, 257, I. P. C.	2	2	...	1	...	1
126	Using or preparing for use a stamp known to have been used before.	261 to 263, I. P. C.	5	6	3	3	...	...
127	Using, possessing, making, or selling false weights or measures.	264 to 267, I. P. C.	87	127	39	88	...	...
128	Negligently or malignantly endangering human life.	269 to 271, 279, 280, 282, 284 to 289, I. P. C.	239	476	85	387	...	4
129	Adulterating or selling adulterated food.	272, 273, I. P. C.	66	109	23	86	...	...

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, &c.,—(*Continued.*)

Number.	Description of Offence.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
	Bailable,—*continued.*							
130	Adultering or selling adulterated drugs.	274, 275, I. P. C.	4	6	1	5	...	...
131	Knowingly selling one drug for another.	276, I. P. C.	1	1	...	1	...	...
132	Defiling the water of a public reservoir.	277, I. P. C.	29	81	33	46	...	2
133	Making atmosphere noxious to health.	278, I. P. C.	38	157	22	134	...	1
134	Obstructing a public way	283, I. P. C.	11	46	19	27	...	...
135	Committing nuisance ...	290, 291, I. P. C.	390	1,504	189	1,311	...	4
136	Selling or possessing obscene books.	292, 293, I. P. C.	1	1	...	1	...	...
137	Obscene songs ...	294, I. P. C	15	43	11	32	...	...
138	Religious insults ...	295, 297, 298, I. P. C.	58	113	70	40	...	3
139	Disturbing religious assembly	296, I. P. C.	3	7	5	2	...	...
140	Attempt to commit culpable homicide.	308, I. P. C.	7	8	6	2	...	...
141	Attempt to commit suicide	309, I. P. C.	198	175	65	106	2	2
142	Causing miscarriage (simple)	312, I. P. C.	27	31	19	12	...	...
143	Exposing and abandoning a child.	317, I. P. C.	11	5	2	3	...	...
144	Concealment of birth ...	318, I. P. C.	26	31	17	14	...	...
145	Causing hurt ...	323, 334, I. P. C.	2,998	5,979	3,757	2,186	5	31
146	Attempt ditto ditto ...		3	3	2	1	...	...
147	Abetment ditto ...		1	5	5	...	...	...
148	Causing hurt by dangerous weapons.	324, I. P. C.	136	212	89	130	...	2
149	Attempt ditto ditto ...		1	1	1	...	...	...
150	Causing hurt to extort confession, &c.	330, 332, I. P. C.	17	49	46	3	...	...
151	Grievous hurt ...	325, I. P. C.	444	597	228	350	1	18
152	Attempt ditto ...		3	3	...	3	...	...
153	Abetment ditto ...		...	2	1	1	...	...
154	Causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation.	335, I. P. C.	36	66	25	40	...	1
155	Doing an act which endangers human safety.	336, 337, I. P. C.	20	33	12	20	...	1
156	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human safety.	338, I. P. C.	4	5	2	3	...	...
157	Wrongful restraint ...	341, I. P. C.	224	520	356	163	...	1
158	Wrongful confinement ...	342, 346, I. P. C.	178	337	258	79	...	...
159	Wrongful confinement to extort property or confession.	347, 348, I. P. C.	14	28	17	11	...	...
160	Assault or use of criminal force.	352, to 335, 357, 358, I. P. C.	14,448	32,063	24,166	7,646	13	238
161	Abetment ditto		...	13	3	10	...	...

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, &c.,—(*Continued.*)

Number.	Description of Offence.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
	Bailable,—*continued.*							
162	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave.	370, I. P. C.	12	22	15	3	4	...
163	Unlawful compulsory labor	374, I. P. C.	2	3	3	...	...	...
164	Extortion ...	384, 385, I. P. C.	159	222	158	50	...	14
165	Dishonest misappropriation.	403, 404, I. P. C.	535	821	276	534	5	6
166	Abetment ditto ...		1	8	2	6	...	...
167	Cheating ...	417 to 420, I. P. C.	519	759	465	376	4	14
168	Attempt ditto ...		3	3	1	2	...	...
169	Fraudulent disposition of property.	421, 422, 424, I. P. C.	18	26	22	2	...	2
170	Executing a deed containing false statement of consideration.	423, I. P. C.	18	30	14	16	...	...
171	Mischief, ordinary ...	426, 427, 430 to 433, I. P. C.	1,924	4,256	2,140	2,098	1	17
172	Attempt ditto ...		1	2	...	2	...	...
173	Mischief by poisoning or killing cattle.	428, 429, I. P. C.	544	795	510	268	...	17
174	Attempt ...		12	16	6	10	...	...
175	Abetment ...		1	2	...	2	...	...
176	Mischief by destroying land marks.	434, I. P. C.	41	108	48	60	...	...
177	Mischief by fire ...	435, I. P. C.	169	122	101	21	...	...
178	Criminal trespass ...	447, I. P. C.	572	1,008	680	359	1	40
179	House trespass (simple) ...	448, I. P. C.	342	337	143	192	...	2
180	House trespass in order to commit an offence (other than theft) punishable with imprisonment.	451, I. P. C.	22	26	5	21	...	...
181	Dishonestly opening a closed receptacle	461, 462, I. P. C.	10	15	10	5	...	...
182	Forgery (simple) ...	465, 469, 471, I. P. C.	87	137	83	45	...	9
183	Making or using false trade or property mark.	482 to 484, 486, 488, I. P. C.	4	10	9	1	...	...
184	Removing or destroying a property mark	489, I. P. C.	2	39	36	3	...	...
185	Criminal breaches of contracts of service.	490 to 492, I. P. C.	16	22	5	17	...	...
186	Bigamy ...	494, I. P. C.	88	205	176	22	4	3
187	Abetment ditto ...		...	2	...	2	...	...
188	Fraudulent and unlawful marriage.	496, I. P. C.	2	2	1	...	...	1
189	Adultery ...	497, I. P. C.	128	150	89	60	...	1
190	Abetment ditto ...		1	4	2	2	...	...
191	Enticing away a married woman.	498, I. P. C.	2,778	3,185	2,652	428	12	93
192	Abetment ditto ditto ...		2	11	6	5	...	...

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, &c.,—(*Continued.*)

Number.	Description of Offence.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
	Bailable,—*concluded.*							
193	Defamation ...	500, 502, I. P. C.	121	159	115	43	...	1
194	Abetment of ditto ...		...	1	...	1	...	...
195	Insult ...	504, 509, I. P. C.	247	396	243	152	...	1
196	Criminal intimidation ...	506, 507, 508, I. P. C.	26	95	59	6	...	30
197	Being drunk and disorderly	510, I. P. C.	18	30	6	24	...	...
	Special and Local Laws and Criminal Procedure Code.							
198	Contempts and disobedience of orders.	163, C. P. C.	183	230	10	220	...	...
199	Absconding to evade justice	185, C. P. C.	1	1	...	1	...	...
200	Frivolous and vexatious complaints.	270, C. P .C.	560	641	5	636	...	...
201	Recognizance to keep the peace.	280, 293, C. P. C.	697	2,286	558	1,717	2	9
202	Security to keep the peace...	281, C. P. C.	852	2,886	747	2,128	...	11
203	Lurking without ostensible means of subsistence.	295, C. P. C.	490	690	258	403	21	8
204	Bad livelihood ...	296, 297. C. P. C.	1,214	1,888	385	1,487	3	13
205	Absence of Assessors ...	354, C. P. C.	6	6	2	4	...	...
206	Local nuisance ...	Chapter XXI, C. P. C.	175	187	165	22	...	...
207	Maintenance of wives and children.	Chapter XXII, C. P. C.	1,810	1,773	1,385	353	...	35
208	Disputes relating to the possession of land.	Chapter XXII, C. P. C.	108	270	230	40	...	...
209	Breach of the laws relating to the excise or spirits; Acts XXI of 1856, XXIII of 1860, XVI of 1863, and XXVIII of 1864, X of 1871.	...	389	749	269	472	...	8
210	Breach of the laws relating to opium ditto.	...	44	58	12	46	...	...
211	Breach of the laws relating to salt and saltpetre, P. P. C.; Acts XXI of 1861, XIV of 1843, XXXVI of 1855.	...	236	397	40	357	...	...
212	Ditto ditto Customs ...	...	8	71	...	71	...	...
213	Ditto ditto Stamps; Acts X of 1862, XXVI of 1867.	...	134	244	46	196	...	2

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, &c.,—(*Continued.*)

Number.	Description of Offence.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
	Special and Local Laws and Criminal Procedure Code,—*continued.*							
214	Breach of the laws relating to Post Office, Act XIV of 1866.	...	14	19	11	8	...	...
215	Ditto ditto Electric Telegraph, Act VIII of 1860.	...	3	3	...	3	...	...
216	Breach of laws relating to Jails, Act XXVI of 1870.	...	116	135	13	122	...	...
217	Ditto ditto Forests, Act VII of 1865.	...	91	844	95	799	...	...
218	Ditto ditto Ferries, Regulation VII of 1819.	...	7	13	1	12	...	...
219	Ditto ditto Canals, Acts VII of 1845 and XXX of 1871.	...	465	1,005	456	540	...	9
220	Ditto ditto Railways, Act XVIII of 1854.	...	105	118	19	99	...	...
221	Ditto ditto Stage Coaches, Act XVI of 1861.	...	7	15	3	12	...	...
222	Ditto ditto Gaming, Act III of 1867.	...	282	1,538	406	1,123	...	9
223	Ditto ditto Wandering and dangerous lunatics, Act XXXVI of 1858.	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
224	Ditto ditto Cattle Trespass; Acts III of 1857, V of 1860, XXII of 1861, I of 1871.	...	521	1,497	831	660	...	6
225	Ditto ditto Arms, Acts XXXI of 1860, and VI of 1866.	...	171	226	53	169	...	4
226	Ditto ditto Apprentices, Act XIX of 1850.	...	3	3	...	3	...	...
227	Ditto ditto Cantonments, Act XXII of 1864.	...	2,915	5,440	255	5,184	...	1
228	Ditto ditto Village Watchmen, Regulation XX of 1817.	...	12	29	11	17	1	...
229	Ditto ditto Landholders.	...	5	10	3	7	...	...
230	Ditto ditto Track Law (Local Rules), Act IV of 1872.	...	18	42	22	20	...	...
231	Ditto ditto Nuisances, Section 34, Act V of 1861.	...	2,868	5,334	551	4,781	...	2
232	Ditto ditto Breach of Police Act by Police Officers, Act V of 1861.	...	193	403	70	333	...	...
233	Ditto ditto other offences punishable under Act V of 1861.	...	96	129	40	89	...	..

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, &c.,—(*Concluded.*)

Number.	Description of Offence.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
	Special and Local Laws and Criminal Procedure Code,—*concluded.*							
234	Breach of laws relating to nuisances under Act XV of 1867.	...	1,663	3,090	439	2,646	...	5
235	Breach of laws relating to other offences, Act XV of 1867.	...	136	147	4	143	...	...
236	Purchasing soldiers' necessaries, stores, &c., Act VII of 1867.	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
237	Breach of laws relating to breaches of contract by artificers and workmen, Act XIII of 1859.	...	25	35	21	14	...	...
238	Ditto ditto Stamps, Act XVIII of 1869.	...	93	188	25	161	...	2
239	Ditto ditto Octroi Rules	...	4	4	...	4	...	...
240	Ditto ditto Mutiny Act...	...	3	4	...	4	...	...
241	Ditto ditto Vagrants, Act XXI of 1869.	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
242	Assault by Europeans, Section 105, Chapter 115, Act of Parliament 53, George III.	...	2	2	...	2	...	...
243	Breach of laws relating to Act VII of 1853, Section 105, Chapter 155.	...	2	2	...	2	...	...
244	Breach of laws relating to Registration, Act VIII of 1871.	...	16	62	19	43	...	...
245	Ill-treating animals, Act XVI of 1861.	...	3	6	1	5	...	...
246	Breach of laws under Act IV of 1872.	...	4	7	...	7	...	...
247	Breach of Quarantine Rules	...	3	6	5	1	...	...
248	Practising as a Mukhtár without a certificate.	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
249	Breach of bond by Principal.	...	4	7	1	6	...	...
250	Frontier Rules (Section 6)	...	18	58	16	33	...	9
251	Possessing stolen and suspected property.	...	1	2	2	...	...	...

No. 16.—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal
Punjab

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Number of persons dealt with.						
		Brought to trial during the year 1872.					
Class of Tribunals.	Remaining at end of last year.	Under arrest by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Received by transfer.	Total.
Unpaid Magistrates	51	5,075	601	10,794	276	4	16,801
Local and subordinate paid Magistrates	343	23,792	2,832	36,354	2,253	16	65,590
Full-power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the District	613	18,727	4,904	14,367	1,649	171	40,431
Chief Magistrates of District ...	41	2,680	439	1,241	797	4	5,202
Total Magistracy ...	1,048	50,274	8,776	62,756	4,975	195	128,024
Sessions Courts. Deputy Commissioners under Sections 445 A. and B, Act VIII of 1869	32	...	1,200	6	...	...	1,238
Sessions Courts. Commissioners ...	87	...	994	...	...	...	1,081
Total ...	119	...	2,194	6	...	...	2,319
Chief Court	...	...	8	...	...	...	8
Grand Total ...	1,167	50,274	10,978	62,762	4,975	195	130,351

TRIALS IN THE TRIBUNALS OF VARIOUS CLASSES IN THE
IN THE YEAR 1872.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
PERSONS DISPOSED OF.								
Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	TOTAL.	Remaining at end of year.	Average number of days during which case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.
1,635	5,580	9,496	20	3	16,734	67	6	18,308
8,522	23,336	32,803	208	60	64,929	661	8	78,487
10,377	6,983	21,049	1,352	191	39,952	479	10	68,398
894	518	3,522	94	120	5,148	54	6	6,482
21,428	36,417	66,870	1,674	374	126,763	1,261	8	171,675
...	255	950	...	2	1,207	31	16	4,308
...	359	459	140	17	975	106	46	5,029
...	614	1,409	140	19	2,182	137	...	9,337
...	3	5	...	...	8	...	22	63
21,428	37,034	68,284	1,814	393	128,953	1,398	...	181,075

No. 17.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED
PUNJAB IN

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	PERSONS SEN						
		TRANSPORTATION			IMPRISONMENT.		
					Rigorous.		
CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	Death.	For life.	For a term.	Penal servitude.	With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.	Simple.
Unpaid Magistrates ...	...	...	...	...	77	695	40
Local and subordinate paid Magistrates ...	...	...	...	...	105	5,612	253
Full-power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district ...	...	...	...	...	2,889	2,646	414
Chief Magistrates of District ...	...	...	...	...	1,151	541	75
TOTAL MAGISTRACY ...	...	...	...	...	4,222	9,494	782
Sessions Courts ... Deputy Commissioners under Secs. 445 A. and B., Act VIII of 1869.	...	...	...	...	605	202	6
Sessions Courts ... Commissioners ...	140	98	...	1	200	150	2
TOTAL ...	140	98	...	1	805	352	8
Chief Court ...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	140	98	...	2	5,029	9,848	790

BY THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS IN THE THE YEAR 1872.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
TENCED TO					PERSONS ORDERED TO FIND OR GIVE		
	FINE.		WHIPPING.				
Forfeiture of property.	With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	Surety of the peace.	Recognizance.	Sureties for good behavior.
...	465	7,559	27	72	10	32	26
...	4,482	25,163	182	1,905	71	132	149
...	3,370	8,909	227	1,126	1,617	1,204	1,418
...	1,208	1,425	133	270	426	348	295
...	9,525	43,056	569	3,373	2,124	1,716	1,888
...	555	33	31	13	4	1	2
8	192	4	...	2	...	...	2
8	747	37	31	15	4	1	4
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	10,273	43,093	600	3,388	2,128	1,717	1,892

No. 17.—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted
Punjab in

1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
									Detail
	Fine.								
Class of Tribunals.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 500.	Rs. 1,000.	Above Rs. 1,000	Total amount of fines.	Amount realized.	Amount paid by way of compensation.
Unpaid Magistrates ...	7,442	565	14	3	...	...	29,657	28,310	1,531
Local and subordinate paid Magistrates ...	24,885	4,550	188	22	...	...	95,647	1,68,633	12,385
Full-power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district ...	7,973	3,967	455	147	4	3	3,06,520	1,32,182	16,286
Chief Magistrates of district...	1,444	939	178	68	3	1	68,424	55,537	11,605
Total Magistracy ...	41,744	9,751	835	240	7	4	5,00,248	3,84,662	41,807
Sessions Courts. Deputy Commissioners under Secs. 445 A. and B., Act VIII of 1869 ...	75	297	155	58	3	...	39,075	18,766	2,296
Sessions Courts. Commissioners ...	3	104	66	22	1	...	16,610	1,502	7
Total ...	78	401	221	80	4	.	55,685	20,268	2,303
Chief Court ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	50	...	...
Grand Total ...	41,822	10,153	1,056	320	11	4	5,55,983	4,04,930	44,110

BY THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS IN THE THE YEAR 1872,—(*Concluded.*)

26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
OF PUNISHMENT.												
IMPRISONMENT.										WHIPPING.		
One month.		*Six months.*		*Two years.*		*Seven years.*		*Above 7 years.*				
Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Ten stripes and under.	Twenty stripes and under.	Thirty stripes and under.
264	37	479	3	29	...	...	...	...	...	35	35	29
1,989	221	3,644	32	48	...	...	...	...	...	656	987	444
561	178	1,873	169	3,097	67	4	...	...	...	216	526	611
49	25	339	28	1,225	22	79	...	...	...	60	160	183
2,863	461	6,335	232	4,435	89	83	...	...	...	976	1,708	1,267
10	4	87	2	270	...	433	...	7	...	2	7	35
10	1	48	1	112	...	160	...	20	...	...	...	2
20	5	135	3	382	...	593	...	27	...	2	7	37
1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
2,884	466	6,470	235	4,818	89	677	...	28	...	969	1,715	1,304

No. 18.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE RESULT OF APPEAL

DURING THE

1		2	3
			NUMBER
TRIBUNALS.		Number of persons or appellants applying for revision under Sec. 404, Criminal Procedure Code.	Appeals or applications rejected.
Magistrates of Districts.	Appeals from unpaid Magistrates	...	41
	Appeals from paid Magistrates	...	428
	TOTAL	...	469
Sessions Courts.	Appeals from unpaid Magistrates	...	8
	Appeals from paid Magistrates	...	359
	TOTAL	...	367
Chief Court.	Appeals	...	73
	Revisions	312	...
	TOTAL	312	73
	GRAND TOTAL	312	909

AND REVISION IN CRIMINAL CASES IN THE PUNJAB
YEAR 1872.

4	5	6	7	8	9	10
OF PERSONS.						Cases referred for revision to Chief Court.
Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	Further enquiry or evidence ordered.	Pending.	
192	30	78	...	7	1	...
1,803	494	700	17	147	31	...
1,995	524	778	17	154	32	...
22	1	3	...	...	2	...
2,676	244	380	2	109	124	...
2,698	245	383	2	109	126	...
556	100	161	...	3	40	...
230	110	71	132	...	77	261
786	210	232	132	3	117	261
5,479	979	1,393	151	266	275	261

No. 19.—Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts of the Punjab in the Year 1872.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Jury trials.		Assessors' trials.		
Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualification.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	Cases in which Judge approved of verdict.	Cases in which Judge did not approve of the verdict.	Cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	Cases in which Judge differed from Assessors.	Note showing in what class of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.
Chief Court ...	12	8	...	8	...	...	...	...
Commissioners' Sessions Courts.								
Dehli ...	3	...	27	...	...	26	1	In all sessions trials.
Hissár ...	3	...	37	...	...	32	5	
Ambálah ...	3	...	30	...	...	27	3	
Jálandhar ...	3	..	18	...	...	17	1	
Amritsar ...	3	...	30	...	...	26	4	
Lahore ...	3	...	33	...	...	27	6	
Ráwalpindi ...	3	...	48	...	...	44	4	
Multán ...	3	...	49	...	...	48	1	
Deraját ...	3	...	37	...	...	37	...	
Peshawar ...	2	...	141	...	...	22	119	
Total ...	2	...	450	...	...	306	144	...

Dy. Commr's. Sessions Courts.								
Dehli ...	3	...	11	...	...	9	2	In all sessions trials
Gurgáon ...	...	...	11	...	...	9	2	
Karnál ...	3	...	4	...	...	4	...	
Hissár ...	3	...	6	...	...	6	...	
Rohtak ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sirsa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ambálah ...	3	...	24	...	...	22	2	
Ludiánah ...	3	...	27	...	...	26	1	
Simla ...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	
Jálandhar ...	3	...	11	...	...	11	...	
Hoshiárpur ...	3	...	13	...	...	11	2	
Kángra ...	3	...	14	...	...	13	1	
Amritsar ...	3	...	12	...	...	9	3	
Gurdáspur ...	2	...	34	...	...	34	...	
Siálkot ...	3	...	23	...	...	23	...	
Lahore ...	3	...	31	...	...	28	3	
Fírozpur ...	3	...	23	...	...	22	1	
Gujranwálah ...	3	...	16	...	...	16	...	
Ráwalpindi ...	3	...	52	...	...	52	...	
Jhelam ...	...	...	13	...	...	13	...	
Gujrát ...	3	...	14	...	...	14	...	
Sháhpur ...	3	...	10	...	...	10	...	
Multán ...	3	...	39	...	...	35	4	
Jhang ...	2	...	15	...	...	15	...	
Montgomery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Muzaffargarh ...	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	
Bannú ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Derah Ismail Khán ...	2	...	5	...	...	5	...	
Derah Ghází Khán ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pesháwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hazára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kohát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	411	...	...	390	21	...

No. 20.—General Return showing Number and Distribution

Class of Jails.	Number of Jails.	Number of Prisoners: Remaining from last year.	Committed during the present year.	Received from other Jails.	Total in Jail during the year.	Judicially released on appeal, expiry of sentence, payment of fine, &c.	Released for good conduct.	Released on account of sickness.
Central Jails ...	2	2,725	1,250	311	4,286	1,722	5	1
Divisional Jails ...	3	2,354	2,198	890	5,442	2,692	53	2
District Jails ...	29	7,924	15,466	1,103	24,221	13,936	187	26
Total ...	34	13,003	18,914	2,304	34,221	18,350	245	29

N.B.—Civil prisoners and prisoners under trial

OF PRISONERS IN PRISONS OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1872.

DURING THE YEAR.							Number of Prisoners on the last day of the year.	NUMBER OF PUNISHMENTS FOR BREACHES OF JAIL DISCIPLINE.	
Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.	Transferred beyond seas.	Escaped.	Died.	Executed.	Transferred to other Jails.	Average number in Jail during the year.		By flogging.	Other punishments.
...	62	1	132	...	252	2,460	2,178	211	86
2	10	3	55	14	324	2,435	2,287	138	344
6	2	3	267	63	2,202	7,923	7,734	1,660	1,007
8	74	7	454	77	2,778	12,818	12,199	2,009	1,437

are not included in this statement.

No. 21.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY, &c., OF

No.	Name of each Jail.	Rank of Medical or other Officer in charge on the 31st December 1872.
	Central Jails.	
1	Lahore Central Jail ...	Assistant Surgeon ...
2	Do. Female Penitentiary ...	Ditto ...
	Divisional Jails.	
3	Ambálah ...	Surgeon ...
4	Ráwalpindi ...	Ditto ...
5	Multán ...	Ditto ...
	District Jails.	
6	Dehli ...	Surgeon ...
7	Gurgáon ...	Civil Surgeon ...
8	Karnál ...	Surgeon ...
9	Hissár ...	Assistant Commissioner ...
10	Rohtak ...	Ditto Surgeon ...
11	Sirsa ...	Deputy Commissioner ...
12	Rúpar ...	Assistant Surgeon ...
13	Ludiánah ...	Extra Assistant Commissioner ...
14	Simla ...	Assistant Commissioner ...
15	Jálandhar ...	Ditto Surgeon ...
16	Hoshiárpur ...	Ditto Commissioner ...
17	Dharmsálah ...	Surgeon ...
18	Amritsar ...	Assistant Surgeon ...
19	Gurdáspur ...	Ditto Commissioner ...
20	Siálkot ...	Surgeon ...
21	Fírozpur ...	Surgeon Major ...
22	Gujránwálah ...	Assistant Commissioner ...
23	Jhelam ...	Ditto Surgeon ...
24	Gujrát ...	Ditto ditto ...
25	Sháhpur ...	Ditto ditto ...
26	Jhang ...	Apothecary ...
27	Montgomery ...	Assistant Commissioner ...
28	Muzaffargarh ...	Extra Assistant Commissioner ...
29	Pesháwar ...	Surgeon ...
30	Kohát ...	Assistant Commissioner ...
31	Hazára ...	Ditto ditto ...
32	Derah Ismail Khán ...	Surgeon ...
33	Derah Ghází Khán ...	Assistant Commissioner ...
34	Bannú ...	Extra Assistant Commissioner ...
	TOTAL	...

PRISONERS IN EACH PRISON OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1872.

Average percentage of mortality during the last 10 years.	Character of Jail and Jail Buildings.
4·59	Radiating; built of sun-dried bricks.
7·41	An old native building; wards surrounding a central yard; kiln-burnt bricks in mud.
6·59	Barrack in rows; built of sun-dried bricks.
5·78	Radiating; built of stone.
3·32	Radiating; built of sun-dried bricks.
5·14	An old sarai; built of stone.
1·31	An old building of kiln-burnt bricks in mud; formerly used as a stable; no plan.
2·28	Barracks, of sun-dried bricks, surrounding central courtyard.
2·45	Buildings round a square of sun-dried bricks.
2·26	Ditto ditto ditto.
2·01	Radiating; built of sun-dried bricks.
5·87	Built of sun-dried bricks.
2·01	Very old building, round a courtyard; built of sun-dried bricks.
...	Built of stone.
1·58	Very old barracks, opening into central courtyard; built of kiln-burnt bricks in mud.
0·89	Built of kiln-burnt bricks in mud.
5·55	Barracks in rows; built of stone.
5·23	Very irregular—on no plan.
1·76	Barracks in rows; built of sun-dried bricks.
2·08	Barracks in rows; built of kiln-burnt bricks in mud.
0·70	Barracks in rows; built of sun-dried bricks.
3·29	Ditto ditto ditto.
1·78	Barracks in rows; built in part of sun-dried and of kiln-burnt bricks.
1·56	An old sarai, temporarily used as a jail.
0·99	Barracks in rows; built of sun-dried bricks.
1·24	Ditto ditto.
2·33	A new jail on radiating principle; buildings of kiln-burnt bricks in mud.
1·50	Built of sun-dried bricks.
6·60	Barracks in rows; built of sun-dried bricks.
1·84	Irregular; built of sun-dried bricks.
1·11	Built of stone.
1·76	Barracks in rows; built of sun-dried bricks.
1·88	A new jail on radiating principle; buildings of kiln-burnt bricks in mud.
3·06	A small, irregular jail; built of sun-dried bricks.
2·88	

No. 21.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY, &c., OF

No.	Name of each Jail.	Daily dietary of each Prisoner in lbs., distinguishing different kinds of grain, &c.	lbs.	oz.	Average number in Jail during the year.
	Central Jails.	*Laboring Diet.*			
1	Lahore Central Jail ...				2,313·68
2	Do. Female Penitentiary	Wheat 2nd sort ...	1	4	160·01
		Barley or Joár ...	1	8	
	Divisional Jails.	Bájra or Makki ...	1	8	
		Dál, Urd or Múng ...	...	6	
3	Ambálah ...	{ Meat ...	...	8	670·51
4	Ráwalpindi ...	{ or Dahi ...	...	6	1,025·36
5	Multán ...	{ or Lassí (Buttermilk)...	1	0	787·00
		Vegetables ...	...	8	
	District Jails.	Salt ...	...	½	
		Condiments ...	...	½	
6	Dehli ...	Ghí ...	...	½	320·15
7	Gurgáon ...				153·89
8	Karnál ...	*Non-laboring Diet.*			221·31
9	Hissár ...				221·05
10	Rohtak ...	Wheat ...	1	0	198·64
11	Sirsa ...	Barley or Joár ...	1	4	278·69
12	Rúpar ...	Bájra or Makkí ...	1	4	491·22
13	Ludiánah ...	Dál, Urd or Múng ...	...	4	292·54
14	Simla ...	{ Meat ...	...	6	17·90
15	Jálandhar ...	{ or Dahi ...	...	4	339·91
16	Hoshiárpur ...	{ or Lassí (Buttermilk)...	...	12	53·27
17	Dharmsálah ...	Vegetables ...	...	8	136·05
18	Amritsar ...	Salt ...	...	½	655·51
19	Gurdáspur ...	Condiments ...	...	½	305·71
20	Siálkot ...	Ghí ...	...	½	479·63
21	Fírozpur ...				415·02
22	Gujránwálah ...				536·88
23	Jhelam ...				288·63
24	Gujrát ...				252·28
25	Sháhpur ...				293·12
26	Jhang ...				349·22
27	Montgomery ...				640·22
28	Muzaffargarh ...				30·17
29	Peshâwar ...				620·31
30	Kohát ...				179·91
31	Hazára ...				37·05
32	Derah Ismail Khán ...				409·80
33	Derah Ghází Khán ...				339·70
34	Bannú ...				125·15
	TOTAL ...				13,639·49

N.B.—Dahi or lassí is given, not meat, except in jails on the frontier or in the hills. On the days on which meat, dahi or lassí is given, dál is not given. Wheat is given on two days, the inferior grains on five days, of the week.

PRISONERS IN EACH PRISON OF THE PUNJAB DURING 1872.—(*Concluded.*)

Sick in Hospital. Remaining at the end of last year.	Sick in Hospital. Received this year.	Sick in Hospital. Discharged cured, or transferred.	Sick in Hospital. Remaining.	Sick in Hospital. Average number in Hospital during the year.	Released on account of sickness.	Died from all causes.	Total died and released without cure.	Percentage of deaths to average strength.	Percentage to average strength of deaths and releases for sickness taken together.
38	2,666	2,636	68	71·35	...	124	124	5·36	5·36
5	367	367	5	7·99	1	9	10	5·62	6·25
4	502	503	3	12·20	...	26	26	3·88	3·88
14	896	886	24	23·55	2	14	16	1·37	1·56
16	777	768	25	23·69	...	16	16	2·03	2·03
19	452	456	15	26·75	2	19	21	5·93	6·56
3	384	381	6	7·93	...	2	2	1·30	1·30
...	139	139	...	2·16	...	4	4	1·81	1·81
1	239	236	4	5·59	2	10	12	4·52	5·43
5	120	122	3	5·36	...	3	3	1·51	1·51
4	277	277	4	7·75	...	3	3	1·08	1·08
16	1,494	1,483	27	26·15	...	15	15	3·05	3·05
5	387	384	8	10·82	...	9	9	3·08	3·08
...	34	34	...	1·13	...	...	...	...	...
6	214	214	6	7·77	...	7	7	2·06	2·06
...	46	39	7	2·34	...	1	1	1·88	1·88
2	139	138	3	3·59	...	2	2	1·47	1·47
...	-1,447	1,391	56	41·66	3	72	75	10·98	11·44
4	179	178	5	5·22	1	9	10	2·94	3·27
5	580	569	16	17·50	...	9	9	1·88	1·88
11	132	139	4	4·62	1	2	3	0·48	0·72
5	214	205	14	7·37	3	18	21	3·35	3·91
...	191	182	9	2·72	...	7	7	2·43	2·43
1	83	81	3	2·72	1	2	3	0·79	1·19
6	317	316	7	9·94	...	13	13	4·44	4·44
2	134	134	2	2·52	1	1	2	0·29	0·57
7	484	479	12	10·11	...	10	10	1·56	1·56
...	51	50	1	0·89	...	...	...	...	...
11	758	741	28	22·86	8	39	47	6·29	7·58
5	436	434	7	10·95	2	6	8	3·34	4·45
...	112	112	...	2·12	...	...	...	...	...
7	689	682	14	14·62	2	12	14	2·93	3·41
3	866	858	11	13·20	...	6	6	1·77	1·77
1	203	201	3	3·76	...	5	5	4·00	4·00
206	16,009	15,815	400	418·90	29	475	504	3·48	3·69

No. 22.—Statement showing the Employment and Earnings of working Prisoners in the Prisons of the Punjab in the Year 1872.

Class of Jails.	Average Number of Prisoners liable to Labor during the Year.								Amount expended on Raw Materials, Tools, &c.	Amount received by sale of Manufactures, &c., &c.	Net amount credited to Government.	Average Annual Cash Earning of each Prisoner liable to labor.			Average Annual Cash Earning of each Prisoner actually employed on Manufactures.			Daily average number of Prisoners under education in Jail.
	On Jail Service.	In Jail Gardens.	On Jail Buildings.	On Labor outside Jail.	Grinding Wheat and making Clothing, &c., fo Prrison use.	On Manufactories.	Sick and Infirm.	Total.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Central Jails ...	232	28	331	0	252	1,540	156	2,539	1,08,095	1,28,927	20,832	26	8	8	13	8	5	1,165
Divisional Jails ...	419	96	256	47	96	1,382	63	2,359	45,929	65,806	19,877	31	3	5	29	5	4	1,207
District Jails ...	862	373	1,070	532	594	3,499	456	7,386	1,01,320	1,67,764	66,444	12	3	11	18	3	3	1,809
Total ...	1,513	497	1,657	579	942	6,421	675	12,284	2,55,344	3,62,497	1,07,153	18	13	6	19	5	9	4,181

No. 23.—Statement showing the Establishments and Cost of the Prisons of the Punjab for the Year 1872.

Class of Prisons.	Expended during the Year.					Cost.
	Jail Guards of regular Police or Military.	Establishment other than Guards.	Feeding, contingent, building, and other expenses.	Total.	Deduct profits of Manufacture credited.	Net cost.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Jails ...	7,185	33,933	90,904	1,32,022	20,832	1,11,190
Divisional Jails ...	7,810	27,484	80,105	1,15,399	19,877	95,522
District Jails ...	49,358	1,12,296	2,48,174	4,09,828	66,444	3,43,384
Total ...	64,353	1,73,713	4,19,183	6,57,249	1,07,153	5,50,096

No. 23.—Statement showing the Establishments and Cost of the Prisons of the Punjab for the Year 1872.—(*Concluded.*)

Class of Prisons.	Average Gross Cost of each Prisoner.																								Average Net Cost of each Prisoner, deducting profits credited.			Average Cost of principal articles of Diet during the Year, showing number of lbs. obtained for one Rupee.											
	For Jail Guards.			For Establishment.			For Rations.			For Clothing.			For Hospital Charges.			For Additions and Repairs to Jail.			For Miscellaneous Contingencies.			Total.						Wheat.		Rice.		Dál.		Ghí.		Meat.		Dahi.	
	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A	P.	R.	A	P.	R.	A	P.	R.	A	P.	R.	A	P.	R.	A	P.	R.	A	P.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.
Central Jails ...	2	14	9	13	12	8	23	4	6	3	13	10	1	10	11	2	8	0	5	14	8	53	15	4	44	7	10	41	1	24	14	27	7	2	13	12	13	19	15
Divisional Jails ...	3	3	3	11	4	7	22	9	4	5	0	5	1	5	2	4	4	0	3	13	11	51	8	8	43	6	1	37	11	17	12	29	12	3	3	13	4	20	15
District Jails ...	6	3	8	14	2	9	23	4	9	3	2	8	1	7	3	4	5	5	3	11	9	56	6	3	48	0	1	39	6	18	5	29	0	3	2	13	11	12	13
Total ...	5	0	4	13	8	10	23	4	7	3	15	1	1	6	1	3	15	6	4	1	6	55	3	11	46	14	2	39	12	18	11	28	15	3	2	13	12	22	8

No. 24.—Statement showing Sex, Age, previous Convictions, and Education of Prisoners under sentence in the Prisons of the Punjab during the Year 1872.

Class of Prisons.	Sex.			Age.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 16.	16 to 40.	40 to 60.	Above 60.
Central Jails ...	3,776	199	3,975	43	3,493	392	47
Divisional Jails ...	4,451	101	4,552	34	2,987	1,397	134
District Jails ...	22,626	764	23,390	277	19,125	3,543	445
Total ...	30,853	1,064	31,917	354	25,605	5,332	626

No. 24.—Statement showing Sex, Age, previous Convictions, and Education of Prisoners under sentence in the Prisons of the Punjab during the Year 1872.—(*Concluded.*)

Class of Prisons.	Number of times convicted.				Education.				
	1st Conviction.	2nd Ditto.	3rd Ditto.	More than 3 times convicted.	No. who can neither read nor write.	No. who can read and write a little.	No. who can read and write well.	No. of foregoing who received their instruction in Jail.	Languages and character in which they read and write.
Central Jails ...	3,477	413	34	51	1,507	2,135	333	1,846	Urdu, Gurmukhi and English.
Divisional Jails ...	3,983	296	184	89	2,540	1,673	339	1,921	Persian, Urdu and Nagri.
District Jails ...	21,357	1,291	495	247	19,864	2,898	628	3,649	English, Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Nagri, Gurmukhi and Hindi.
Total ...	28,817	2,000	713	387	23,911	6,706	1,300	7,416	

No. 25.—Statement showing Religion of the Prisoners under sentence in the Prisons of the Punjab during the Year 1872.

Class of Jails.	Christians.			Muhammadans.	Hindús.	All other classes.	Remarks.
	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Natives.				
Central Jails ...	32	3	...	2,091	1,101	748	
Divisional Jails ...	...	2	4	3,004	1,137	405	
District Jails ...	1	2	4	13,753	7,076	2,554	
Total ...	33	7	8	18,848	9,314	3,707	

No. 26.—Statement showing previous Trades, Professions, &c., and Social Relations of Prisoners under sentence in the Prisons of the Punjab during the Year 1872.

		No. of Individuals.
Males.	Of independent property	5
	Agriculturists	16,936
	Artizans	1,271
	Domestic servants	712
	Government servants	995
	Laborers	7,707
	Professionals	184
	Shop-keepers and Traders	1,730
	No occupation	1,313
Females.	Married	974
	Unmarried	48
	Prostitutes	42
	Total	31,917

No. 27.—Statement showing the Number and Description of Original Civil Suits disposed of in the Punjab during the Year 1872.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Money Due.						
	On written promise for sum certain.						
Courts.	Registered.	Unregistered.	On unwritten promise for sum certain.	On account stated.	For money paid or received.	For goods sold and delivered.	For breaches of contract not included in the above.
Small Cause Courts ...	1,149	16,615	8,339	4,774	1,481	4,480	909
Unpaid Local Tribunals ... (*Honorary Civil Judges.*)	454	4,471	2,555	2,039	170	296	81
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ... (*Tahsildárs and Naib Tahsildárs.*)	3,836	33,422	23,815	23,043	512	941	57
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. (*Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.*)	3,538	13,689	7,154	8,448	405	553	157
Chief Courts of Districts ... (*Deputy Commissioners.*)	58	122	74	160	5	7	...
Superior Court of General Jurisdiction. (*Chief Court.*)	...	10	...	...	...	...	2
Total ...	9,035	68,329	41,937	38,864	2,573	6,277	1,206

NO. 27.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND DESCRIP-
PUNJAB DURING THE

Courts.	9 Suits for rent other than of land.	10 Recovery of personal property, or the value thereof.	11 Suits for Damages. For injuries to the person.	12 For injuries to property.	13 For defamation.	14 For other injuries not included in above.	15 Suits to compel specific performance of contract.
Small Cause Courts ...	1,032	1,510	6	230	10	65	...
Unpaid Local Tribunals (*Honorary Civil Judges.*) ...	92	721	14	51	28	15	18
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals (*Tahsíldárs and Naib Tahsíldárs.*) ...	726	6,362	104	745	220	367	229
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. (*Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.*)	405	2,450	119	454	204	173	194
Chief Courts of Districts (*Deputy Commissioners.*) ...	4	7	1	3	3	2	4
Superior Court of General Jurisdiction (*Chief Court.*)	...	...	...	1	1	2	...
TOTAL ...	2,259	11,050	244	1,484	466	624	445

TION OF ORIGINAL CIVIL SUITS DISPOSED OF IN THE YEAR 1872.—(*Continued.*)

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
					SUITS RELATING TO MARRIAGE, DOWER, AND DIVORCE.						
Suits to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud, mistake, or accident.	Suits to compel or prevent particular acts by way of *mandamus* or injunction.	Suits to settle partnership and other accounts.	Suits connected with religion and caste.	Suits relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments.	Suits connected with betrothal.	Suits for custody of wives.	Other suits.	Suits to establish or dispute adoption.	Suits regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics.	Other suits to establish or declare personal rights.	Suits to establish or contest wills.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	3	23	4	5	94	72	18	1	...	5	11
20	12	584	8	31	555	511	141	10	9	156	21
57	3	258	1	34	1,145	1,113	160	28	9	152	48
...	...	6	...	2	15	5	1	...	2	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
82	18	871	13	72	1,809	1,701	321	39	20	317	80

No. 27.—Statement showing the Number and Descrip-
Punjab during the

Courts.	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
	Claim to inheritance.						Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindu widows.
	Under Muhammadan Law.		Under Hindu Law.		Under any other law.		
	Land only.	Other property.	Land only.	Other property.	Land only.	Other property.	
Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unpaid Local Tribunals (*Honorary Civil Judges.*) ...	11	9	8	18	40	20	1
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals *Tahsíldárs and Náib Tahsíldárs.*) ...	227	54	472	105	1,119	231	70
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. (*Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.*)	204	73	209	149	625	230	2
Chief Courts of Districts (*Deputy Commissioners.*) ...	3	1	1	2	2	...	...
Superior Court of General Jurisdiction. (*Chief Court.*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	445	137	690	274	1,786	481	73

TION OF ORIGINAL CIVIL SUITS DISPOSED OF IN THE YEAR 1872.—(*Continued.*)

35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
	SUITS RELATING TO MORTGAGE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.		CLAIMS IN RIGHT OF INHERITANCE			SUITS FOR PARTITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.			
Suits relating to the revenue.	Land only.	Other property.	Land only.	Other property.	Suits regarding the relative right of superior and inferior holders of land (other than rent suits).	Land only.	Other property.	Suits regarding boundaries.	Suits for, or relating to, real property not included in the foregoing.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106	71	28	7	11	128	61	29	6	175
4,115	827	338	318	108	486	507	251	331	3,517
816	1,012	435	288	121	119	480	189	63	1,753
6	3	8	6	1	3	4	3	1	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,043	1,913	809	619	241	736	1,052	472	401	5,456

No. 27.—Statement showing the Number and Descrip- Punjab during the

Courts.	45	46	47	48	49	50
	Rent Suits, not being Suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act.					
	Suits to recover arrears of rent from tenants without right of occupancy.	Suits to recover arrears of rent from tenants with right of occupancy.	Suits regarding illegal exaction, duress, distraint, or demand.	Suits regarding accounts, &c., by or against agents, &c.	Suits to resume or assess land held exempt from revenue or rent.	Suits not included in Columns 45 to 49, not being suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act.
Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unpaid Local Tribunals (*Honorary Civil Judges.*) ...	62	29	5	1	22	7
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals (*Tahsildárs and Naib Tahsildárs.*) ...	2,936	516	154	17	14	371
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. (*Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.*)	552	210	8	37	31	27
Chief Courts of Districts (*Deputy Commissioners.*) ...	2	...	...	...	2	2
Superior Court of General Jurisdiction (*Chief Court.*)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,552	755	167	55	69	407

TION OF ORIGINAL CIVIL SUITS DISPOSED OF IN THE YEAR 1872.—(*Concluded.*)

51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
SUITS UNDER THE PUNJAB TENANCY ACT.											
Suits under Section 5 by tenants for right of occupancy.	Suits to establish right of occupancy under Section 8, on other grounds than those mentioned in the previous Sections of the Act.	Suits under Section 6 by landlord for rebuttal of presumptive right of occupancy.	Suits under Sections 10 and 11 for enhancement of rent.	Suits under Section 14 for abatement of rent.	Suits for arrears of rent, where remission is allowed under Section 15.	Suits under Section 18 to set aside award of division and appraisement of produce taken for rent.	Suits under Section 19 by landlords for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy (Section 19, Clause 1.)	Suits under Section 19 by landlords for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy (Section 19, Clause 2.)	Suits under Section 20 by landlords for ejectment of tenants without right of occupancy.	Suits under Section 25 by tenants to contest notice of ejectment.	Suits under Section 26 by tenants on account of illegal ejectment.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	4	1	2	...	...	2	2	...	3	...	...
257	33	229	30	...	3	10	27	27	204	164	156
313	43	163	360	17	5	4	46	19	118	50	110
57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
634	80	393	392	17	8	16	75	46	325	214	265

No. 28.—Statement showing the value of Suits disposed

1	2		3	
	Number of Suits disposed			
Value of Suits.	Small Cause Courts.		Unpaid Local Tribunals. (*Honorary Civil Judges.*)	
	Land.	Other.	Land.	Other.
Not exceeding Rs. 5	...	7,011	174	1,705
Do. 20	...	16,385	186	4,752
Do. 100	...	14,515	193	4,473
Do. 500	...	2,693	32	402
Do. 1,000	...	...	2	8
Do. 5,000	...	...	...	2
Do. 10,000	...	...	...	...
Do. 1,00,000	...	...	...	...
Exceeding Rs. 1,00,000	...	...	...	...
Total	...	40,604	587	11,342

OF IN THE CIVIL COURTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1872.

4		5		6		7	8	
OF IN DIFFERENT COURTS.								
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals. (*Tahsildárs and Naib-Tahsildárs.*)		District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. (*Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.*)		Chief Courts of Districts. (*Deputy Commissioners.*)		Chief Court of Province.	Total Value of Suits.	
Land.	Other.	Land.	Other.	Land.	Other.		Land.	Other.
3,257	17,351	1,012	3,472	1	49	...	17,365	1,04,214
5,086	43,657	2,302	12,096	39	106	...	91,992	9,15,111
3,901	35,801	2,500	18,909	33	120	1	3,06,320	33,11,000
662	5,272	1,201	6,979	11	103	2	3,61,400	27,74,356
...	...	157	838	11	60	3	1,19,809	6,01,013
...	...	78	634	2	49	3	1,02,173	8,98,514
...	...	1	32	1	10	2	13,350	3,07,124
...	...	...	...	...	17	2	...	4,36,631
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	6,44,521
12,906	1,02,081	7,251	42,960	98	514	16	10,12,409	99,92,484

No. 29.—Statement showing the General Result of the in the Punjab during

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Number of Cases on the File.				Disposed of without Decree.			
Class of Courts.	Suits remaining from last year.	Filed in 1872.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Adjusted by mutual agreement.
Small Cause Courts ...	986	40,705	...	41,691	3	6,942	139	3,854
Unpaid Local Tribunals (*Honorary Civil Judges.*)	395	12,119	...	12,514	7	2,054	170	677
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals (*Tahsildárs and Naib-Tahsildárs.*)	5,067	113,874	3	118,944	58	17,834	1,530	15,144
District Courts other than Chief Courts of District. (*Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.*)	3,661	50,653	5	54,319	67	9,963	768	3,703
Chief Courts of Districts (*Deputy Commissioners.*)	27	604	1	632	3	49	2	89
Superior Court of General Jurisdiction ... (*Chief Court.*)	4	16	...	20	...	...	4	...
Total ...	10,140	217,971	9	228,120	138	36,842	2,613	23,467

TRIAL OF CIVIL SUITS IN THE COURTS OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION THE YEAR 1872.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
DECREE PASSED.												AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.	
Without contest.				*With contest.*									
Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed ex-parte.	Dismissed ex-parte.	Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for Defendant.	Referred to arbitration.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over two months.	Over four months.	Plaints rejected or returned.	Contested.	Uncontested.
3,907	9,397	3,948	298	8,214	3,646	255	40,603	1,088	2	...	570	10	9
566	3,679	921	114	2,752	839	350	12,129	385	7	...	88	24	18
5,733	29,024	6,708	791	24,968	10,752	2,166	1,14,708	4,236	51	1	1,429	22	19
1,727	10,344	3,796	528	12,154	6,177	1,067	50,294	4,025	393	191	1,839	33	29
30	153	47	2	119	101	13	608	24	5	5	45	44	17
...	...	...	...	9	4	...	17	3	...	...	...	96	...
11,963	52,597	15,420	1,753	48,216	21,519	3,851	218,359	9,761	458	197	3,971	23	19

No. 30.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE BUSINESS OF THE CIVIL

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	For disposal.					
Class of Courts.	Remaining from last year.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total	Transferred.	Dismissed for default, or under Sections 5 and 6 Act XXIII of 1871.
Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. ... (*Assistant Commissioners.*)	26	70	...	96	...	12
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ... (*Deputy Commissioners*)	424	7,632	...	8,056	6	594
Total ...	450	7,702	...	8,152	6	606
Superior Appellate Courts ... (*Commissioners.*)	392	3,135	1	3,528	5	216
Additional Commissioners ...	33	746	...	779	1	56
Total ...	425	3,881	1	4,307	6	272
Chief Court of Province — Regular	48	242	3	293	...	13
Chief Court of Province — Special	108	1,178	...	1,286	5	59
Total ...	156	1,420	3	1,579	5	72
Grand Total ...	1,031	13,003	4	14,038	17	950

APPELLATE COURTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1872.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
HEARD EX-PARTE.			CONTESTED.										
Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Total disposed of.	Pending at end of year.	Over two months.	Over four months.	Average duration.	Objections under Section 348 of Act VIII of 1859.	Objections allowed.
8	...	1	41	13	13	7	95	1	1	...	24	...	...
845	33	40	3,845	497	1,056	631	7,547	509	47	4	24	3	2
853	33	41	3,886	510	1,069	638	7,642	510	48	4	24	3	2
283	5	15	1,535	175	397	219	2,840	688	134	256	52	6	...
133	2	...	239	44	88	97	670	109	10	7		1	1
416	7	15	1,774	219	485	316	3,510	797	144	263	52	7	1
32	...	...	116	6	63	19	249	44	...	...	54	...	...
560	...	...	364	14	38	128	1,168	118	...	...	29	...	...
592	...	...	480	20	101	147	1,417	162	..	...	33	...	...
1,861	40	56	6,140	749	1,655	1,101	12,569	1,469	192	267	...	10	3

No. 31.—Statement showing the execution of the Decrees

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Applications to execute Decrees.					
Class of Courts.	Pending from 1871.	Filed.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Decrees completely executed.	Decrees partially executed.
Small Cause Courts ...	763	23,000	15	23,778	6,166	7,958
Unpaid Local Tribunals *(Honorary Civil Judges.)* ...	406	4,448	7	4,861	2,078	963
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals *(Tahsíldárs and Naib-Tahsíldars.)*	6,313	52,398	242	58,953	25,277	13,932
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts *(Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.)* ...	3,135	23,805	229	27,169	9,161	5,270
Chief Courts of Districts *(Deputy Commissioners.)* ...	76	386	46	508	127	125
Total ...	10,693	104,037	539	115,269	42,809	28,248

OF THE CIVIL COURTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1872.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
					NATURE AND NUMBER OF COERCIVE PROCESSES ISSUED.					
						Movable property.		*Immovable property.*		
Decrees in which there was no execution	Transferred.	Total disposed of.	Pending at close of 1872.	Number of cases in which specific performance was enforced.	Arrest of person.	Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.	Orders under Section 243 of Act VIII. of 1859.
8,619	300	23,043	735	138	3,526	8,125	1,838	...	...	...
1,361	4	4,406	455	51	103	1,691	382	510	148	...
14,328	153	53,699	5,263	457	1,952	17,820	4,419	3,963	1,261	40
8,914	357	23,702	3,467	432	1,014	9,112	2,310	2,579	798	42
181	34	467	41	12	18	160	45	59	26	2
33,403	848	105,308	9,961	1,090	6,613	36,908	8,994	7,111	2,233	84

No. 32.—Statement of Deeds registered in each District

1	2	3	4
		Registrations	
		Com	
Districts.	Number of Registration Offices.	Instruments of Gift (Section 17, Clause 1).	Instruments of Sale, Mortgage, &c. (Section 17, Clause 2).
Office of Inspector-General of Registration	1	...	...
Dehli ...	4	31	1,626
Gurgáon ...	7	5	862
Karnál ...	6	12	789
Hissár ...	6	2	441
Rohtak ...	5	7	695
Sirsa ...	4	11	200
Ambálah ...	13	27	1,890
Ludiánah ...	7	24	1,513
Simla ...	5	6	191
Jálandhar ...	9	21	2,104
Hoshiárpur ...	12	10	2,415
Kángra ...	18	6	683
Amritsar ...	6	27	2,247
Gurdáspur ...	8	11	1,509
Siálkot ...	7	15	2,054
Lahore ...	6	11	2,179
Gujránwálah ...	5	5	606
Firozpur ...	9	14	1,120
Ráwalpindi ...	9	17	1,067
Jhelam ...	5	39	705
Gujrát ...	4	22	630
Sháhpur ...	4	14	585
Multán ...	7	6	998
Jhang ...	4	6	531
Montgomery ...	5	1	340
Muzaffargarh ...	4	4	564
Derah Ismail Khán ...	6	4	533
Derah Ghází Khán ...	5	9	1,106
Bannú ...	5	3	651
Pesháwar ...	8	8	1,402
Hazára ...	4	...	60
Kohát ...	3	2	65
Total ...	211	380	32,561

OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1872-73.

AFFECTING IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.

PULSORY.

5	6	7	8	9	
Acknowledgments of consideration on account of ditto (Section 17, Clause 3).	Perpetual leases (Section 17, Clause 4).	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause 4.	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	
...	...	...	...	...	...
12	52	43	1,964	5,788	12
...	7	37	911	2,543	...
...	...	39	840	2,006	4
2	3	32	480	1,147	...
2	1	18	723	1,695	8
...	8	11	230	597	...
16	12	43	1,988	4,989	4
...	...	...	1,537	3,728	...
2	...	1	200	920	...
2	9	20	2,156	5,289	12
1	6	46	2,478	5,759	4
3	1	4	697	1,641	...
1	...	58	2,333	5,592	...
10	3	20	1,553	3,612	4
...	2	23	2,094	4,827	8
1	...	25	2,216	5,473	...
8	2	11	632	1,392	4
...	7	4	1,145	2,714	4
...	5	9	1,098	2,679	12
...	...	2	746	1,682	...
...	...	2	654	1,428	8
...	...	3	602	1,415	12
20	1	...	1,025	3,087	8
...	...	1	538	1,292	4
1	...	...	342	984	...
...	...	2	570	1,451	...
...	...	6	543	1,314	8
1	...	...	1,116	2,728	...
...	...	5	659	1,433	...
382	...	31	1,823	4,428	12
32	...	2	94	222	4
...	...	...	67	156	...
496	119	498	34,054	84,019	4

No. 32.—Statement of Deeds registered in each District

Districts.	10	11	12	13	14
	Registrations affecting				
					Option
	Instruments of Sale, Mortgage, &c., of value less than Rs. 100 (Section 18, Clause 1).	Acknowledgments of ditto (Section 18, Clause 2).	Leases for one year or less, &c. (Section 18, Clause 3), and leases exempted under the proviso in Section 17.	Awards (Section 18, Clause 4).	Miscellaneous registrations under Section 18, Clause 7, other than certified copies of decrees & orders of Court
Office of Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...
Dehli ...	697	1	140	...	...
Gurgáon ...	435	...	69	3	1
Karnál ...	421	...	20	...	...
Hissár ...	520	1	4	...	...
Rohtak ...	510	...	80	...	...
Sirsa ...	93	4	...	1	...
Ambálah ...	1,079	10	9	2	18
Ludiánah ...	754	...	2	...	18
Simla ...	51	1	...	...	...
Jálandhar ...	1,247	...	2	...	11
Hoshiárpur ...	1,515	...	5	...	6
Kángra ...	727	...	...	...	...
Amritsar ...	2,028	2	12	...	...
Gurdáspur ...	851	7	4	...	...
Siálkot ...	1,340	...	...	...	8
Lahore ...	1,102	1	18	...	29
Gujránwálah ...	538	1	23	...	24
Fírozpur ...	1,032	...	...	...	...
Ráwalpindi ...	854	...	...	...	5
Jhelam ...	555	...	2	...	...
Gujrát ...	830	...	4	...	98
Sháhpur ...	385	...	...	...	...
Multán ...	123	3	...	...	5
Jhang ...	312	1	...	...	...
Montgomery ...	150	...	1	...	...
Muzaffargarh ...	222	...	1	...	...
Derah Ismail Khán ...	259	...	...	...	...
Derah Ghází Khán ...	1,139	2	...	...	...
Bannú ...	956	...	2	...	2
Pesháwar ...	349	40	2	...	...
Hazára ...	62	55	...	...	...
Kohát ...	35	...	...	...	...
Total ...	21,171	129	400	6	225

OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1872-73.—(*Continued.*)

15	16	17		18	19	20	21	22	23	
Immovable Property, Book I.					Registrations affecting Movable Property, Book IV.					
A L.										
Certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.		Total value of immovable property transferred.	Conveyances, &c., of movable property, and receipts for same.	Obligations for payment of money.	All other documents registered under Section 18, clause 7.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for same.	
									Rs.	A.
...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	838	644	10	16,65,550	71	620	138	829	929	8
...	508	373	10	4,16,825	44	1,145	183	1,372	1,336	...
...	441	369	4	2,90,552	80	597	17	694	629	4
...	525	419	10	2,39,646	136	358	69	563	495	...
...	590	425	6	2,81,719	29	712	29	770	597	4
...	98	88	8	1,70,343	8	187	6	201	203	8
8	1,126	943	8	8,73,832	81	1,655	274	2,010	2,056	12
...	774	650	8	5,82,312	12	653	63	728	791	12
...	52	37	8	4,63,827	15	57	35	107	148	4
...	1,260	1,035	...	9,09,010	117	2,419	126	2,662	2,676	...
...	1,526	1,236	12	8,32,473	104	2,197	232	2,533	2,507	...
...	727	560	...	2,83,606	27	362	123	512	635	12
...	2,042	1,602	...	11,74,848	39	1,153	304	1,496	1,505	8
2	864	687	4	5,85,059	40	1,271	94	1,405	1,454	...
...	1,348	1,093	...	7,17,540	197	966	84	1,247	1,328	4
...	1,150	992	8	9,01,797	189	1,001	93	1,283	1,274	8
...	586	540	8	2,15,013	61	781	69	911	932	4
...	1,032	826	...	4,39,889	97	1,860	55	2,012	1,524	...
...	859	691	...	6,64,366	22	322	292	636	834	...
...	557	444	4	2,45,294	10	163	128	301	408	4
...	932	843	2	2,39,942	10	2,175	111	2,296	1,929	8
...	385	312	8	1,96,728	29	69	8	106	119	8
...	131	166	8	5,60,129	47	263	108	418	559	8
...	313	270	...	1,90,427	12	158	177	347	527	...
...	151	125	2	1,31,977	15	667	85	767	804	...
...	223	189	12	2,00,774	26	412	...	438	527	4
...	259	216	...	2,14,441	22	162	86	270	437	4
...	1,141	883	...	4,81,427	115	252	44	411	501	8
...	960	741	14	2,04,337	7	277	38	322	297	4
...	391	354	8	6,80,530	3	336	160	499	690	4
...	117	89	...	51,052	2	27	30	59	97	...
1	36	30	...	21,705	1	10	4	15	22	12
11	21,942	17,882	2	1,51,26,670	1,668	23,287	3,265	28,220	28,779	8

No. 32.—Statement of Deeds registered in each District

Districts.	24 Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	25 Number of Wills registered, Book III.	26 Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by Will, Book III.	27 Number of registrations under Section 24.
Office of Inspector-General of Registration ...	...	...	...	...
Dehli ...	...	22	...	...
Gurgáon ...	...	...	...	...
Karnál ...	1	2	...	...
Hissár ...	...	...	...	...
Rohtak ...	...	1	...	...
Sirsa ...	...	...	...	...
Ambálah ...	...	1	3	...
Ludiánah ...	1	...	...	...
Simla ...	...	1	...	...
Jálandhar ...	...	8	2	...
Hoshiárpur ...	...	8	...	...
Kángra ...	...	1	...	...
Amritsar ...	...	8	...	1
Gurdáspur ...	...	1	...	...
Siálkot ...	...	2	4	...
Lahore ...	2	17	...	1
Gujránwálah ...	1	2	...	...
Fírozpur ...	...	2	...	...
Ráwalpindi ...	...	1	...	...
Jhelam ...	...	2	...	...
Gujrát ...	...	...	...	...
Sháhpur ...	...	2	...	2
Multán ...	...	6	...	2
Jhang ...	...	1	...	...
Montgomery ...	...	1	...	3
Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	...
Derah Ismail Khán ...	...	...	...	...
Derah Gházi Khán ...	...	...	...	...
Bannú ...	...	1	...	...
Peshávar ...	...	4	...	...
Hazára ...	...	...	...	...
Kohát ...	...	6	...	...
Total ...	5	100	9	9

OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1872-73.—(*Concluded.*)

28	29	30	31	32		33			34		
				Receipts.							
Number of registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 9, 17 and 23, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 25 and 26.		Total extraordinary fees and fines.			Total expenditure.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,644	2	8
1	2	76	136	7,450	14	1,843	5	...	3,055	7	6
...	3	15	61	4,252	10	542	2	...	2,206	14	...
...	8	31	60	3,004	12	695	12	...	1,701	9	...
...	16	6	31	2,061	10	304	14	...	1,280	2	...
...	4	6	19	2,722	2	292	8	...	1,508	13	1
...	...	5	8	889	...	83	5	..	666	2	...
...	20	20	130	8,005	8	1,601	3	6	3,708	15	...
...	8	2	245	5,170	4	550	...	...	2,264	14	...
...	5	19	21	1,109	12	251	10	...	820	4	6
...	35	10	274	9,040	12	1,429	11	...	3,809	7	6
...	13	8	134	9,535	..	1,001	11	...	4,251	...	...
...	13	8	26	2,840	12	181	...	...	1,671	15	...
...	5	16	156	8,731	8	1,375	...	...	3,333	3	6
...	1	9	44	5,757	8	694	1	...	2,599	...	6
...	...	6	24	7,272	12	1,018	8	...	2,993	14	...
...	3	33	60	7,808	...	870	1	6	3,263	14	6
...	5	20	13	2,873	...	291	4	...	1,596	...	6
...	4	7	35	5,072	4	991	9	...	2,312	11	7
...	28	10	46	4,208	12	591	6	...	2,209	10	6
...	5	6	26	2,542	8	393	6	...	1,496	2	...
...	8	5	25	4,201	2	562	9	...	1,882	2	6
...	2	3	38	1,855	12	183	...	...	1,137	13	...
...	5	10	56	3.837	8	275	...	...	2,010	9	...
...	11	2	22	2,093	4	654	12	...	1,345	12	...
...	6	3	14	1,917	2	268	4	..	1,145	13	3
...	1	5	2	2,168	...	207	4	...	1,256	6	...
...	2	8	14	1,967	12	189	4	...	1,240	15	...
...	...	10	36	4,112	8	895	8	...	1,930	12	...
2	...	4	9	2,476	2	35	8	...	1,382	11	6
...	...	72	52	5,489	8	1,001	3	...	2,464	7	...
...	2	5	3	408	4	104	8	...	449	10	...
...	...	6	...	232	13	54	8	...	352	6	...
3	215	446	1,820	1,31,108	14	19,133	9	...	85,993	8	7

No. 33.—Statement showing the Towns and Places in the Punjab and its Dependencies in which Municipal Income is realized, corrected up to 31st March 1873.

District.	Municipalities constituted under Act XV. of 1867 or Act IV. of 1873.	Class.	Towns in which a municipal income is realized, but which are not Municipalities constituted under Act XV. of 1867 or Act IV. of 1873.
Dehli ...	Dehli ...	I.	
	Najafgarh ...	III.	
	Balabgarh ...	III.	
	Farídábád ...	III.	
	Sonepat ...	III.	
Gurgáon ...	Riwári ...	III.	Sháhjehánpúr.
	Fírozpur ...	III.	Sohnah.
	Palwal ...	III.	Punahána.
	Farakhnagar ...	III.	Hattin.
			Bádsháhpur.
			Jacombpúra.
			Jhársa.
			Noh.
			Tauru.
			Hodal.
			Hassanpur.
			Sakras.
			Nagína.
			Pinangwa.
Karnál ...	Karnál ...	II.	
	Pánípat ...	III.	
	Kunjpurah ...	III.	
	Kythal ...	III.	
	Pundri ...	III.	
Hissár ...	Hissár ...	II.	Fattehábád.
	Hánsi ...	III.	Rattiah.
	Bhiwáni ...	III.	Tohána.
Rohtak ...	Rohtak ...	III.	Bahádurgarh.
	Beri ...	III.	Karkhoda.
	Jhajjar ...	III.	Gohánah.
			Mehm.
			Asodah.
			Mandhoti.
Sirsa ...	Sirsa ...	II.	Ellenábád.
	Fázilka ...	III.	Ráina.
			Rori.
Ambálah ...	Ambálah ...	II.	Kharar.
	Jagádhri ...	III.	Siswán.
	Sádhaurah ...	III.	Morinda.
	Rúpar ...	III.	Pihewáh.
	Búriyah ...	III.	Rádaur.
	Thánesar ...	III.	Ladwah.
	Sháhábád ...	III.	Khezrabád.

No. 33.—Statement showing the Towns and Places in the Punjab and its Dependencies in which Municipal Income is realized, corrected up to 31st March 1873.—(*Continued.*)

District.	Municipalities constituted under Act XV. of 1867 or Act IV. of 1873.	Class.	Towns in which a municipal income is realized, but which are not Municipalities constituted under Act XV. of 1867 or Act IV. of 1873.
Ludiánah ...	Ludiánah ...	II.	Khanna.
	Jagráon ...	III.	Bhilolpur.
	Ráikot ...	III.	
	Machhíwárah ...	III.	
Simla ...	Simla ...	I.	
Jálandhar ...	Jálandhar (includ. suburbs)	II.	
	Kartárpur ...	III.	
	Aláwalpur ...	III.	
	Adampur ...	III.	
	Bungeh ...	III.	
	Náwashahar ...	III.	
	Ráhon ...	III.	
	Phillaur ...	III.	
	Bilga ...	III.	
	Núrmahal ...	III.	
	Mahatpur ...	III.	
	Nakodar ...	III.	
Hoshiárpur ...	Hoshiárpur ...	II.	Miání.
	Urmar Tándah ...	III.	
	Mukerián-cum-Tikkowal	III.	
	Dasúah-cum-Kaithan ...	III.	
	Anandpur ...	III.	
	Harriánah ...	III.	
	Garhdiwálah ...	III.	
	Unah ...	III.	
Kángra ...	Dharmsálah ...	I.	Kúlú.
	Núrpur ...	III.	Triloknáth.
	Jawálámukhí ...	III.	Gangthá.
	Harípur ...	III.	
	Tira Sujánpur ...	III.	
	Kángra ...	III.	
Amritsar ...	Amritsar (City & Station)	I.	Tarn Táran Khás.
	Jandiálah ...	III.	Fattehabád.
	Majíthah ...	III.	Govindwál.
	Rámdás ...	III.	Naushera Pánnián.
			Vairowál.
			Jalalabád.
			Attári.
			Chamíari.
			Vánnikí.
			Bhallar.

No. 33.—Statement showing the Towns and Places in the Punjab and its Dependencies in which Municipal Income is realized, corrected up to 31st March 1873.—(*Continued.*)

District.	Municipalities constituted under Act XV. of 1867, or Act IV. of 1873.	Class.	Towns in which a municipal income is realized, but which are not Municipalities constituted under Act XV. of 1867, or Act IV. 1873.
Gurdáspur ...	Dalhousie ...	I.	Dorangla.
	Gurdáspur ...	III.	Táragarh.
	Batálah ...	III.	Gharota.
	Dínánagar ...	III.	Darmán.
	Kalánaur ...	III.	Manga.
	Pathánkot ...	III.	Núrkot.
	Narot ...	III.	Doda.
	Sujánpur ...	III.	Kánowán.
	Nainakot ...	III.	Bárapind.
	Bahrámpur ...	III.	Sháhpur.
	Srí Gobindpur ...	III.	Súkhúchak.
	Derah Nának ...	III.	Fattehgarh.
			Kadián.
			Dharmkot.
			Chahmal.
			Shakkargarh.
			Ghamraola.
Siálkot ...	Siálkot ...	II.	Chaprara.
	Jámki ...	III.	Salehpur.
	Daskah-cum-Kot Daskah	III.	Somrial.
	Zafarwál ...	III.	Metranwála.
	Sankhatra ...	III.	Kalakhattai.
	Chowindah ...	III.	Mirowál.
	Kilah Sobha Singh ...	III.	Gota Fattehgarh.
	Pasrúr ...	III.	Jandiálah.
	Narowál ...	III.	Jassar.
			Awán Lobánah.
			Chowbárah.
			Gadgor.
			Nonar.
			Baddomalli.
			Seránwáli.
			Kalálwáláh.
			Wadáláh.
Lahore ...	Lahore (including Anarkalli) ...	I.	Sharrakpur.
	Kasúr ...	III.	Khánpur.
	Khemkarn ...	III.	Mangu Toru.
	Chúnián ...	III.	Patti.
			Sejrah.
			Khudian.
			Mokal.
			Shámkot.
			Mangah.
			Niázbeg.
			Khudpur.
			Sháhderah.

No. 33.—Statement showing the Towns and Places in the Punjab and its Dependencies in which Municipal Income is realized, corrected up to 31st March 1873.—(*Continued.*)

District.	Municipalties constituted under Act XV. of 1867, or Act IV. of 1873.	Class.	Towns in which a municipal income is realized, but which are not Municipalities constituted under Act XV. of 1867, or Act IV. 1873.
Fírozpur ...	Fírozpur ...	II.	
	Muktsar ...	III.	Makhu.
	Dharmkot ...	III.	Fattehgarh.
	Zirah ...	III.	Kot Isa Khán.
Gujránwálah ...	Gujránwálah ...	II.	Rámnaggar.
	Wazírábád ...	III.	Akalgarh.
			Emínábád.
			Pindi Bhattian.
			Jalálpur.
			Gondláwála.
			Sodhra.
			Killa Didár Singh.
			Háfizábád.
			Killa Mián Singh.
			Shaikhopurah.
			Vaneki.
			Chak Bhatti.
			Jandiálah Sher Khán.
Ráwalpindi ...	Murree ...	I.	Fattehjang.
	Ráwalpindi ...	II.	Hasan Abdál.
	Attok ...	III.	Kahúta.
	Hazro ...	III.	Kallar.
			Makhad.
			Pindígheb.
			Sukho.
Jhelam ...	Jhelam ...	II.	Ahmadábád.
	Pind Dádan Khán ...	III.	Kalla.
	Chakowal ...	III.	Domeli.
	Talahgang ...	III.	
Gujrát ...	Gujrát (including surrounding villages) ...	II.	Kanjáh.
			Shádiwál.
	Jalálpur ...	III.	Maghowál.
			Kiládar.
			Lakhanwál.
			Bhagowál.
			Kadirábád.
			Dinga.
			Haslanwála.
			Kohar.

No. 33.—Statement showing the Towns and Places in the Punjab and its Dependencies in which Municipal Income is realized, corrected up to 31st March 1873.—(*Continued.*)

District.	Municipalities constituted under Act XV. of 1867, or Act IV. of 1873.	Class.	Towns in which a municipal income is realized, but which are not Municipalities constituted under Act XV. of 1867, or Act IV. of 1873.
Sháhpur ...	Miáni ...	III.	Jhawariah.
	Sáhíwál ...	III.	Sháhpur (including civil station).
	Khusháb ...	III.	Sháh Yusuf.
	Bherah ...	III.	Fíroka.
			Bhakkar.
			Chak Músa.
			Fattehgarh.
			Midh.
			Girot.
			Núrpur.
			Jowra.
			Mitha Tiwána.
			Hadali.
Multán ...	Multán ...	I.	Tolamba.
	Shujaabád ...	III.	Jalálpur.
	Kehror ...	III.	Duniapur.
			Ladan.
			Jalla.
			Mailsi.
			Khánpur.
Jhang ...	Jhang-cum-Maghiánah ...	II.	Shorkot.
	Chiniot ...	III.	Ahmadpur.
Montgomery ...	Montgomery ...	II.	Sayadwála.
	Pákpattan ...	III.	Hujrah.
	Kamáliah ...	III.	Diplápur.
Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	Muzaffargarh.
			Alipur.
			Sitpur.
			Jatohí.
			Shahr Súltán.
			Khairpur.
			Khangarh.
			Kinjar.
			Rangpur.
			Kot Adu.
			Derah Dín Pannah.
Derah Ismail Khán ...	Derah Ismail Khán ...	II.	Leiah.
	Kuláchi ...	III.	Karor.
	Bhakkar ...	III.	Kot Sultán.
			Mankhera.
			Tánk.

NO. 33.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOWNS AND PLACES IN THE PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES IN WHICH MUNICIPAL INCOME IS REALIZED, CORRECTED UP TO 31ST MARCH 1873.—*(Concluded.)*

DISTRICT.	Municipalities constituted under Act XV. of 1867 or Act IV. of 1873.	Class.	Towns in which a municipal income is realized, but which are not Municipalities constituted under Act XV. of 1867 or Act IV. of 1873.
Derah Ghází Khán ...	Derah Ghází Khán ...	II.	Towsa-cum-Mangrota. Jámpur. Dájal-cum-Naushehra. Hájipur. Harrand. Rájanpur. Mithankot. Rojhán. Fazilpur.
Bannú ...	Edwardesábád ...	II.	Lakki. Kálábágh. Isá Khail. Miánwáli.
Pesháwar ...	Pesháwar ...	II.	Shankargarh.
Kohát ...	...	...	Kohát.
Hazára ...	Harípur ... Abbottábád (Sadr Bazar).	III. III.	Nawashahar.

No. 34.—Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Punjab Frontier Force for the Year ending 31st March 1873.

Arm of Service.	Total number of fighting Officers and Men.								Detail of Force at end of the year.								Average annual pay and allowance of each.					Total cost, including contingencies.
	Remaining at end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.,	Remaining at end of year.	No. of Regiments, Battalions, or Batteries.	No. of guns.	No. of men.					Paid Camp-followers and Non-combatants.	European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.	Camp-followers.	
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.								
Artillery ...	629	103	...	11	11	30	57	634	5	16	8	10	70	546	461	3,886	647	128	79	58	2,31,067
Cavalry ...	2,852	193	...	47	47	56	90	2,852	6	...	45	80	331	2,396	312	8,063	1587	465	40	88	14,20,478
Infantry ...	9,014	840	...	232	232	154	540	8,928	12	...	91	190	959	7,688	1,527	7,424	688	164	93	70	19,30,774
Staff ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,223
Total ...	12,497	1,136	...	290	290	240	687	12,416	23	16	146	280	1,360	10,630	2,300	6,458	974	252	171	72	36,19,542

No. 35.—Statement showing distribution and employment of the Punjab Frontier Force for the Year ending 31st March 1873.

Arms of Service.	Employment on last day of the year.							Employment during the year.						
	No. of Regiments, Batteries, &c., on active service.	No. of permanent Cantonments occupied.	No. of Out-posts occupied.	Average number of men at Head-Quarters of each Regiment, Battery, &c., not on active service.		Average number of men of each Regiment, &c., detailed for out-post duty.		Average number of days spent by each man on active service.	Average number of days spent by each man not on active service.			No. of Divisional or Station Parades during the year.	No. of Regimental Parades during the year.	Average number of days devoted to Musketry Instruction, &c.
				On duty.	Off duty.	On duty.	Off duty.		On duty.	With Corps or Company, not on duty.	On Furlough.			
Artillery ...	5	4	...	18	108	...	...	...	70	268	27	4	324	14
Cavalry ...	6	6	14	45	260	21	63	...	76	235	53	12	115	7
Infantry ...	12	6	23	77	504	22	72	...	61	299	38	14	158	65

No. 36.—Crops cultivated in the Punjab in

District.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other Food Grains.					
			Joár (Great Millet).	Bájra (Spiked Millet).	Kangni (Italian Millet).	Makkai (Indian-corn).	Jow (Barley).	Chínán (Panicum Miliaceum).
Dehli ...	9,505	1,02,329	33,029	38,120	405	1,100	73,023	20
Gurgáon ...	...	74,064	1,79,113	2,57,942	...	4,810	2,03,950	108
Karnál ...	55,718	1,29,410	87,780	25,611	170	8,977	29,530	505
Hissár ...	10,555	39,031	2,45,267	6,47,762	...	1,984	52,464	...
Rohtak ...	3,740	1,26,262	2,51,231	2,16,995	621	2,096	1,12,241	...
Sirsa ...	6,180	33,480	93,888	4,89,076	...	145	55,315	...
Ambálah ...	1,20,653	3,45,491	1,27,623	24,704	1,469	1,40,381	54,476	23,024
Ludiánah ...	2,769	1,98,279	1,29,589	6,816	75	49,047	30,620	257
Simla ...	600	3,000	...	...	...	1,000	150	...
Jálandhar ...	11,014	3,07,831	1,06,244	492	5,111	1,24,760	18,384	7,024
Hoshiárpur ...	76,634	3,51,880	27,100	5,130	14,000	48,115	43,500	15,212
Kángra ...	1,07,252	1,10,080	308	422	1,140	59,010	30,710	2,380
Amritsar ...	23,841	2,47,881	78,262	10	4,762	37,695	43,604	3,150
Siálkot ...	85,463	4,04,775	44,363	1,371	7,005	32,863	65,273	...
Gurdáspur ...	87,967	1,63,930	21,587	13,312	6,454	35,593	1,37,401	1,950
Lahore ...	20,183	1,93,029	1,08,795	836	5,336	20,541	38,252	2,528
Fírozpur ...	3,134	1,86,691	1,79,663	1,11,128	2,417	30,858	1,26,241	4,432
Gujránwálah ...	20,333	1,62,199	34,509	9,105	1,210	15,610	42,529	3,225
Ráwalpindi ..	1,310	3,24,286	38,756	1,84,201	650	38,862	51,422	...
Jhelam ...	2,479	3,55,589	42,804	1,97,042	254	3,419	47,411	165
Gujrát ...	8,894	2,23,642	60,282	1,18,377	1,709	8,920	70,599	3,655
Sháhpur ...	785	1,24,536	18,637	1,00,902	803	869	10,049	2,876
Multán ...	9,692	1,76,948	47,255	12,029	803	106	10,355	2,839
Jhang ...	242	1,43,764	28,168	1,241	74	2,328	8,376	5,872
Montgomery ...	18,727	1,62,989	20,509	88	9,493	531	30,034	3,082
Muzaffargarh ...	4,640	1,86,240	21,888	12,295	600	35	41,375	1,729
Derah I. Khán	1,288	1,37,410	12,703	43,109	30	91	18,812	123
Derah G. Khán	5,889	89,584	51,146	26,440	...	...	10,383	25
Bannú ..	78	1,69,505	14,356	72,597	...	15,365	28,211	...
Pesháwar ..	11,122	3,19,324	43,960	1,886	602	67,843	2,10,162	...
Kohát ...	4,560	32,113	212	19,215	...	10,012	12,947	...
Hazára ...	13,726	91,320	...	10,690	45,462	1,34,337	88,045	...
Grand Total	7,28,973	57,16,867	21,49,029	26,48,944	1,10,655	9,07,203	17,95,843	84,181
Spring Crop ...	....	57,16,867	...	...	38	...	17,95,843	1,814
Autumn Crop...	7,28,973	...	21,49,029	26,48,944	1,10,617	9,07,203	...	82,367

ACRES (ACTUAL OR APPROXIMATE) DURING 1872.

Pulses.							Drugs and Spices.		
Gram (Cicer Arietinum).	Moth (Phaseolus Aconitifolius).	Matr (Peas).	Másh (Phaseolus Radiatus).	Múng (Phaseolus Mungo).	Masúr (Ervum Lens).	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus).	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Turmeric.
21,600	7,102	4,300	10,209	3,092	...	1,209	...	8,488	...
47,673	94,540	40	28,379	39,886	30	2,312	...	3,590	...
40,892	9,025	5	17,255	21,387	1,605	...	315	1,400	...
43,696	1,98,104	...	20,804	77,751	...	...	...	3,528	...
1,22,057	19,700	...	8,245	20,613	396	...	...	6,257	...
36,941	1,42,448	1,111	1,130	2,800	...	...	7	352	...
1,59,617	19,922	1,608	18,258	819	14,578	...	1,618	3,122	...
1,62,649	55,293	...	12,312	11,093	686	...	576	2,570	...
10	...	15	150	...	10	...	350	30	100
54,171	38,791	...	22,436	1,537	7,909	...	585	3,483	62
57,200	13,742	6,597	26,000	13,000	28,018	...	596	5,748	...
17,103	696	2,932	13,624	232	3,082	544	1,050	851	926
86,097	28,455	...	14,828	...	4,486	...	973	3,375	...
6,690	9,455	...	11,299	1,623	19,929	...	402	6,473	200
18,829	17,601	3,417	15,837	2,933	3,700	...	268	6,765	822
79,395	67,904	11	11,485	14,047	6,261	...	881	2,057	...
1,17,596	60,701	...	25,752	28,524	14,874	...	266	2,216	...
8,933	27,010	225	2,030	10,025	400	...	208	5,360	...
34,815	44,749	897	3,792	19,182	1,426	...	39	1,708	1
14,714	28,486	167	2,809	11,829	506	...	46	848	...
23,327	27,371	503	4,682	3,237	13,419	...	153	3,602	...
1,773	6,827	43	422	1,453	522	...	1,548	945	...
6,289	461	19,065	1,112	277	7,083	506	53	1,606	...
2,261	96	5,764	5,565	2,287	2,727	...	65	872	...
21,416	606	9,065	5,066	1,188	4,145	1,310	125	1,303	...
8,092	2,460	30,145	1,415	595	12,304	...	46	3,610	...
6,925	1,118	11,225	645	903	1,770	10	90	3,320	...
1,692	22	2,313	250	...	6,023	...	794	1,009	...
45,408	6,264	11,530	8,205	6,256	9,405	...	20	177	76
...	15,219	...	1,329	3,402	655	572	14	1,350	...
75	100	...	50	1,250	...	...	...	10	...
...	11,264	1,173	3,000	1,184	1,797	...	100	447	1,487
12,47,936	9,55,532	1,12,151	3,01,775	3,02,405	1,67,746	6,463	11,188	88,012	3,674
12,47,936	345	1,11,900	...	...	1,67,726	2,087	11,188	87,127	76
...	9,55,187	251	3,01,775	3,02,405	20	3,656	...	885	3,598

No. 36.—Crops cultivated in the Punjab in

Districts.	Drugs and Spices—(*concluded*).				Oil Seeds.			
	Coriander Seed.	Ginger.	Chillies.	Other kinds.	Linseed.	Sarso (Mustard).	Til (Sesamum Orientale).	Tára Míra (Sinapis Eruca).
Dehli ...	100	...	4,137	6,750	...	4,070	455	1,540
Gurgúon ...	80	...	437	5,912	...	9,911	1,766	647
Karnál ...	79	...	95	15,265	425	3,290	1,935	1,101
Hissár ...	4,931	...	2,132	1,827	...	13,145	21,533	...
Rohtak ...	37	...	142	4,095	...	4,614	1,566	415
Sirsa ...	...	...	...	1,120	...	8,236	45,630	...
Ambálah ...	72	63	585	1,021	2,420	28,960	2,753	3,275
Ludiánah ...	33	...	100	328	515	14,258	895	1,353
Simla ...	10	900	...	400	...	20	10	...
Jálandhar ...	11	...	453	22,391	240	4,758	2,369	547
Hoshiárpúr ...	315	85	605	505	3,000	6,000	9,000	9,422
Kángra ...	94	108	71	570	3,699	3,255	4,226	52
Amritsar ...	13	11	1,070	17,334	115	14,421	2,376	110
Siálkot ...	75	...	690	8,600	2,928	9,354	7,762	943
Gurdáspúr ...	1,225	...	2,847	2,848	5,249	6,931	6,006	2,177
Lahore ...	147	...	845	22,204	...	11,561	12,956	1,143
Fírozpúr ...	320	...	695	38,446	...	24,362	8,148	2,500
Gujranwála ...	75	...	180	9,700	244	8,480	3,450	887
Ráwalpindí ...	30	...	128	50	30	28,192	1,759	30,653
Jhelam ...	...	...	237	8,955	345	12,952	1,922	38,269
Gujrát ...	818	...	252	7,746	1,718	21,882	9,939	24,979
Sháhpúr ...	3	...	...	17	24	28	1,166	488
Multán ...	53	...	49	1,458	...	2,062	5,491	682
Jhang ...	6	...	1	40	...	11	2,793	121
Montgomery...	346	...	97	1,392	...	2,077	12,457	35
Mozaffargarh	155	...	520	7,693	...	5,297	3,284	5,645
Derah I. Khán	49	...	61	405	52	8,920	1,602	3,690
Derah G. Khán	...	...	29	56	...	909	335	3,119
Bannú ...	...	...	604	3,330	...	...	1,002	4,200
Pesháwar ...	17	...	93	2,413	...	23,558	2,517	572
Kohát ...	2	...	4	...	...	6	60	10
Hazára ...	...	...	...	...	...	20,082	921	...
Grand Total	9,096	1,167	17,159	1,91,881	21,004	3,01,602	1,77,724	1,38,575
Spring Crop ...	9,086	85	4,954	1,10,873	21,004	2,88,159	9,000	1,29,583
Autumn Crop.	10	1,082	12,205	18,008	...	13,443	1,68,724	8,992

ACRES (ACTUAL OR APPROXIMATE) DURING 1872.—(*Concluded.*)

Fibres.		Dyes.					
Cotton.	Hemp.	Kassmbha (Safflower).	Indigo.	Vegetables.	Tea.	Sugar-cane.	Total.
40,581	2,931	430	...	11,955	...	93,330	4,89,710
62,695	3,705	1,024	80	8,861	...	50	10,31,575
37,055	1,005	330	230	3,315	...	14,188	5,07,898
34,556	3,470	1,652	...	3,284	...	65	2,81,541
49,412	3,846	367	...	4,015	...	10,927	9,69,890
75	...	...	...	1,405	...	8	9,29,347
40,350	2,832	9,046	290	4,861	...	26,118	11,80,019
15,894	2,005	2	2,701	7,694	...	10,213	7,18,622
40	...	10	...	15	...	...	6,820
27,113	3,933	166	2,654	6,308	...	27,746	8,08,523
26,023	4,582	16,042	1,843	2,957	...	36,872	8,48,723
5,161	2,736	595	...	2,324	7,983	6,048	3,89,264
30,123	1,418	1,917	...	23,145	...	20,730	6,90,202
47,237	2,375	98	...	19,053	...	45,933	8,42,232
7,575	5,454	428	...	5,241	...	17,712	6,12,059
35,379	322	...	...	3,567	...	2,287	6,61,952
9,611	2,228	...	...	2,340	...	163	9,82,713
42,400	1,585	55	...	35,292	...	33,180	4,78,439
35,197	648	141	80	6,809	...	755	8,50,578
23,029	1,596	62	...	1,846	...	237	7,98,018
25,191	968	3,083	280	24,712	...	6,615	7,00,555
21,518	10	...	...	9,931	...	759	3,06,934
27,309	...	5	40,447	16,310	...	3,286	3,93,631
16,795	...	3	5	24,682	...	138	3,12,700
16,916	75	...	...	2,097	...	498	3,25,607
19,705	...	110	15,915	2,250	...	4,770	3,92,813
15,291	40	...	...	2,873	...	278	2,72,833
17,277	...	...	8,100	1,295	...	3	2,26,693
3,258	...	...	...	4,164	...	2,103	4,06,654
22,021	17	...	49	5,952	...	7,084	7,41,372
4,262	...	...	...	58	...	12	84,958
21,713	...	...	...	...	...	716	4,47,464
7,89,762	47,781	35,566	72,674	2,48,611	7,983	3,72,824	1,97,71,986
...	1,703	35,556	961	1,40,122	7,983	8	99,02,744
7,89,762	46,078	10	71,713	1,08,489	...	3,72,816	98,69,242

No. 37.—Statement of Stock in

Districts.	Cows and Bullocks.	Horses.	Ponies.
Dehli ...	151,494	1,511	1,283
Gurgáon ...	218,793	1,426	2,232
Karnál ...	194,458	3,815	1,190
Hissár ...	86,706	1,216	927
Rohtak ...	248,778	996	1,745
Sirsa ...	53,737	551	758
Ambálah ...	494,298	8,944	3,547
Ludiánah ...	266,087	1,983	1,717
Simla ...	670	16	40
Jálandhar ...	375,075	4,420	1,289
Hoshiárpur ...	310,077	5,120	3,602
Kángra ...	417,481	1,510	3,035
Amritsar ...	181,570	2,147	916
Siálkot ...	460,469	8,960	4,411
Gurdáspur ...	214,517	5,877	2,394
Lahore ...	291,765	2,756	2,782
Fírozpur ...	140,586	2,685	2,647
Gujránwálah ...	243,222	635	1,162
Ráwalpindi ...	91,376	4,255	1,709
Jhelam ...	222,677	1,355	1,405
Gujrát ...	322,437	9,351	5,273
Sháhpur ...	154,136	1,524	1,961
Multán ...	182,411	2,626	815
Jhang ...	140,317	2,091	487
Montgomery ...	226,225	1,600	35
Muzaffargarh ...	135,000	3,011	820
Derah Ismail Khán ...	149,049	2,849	433
Derah Ghází Khán ...	115,046	6,475	510
Bannú ...	144,397	1,974	962
Pesháwar ...	294,686	1,311	744
Kohát ...	180,000	1,036	71
Hazára ...	90,000	2,200	400
Total ...	6,797,561	96,226	51,302

Note.—The information for this

THE PUNJAB FOR 1872-73.

Donkeys.	Sheep and Goats.	Camels.	Total Live Stock.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.
5,455	50,982	718	211,443	6,538	26,290	36
14,831	52,175	778	290,235	7,193	47,132	11
11,701	70,072	901	182,137	5,887	39,270	38
6,937	56,236	12,689	164,711	2,160	34,377	1
8,001	44,270	1,688	305,478	8,392	39,489	...
1,781	34,354	5,915	97,096	470	19,645	24
13,231	96,337	558	616,915	13,519	87,728	64
6,449	60,053	1,952	338,241	10,754	62,583	285
30	1,000	...	1,756	...	310	...
12,919	69,236	807	463,746	13,548	81,473	416
7,180	132,444	823	459,246	9,087	107,200	77
426	355,099	63	777,524	...	69,059	36
7,826	33,620	578	226,657	505	56,480	297
8,640	48,408	151	531,039	1,158	106,539	40
6,971	28,475	146	259,270	3,002	119,070	69
8,799	71,110	2,065	379,247	4,425	53,540	186
6,506	79,556	3,251	235,231	9,482	45,616	195
7,540	21,820	4,558	278,937	375	56,348	80
13,597	130,006	7,886	248,829	22	70,196	68
7,576	73,408	6,978	313,394	77	52,906	276
15,117	96,443	1,272	419,893	192	68,971	205
9,495	172,883	14,908	354,934	1,612	33,535	84
11,659	313,087	11,942	522,540	99	55,474	106
24	292,214	17,353	452,486	6	37,565	...
4,995	270,407	7,912	511,174	...	29,999	44
3,050	89,300	3,641	234,822	...	46,935	69
8,508	384,423	14,154	559,416	21	42,612	235
8,577	170,977	14,364	315,949	13	31,227	148
20,245	81,641	7,616	256,835	13	35,381	160
7,753	143,373	1,156	449,023	20	36,726	106
5,796	100,500	1,683	289,086	7	19,700	7
6,000	210,000	75	308,675	9	35,252	4
257,615	3,803,819	148,582	11,155,105	103,586	1,648,628	3,307

table was collected in 1868-69.

No. 38.—Statement showing Rates of Rent

Districts.		Rent per Acre for																	
		Rice.						Indigo.						Cotton.					
		Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.			Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.			Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.		
		Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.
Dehli	...	7	12	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0
Gurgáon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0	1	9	0	5	0	0	0	14	9
Karnál	...	10	0	0	6	0	0	14	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	5	0	0
Hissár	...	11	10	6	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	10	0	7	4
Rohtak	...	10	0	0	1	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	0	2	8	0
Sirsa	...	7	0	0	1	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0	3	0	0
Ambálah	...	9	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	2	0	0
Ludiánah	...	14	5	4	7	5	1	9	0	0	6	0	0	8	10	5	4	6	0
Simla	...	1	8	0	1	2	0	...	...	...	1	8	0	1	2	0	...	...	...
Jálandhar	...	24	4	0	16	0	0	15	4	0	7	4	0	25	0	0	13	3	0
Hoshiárpur	...	25	0	0	0	4	5	46	6	0	16	0	0	21	0	0	0	13	4
Kángra	...	10	1	6	3	11	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	3	2	6	8
Amritsar	...	17	0	0	6	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	0	5	0	0
Siálkot	...	24	0	0	1	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	11	6	2	4	6
Gurdáspur	...	5	0	0	3	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	0	4	0	0
Lahore	...	6	0	2	2	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	15	4	2	7	4
Fírozpur	...	2	0	0	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	0	3	8	0
Gujránwálah	...	5	0	0	3	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	0	3	0	0
Ráwalpindi	...	12	0	0	1	4	0	5	0	0	1	8	0	11	0	0	1	0	0
Jhelam	...	16	0	0	8	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	0	7	0	0
Gujrát	...	3	12	0	1	2	6	1	10	8	0	8	0	3	10	8	0	10	9
Sháhpur	...	13	0	0	5	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	0	0	2	0	0
Multán	...	11	15	3	7	8	7	10	8	8	5	5	0	8	7	11	4	14	4
Jhang	...	13	3	8	5	13	4	20	0	0	9	0	0	17	13	8	8	1	1
Montgomery	...	9	5	4	6	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	2	4	0	3
Muzaffargarh	...	9	0	3	2	5	9	6	4	4	2	5	3	3	9	8	2	1	2
Derah Ismail Khán	...	9	8	0	8	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	9	1	12	9
Derah Gházi Khán	...	1	10	0	1	2	2	4	4	6	2	8	0	6	9	0	5	3	0
Bannú	...	11	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	16	0	7	5	0
Pesháwar	...	12	0	0	10	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	0	0	6	0	0
Kohát	...	21	0	0	9	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	0	0	12	0	0
Hazára	...	11	0	0	0	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	0	0	8	0
General Average	...	11	0	0	4	3	8	11	4	1	4	10	9	9	13	5	3	14	6

AND PRODUCE IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1872-73.

LAND SUITED FOR

Sugar.						Opium.						Tobacco.					
Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.			Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.			Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.		
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
10	0	0	6	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	0	4	5	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	6	0	13	0
15	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	7	0	0	15	0	0	10	0	0
8	0	0	3	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	13	0	0	8	0
20	0	0	4	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	..	6	8	0	1	12	9
30	0	0	20	0	0	...	..	...	...	...	...	20	0	0	0	4	0
10	0	0	2	0	0	10	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	2	0	0
17	15	4	12	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	11	5	2	6	0	0
1	8	0	1	2	0	1	8	0	1	2	0	1	8	0	1	2	0
28	8	0	15	8	0	18	12	0	10	12	0	45	12	0	16	2	0
22	0	0	5	0	0	33	5	4	2	0	0	40	0	0	10	0	0
15	11	4	7	6	2	11	8	0	5	10	6	10	14	6	5	4	1
19	0	0	7	0	0	22	0	0	5	0	0	12	0	0	6	0	0
5	0	0	4	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	..	30	0	0	7	8	0
12	0	0	8	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	0	8	0	0
14	13	0	4	10	3	11	13	0	5	4	0	7	1	3	2	8	9
37	8	0	23	12	0	5	15	0	3	13	0	5	8	0	2	8	0
16	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	4	0	0
16	0	0	4	0	0	11	0	0	1	8	0	24	0	0	2	0	0
28	0	0	14	0	0	35	0	0	17	0	0	16	0	0	8	0	0
6	6	8	1	1	0	3	5	4	0	13	0	4	5	4	0	13	0
15	0	0	13	0	0	20	0	0	13	0	0	24	0	0	4	0	0
29	3	6	16	12	10	12	0	0	...	..	...	15	3	0	9	10	8
56	10	8	25	3	9	46	0	0	17	2	6	38	0	0	17	9	7
29	0	0	18	10	8	12	8	0	9	0	0	9	15	7	8	3	4
26	11	7	12	2	4	3	14	6	3	2	0	14	10	0	7	0	6
3	10	0	2	5	0	15	0	0	11	0	0	4	12	0	3	1	3
...	...	...	...	...	..	21	13	0	18	2	0	17	9	0	13	10	0
31	1	0	20	1	0	...	...	...	...	..	...	21	10	0	...	...	...
51	0	0	26	0	0	30	0	0	...	...	...	20	0	0	7	0	0
40	0	0	20	0	0	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	12	0	10	12	0	32	0	0	8	0	0	32	0	0	6	0	0
20	3	7	10	9	8	16	15	4	7	7	5	16	0	5	5	14	0

No. 38.—Statement showing the Rates of Rent

Districts.	Rent per Acre for																	
	Wheat.												Inferior					
	Irrigated.						*Unirrigated.*						*Irrigated.*					
	Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.			Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.			Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Dehli ...	6	8	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	2	3	0	4	0	0	2	8	0
Gurgáon ...	5	13	0	1	0	0	2	14	7	1	6	0	5	9	6	3	0	0
Karnál ...	6	0	0	7	0	0	4	8	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0
Hissár ...	8	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	5	4	4	3	7	0	8	0
Rohtak ...	10	0	0	1	12	0	4	12	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	1	12	0
Sirsa ...	15	4	0	2	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	0	0	4	0
Ambálah ...	9	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	1	8	0	2	0	0	2	8	0
Ludiánah ...	10	1	0	6	2	0	6	2	0	4	0	0	9	8	0	6	5	0
Simla ...	1	8	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	12	0	1	8	0	1	2	0
Jálandhar ...	18	12	0	11	2	0	11	14	0	7	7	0	17	4	0	10	10	0
Hoshiárpur ...	16	0	0	2	8	0	8	0	0	1	4	0	24	0	0	6	0	0
Kángra ...	5	0	0	2	4	1	4	6	7	1	14	2	4	0	0	2	0	6
Amritsar ...	12	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	11	0	0	3	0	0
Siálkot ...	22	6	5	3	3	2	12	13	6	1	2	9	20	0	0	1	4	0
Gurdáspur ...	5	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0
Lahore ...	5	3	4	2	5	0	4	7	6	1	12	6	2	14	6	1	3	7
Fírozpur ...	4	0	0	1	0	0	2	8	0	0	5	0	4	0	0	1	0	0
Gujránwálah ...	6	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0
Ráwalpindi ...	16	0	0	1	8	0	8	0	0	0	3	3	12	8	0	3	6	0
Jhelam ...	16	0	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	0
Gújrát ...	4	13	4	1	3	1	3	10	8	0	12	0	4	2	4	0	11	3
Sháhpur ...	13	0	0	4	0	0	11	0	0	2	0	0	7	0	0	3	0	0
Multán ...	8	6	0	4	3	5	5	0	0	2	13	4	4	5	3	2	3	3
Jhang ...	16	6	0	7	9	7	12	10	5	5	9	0	10	11	0	5	14	2
Montgomery ...	7	10	3	5	2	7	5	6	11	4	2	7	2	10	10	2	1	9
Muzaffargarh ...	7	11	3	3	0	0	4	15	3	2	14	3	6	0	0	2	4	0
Derah Ismail Khán ...	3	10	4	2	9	7	2	14	9	2	4	3	2	11	6	1	14	9
Derah Ghází Khán ...	4	9	0	3	0	6	5	3	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	1	14	6
Bannú ...	5	11	0	1	10	11	3	5	0	0	13	5	10	4	0	3	2	0
Pesháwar ...	8	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	4	0	0
Kohát ...	20	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	6	0	0	15	0	0	9	0	0
Hazára ...	28	3	0	0	9	0	20	0	0	0	12	0	16	0	0	0	9	0
General Average ...	10	3	7	3	11	10	6	5	6	2	5	2	7	9	5	2	15	6

AND PRODUCE IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1872-73.—(*Continued.*)

LAND SUITED FOR																	
GRAINS.						OIL SEEDS.											
Unirrigated.						*Irrigated.*						*Unirrigated.*					
Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.			Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.			Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.		
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
2	8	0	1	8	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	8	0	1	8	0
3	10	0	0	7	3	5	9	6	3	0	0	2	13	0	0	7	3
2	0	0	1	8	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
0	13	0	0	3	0	4	6	5	0	8	0	0	13	0	0	2	9
3	0	0	0	8	5	5	6	5	0	12	0	3	0	0	0	10	0
0	10	0	0	2	0	9	8	0	0	9	0	0	12	0	0	2	0
2	8	0	1	12	0	3	8	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	12	0
6	0	8	2	15	1	11	0	4	5	11	8	6	15	0	4	12	0
1	2	0	0	12	0	1	8	0	1	2	0	1	2	9	0	12	0
10	0	0	7	3	0	11	4	0	6	10	0	9	4	0	3	8	0
18	0	0	0	2	0	28	0	0	0	7	7	23	10	0	1	6	5
4	9	2	1	10	6	5	14	4	2	12	3	4	10	0	1	9	9
5	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0
7	8	0	1	5	10	12	0	0	4	6	0	12	5	0	1	2	7
3	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0
2	8	8	0	14	4	2	13	0	1	1	6	4	13	4	1	12	1
2	8	0	0	5	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	2	8	0	0	5	0
2	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
2	0	0	0	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0	0	3	3
6	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	4	0	8
3	1	4	0	5	8	4	0	0	1	2	4	3	3	6	0	9	0
6	0	0	3	0	0	12	0	0	3	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	8	0	1	8	0	6	4	1	3	2	4	2	0	0	1	0	0
9	4	8	4	2	4	13	4	0	6	4	0	10	12	10	6	2	8
2	13	1	2	3	2	4	4	0	2	14	0	3	12	1	2	9	1
4	8	0	2	4	0	8	15	11	4	4	5	9	6	10	5	1	2
2	3	6	1	7	9	3	4	2	1	13	9	2	8	0	1	10	0
3	0	0	2	2	6	4	2	0	3	1	6	4	13	2	3	1	0
5	0	0	1	5	0	2	5	6	0	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	0	0	1	0	0	8	0	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0
8	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	9	5	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	10	0
4	11	11	1	10	6	6	13	11	2	10	10	4	15	4	1	12	8

No. 38.—Statement showing Rates of Rent

Districts.	Rent per Acre for Land suited for											
	Fibres.											
	Irrigated.						*Unirrigated.*					
	Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.			Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Dehli ...	6	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0
Gurgáon ...	5	0	0	3	0	0	2	13	0	0	7	3
Karnál ...	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	8	0
Hissár ...	3	0	0	0	8	0	0	13	0	0	2	9
Rohtak ...	5	6	5	1	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sirsa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ambálah ...	6	0	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0
Ludiánah ...	6	8	0	4	0	0	4	13	4	3	0	4
Simla ...	1	8	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	12	0
Jálandhar ...	15	0	0	10	8	0	7	12	9	5	13	0
Hoshiárpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	8	0	1	6	0
Kángra ...	6	0	4	2	5	6	6	0	4	1	15	3
Amritsar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	0	2	3	0
Siálkot ...	16	10	4	0	13	0	13	5	0	0	6	9
Gurdáspur ...	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	8	0
Lahore ...	2	13	0	0	13	11	3	7	0	1	4	0
Fírozpur ...	4	0	0	1	0	0	2	8	0	0	5	0
Gujránwálah ...	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	...	...	...
Ráwalpindi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	0	1	0	0
Jhelam ...	7	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	0	3	3
Gujrát ...	3	10	8	0	13	0	2	4	0	3	0	0
Sháhpur ...	6	0	0	3	0	0	...	...	...	0	9	4
Multán ...	4	1	9	3	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhang ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montgomery ...	1	8	0	1	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Derah Ismail Khán ...	0	14	0	...	...	...	0	12	0	...	...	...
Derah Ghází Khán ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bannú ...	3	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	8	0
Pesháwar ...	12	0	0	9	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kohát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Average ...	5	10	4	3	6	6	4	0	9	1	5	1

AND PRODUCE IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1872-73.—(*Concluded.*)

Average Produce of Land per Acre in lbs.											
Rice.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Sugar.	Opium.	Tobacco.	Wheat.	Inferior Grains.	Oil Seeds.	Fibres.	Gram.
1,000	20	200	2,160	...	1,120	1,560	960	340	480	...
...	12	232	...	...	412	820	623	144	135	...
1,280	28	125	1,724	10	560	1,600	560	560	480	640
856	...	73	...	...	983	567	418	252	530	...
583	...	126	...	...	625	905	400	142	147	...
656	...	82	1,614	...	656	418	60	36	...	...
450	60	124	384	8	440	800	250	320	480	...
943	65	108	1,427	...	1,066	1,259	1,227	742	275	...
620	...	160	...	3	...	550	520	...	...	...
1,280	60	240	580	...	2,000	1,200	2,560	560	560	...
2,080	48	104	1,440	...	3,600	1,760	1,040	320	480	...
489	...	62	685	6	600	412	343	302	240	...
1,852	...	666	2,826	7	1,052	1,920	1,360	400	335	...
948	...	164	1,537	...	953	981	687	489	273	...
1,080	...	162	1,080	...	960	808	680	400	300	...
758	...	84	850	7	326	405	355	171	147	...
980	...	156	1,230	...	705	573	469	397	221	...
821	...	134	140	11	587	967	563	383	320	...
503	...	54	...	5	558	477	366	166	115	...
960	...	120	1,920	12	800	990	765	360	240	...
413	...	45	628	...	593	736	539	204	154	...
780	...	160	780	7	1,920	780	1,040	640	320	...
608	28	138	1,080	910	644	800	529	392	...	...
226	16	149	...	29½	543	663	301	233	...	...
889	...	165	...	8	724	957	464	304	340	...
714	26¼	76	1,460	2¼	770	862	760	680	...	...
828	...	144	...	13½	1,002	910	701	826	230	...
256	25	72	150	...	819	555	423	262	...	...
530	...	185	1,394	...	692	563	1,008	224	87	420
45	...	26	155	...	55	37	33	41	44	...
1,200	...	...	...	...	...	700	868	600	...	...
1,086	...	343	994	...	979	446	...	408	...	...
852	36	137	*...	8	901	866	852	370	285	530

* As some of the rates in this column represent raw sugar (*gur*) and some refined sugar, no provincial average has been struck.

No. 39.—Statement showing the prices of Produce in

District.	Wheat, 1st sort. On 1st June 1871. S.	C.	On 1st January 1872. S.	C.	On 1st June 1872. S.	C.	On 1st January 1873. S.	C.	Flour (atta), 1st sort. On 1st June 1871. S.	C.	On 1st January 1872. S.	C.	On 1st June 1872. S.	C.	On 1st January 1873. S.	C.
Dehli ...	23	0	21	0	23	0	21	0	19	0	16	8	18	0	17	8
Gurgáon ...	19	8	17	6	20	0	18	0	16	8	15	0	16	8	16	0
Karnál ...	23	0	19	0	22	0	22	0	18	8	16	0	18	0	17	0
Hissár ...	22	0	17	8	17	0	23	0	19	0	15	0	15	0	17	0
Rohtak ...	22	0	18	0	18	8	21	0	18	0	15	0	15	8	17	0
Sirsa ...	21	0	19	8	17	8	23	0	18	0	16	8	15	4	19	8
Ambálah ...	25	4	19	12	22	12	21	12	20	8	17	0	19	0	18	8
Ludiánah ...	28	0	19	8	23	0	23	0	24	8	17	8	19	0	18	8
Simla ...	12	8	13	0	12	8	13	0	10	4	12	0	10	4	12	0
Jálandhar ...	30	0	24	0	23	0	24	0	24	0	18	8	16	0	18	0
Hoshiárpur ...	33	0	24	0	23	0	23	0	26	0	18	8	19	0	18	0
Kángra ...	27	0	19	0	23	4	21	0	25	0	17	0	21	8	20	0
Amritsar ...	26	8	20	0	21	4	21	0	23	11	17	15	18	8	18	0
Siálkot ...	23	0	17	8	22	0	23	0	19	8	14	8	18	8	20	4
Gurdáspur ...	30	0	23	0	25	4	26	12	24	12	19	12	21	4	23	0
Lahore ...	24	0	17	8	22	0	21	8	20	0	15	8	19	0	18	8
Fírozpur ...	24	0	17	0	22	0	22	0	21	0	16	0	19	0	18	0
Gujránwálah ...	22	8	17	4	21	0	22	8	18	8	14	4	17	0	18	8
Ráwalpindi ...	17	8	18	8	17	0	16	0	16	0	17	0	15	0	15	0
Jhelam ...	21	0	20	0	20	0	19	8	19	0	18	8	19	0	18	8
Gujrát ...	20	0	19	0	22	0	21	12	18	0	16	0	18	4	18	8
Sháhpur ...	15	0	16	8	17	8	20	0	14	0	14	8	15	0	16	0
Multán ...	17	4	17	12	18	0	19	0	14	8	15	8	16	0	16	0
Jhang ...	18	8	17	8	20	0	23	0	15	8	15	8	17	0	19	0
Montgomery ...	15	0	16	8	20	0	21	0	13	0	13	8	17	0	17	0
Muzaffargarh ...	18	0	19	0	20	0	20	0	16	0	16	0	17	0	17	0
Derah I. Khán...	18	11	21	4	20	2	18	5	16	3	18	2	17	4	16	4
Derah G. Khán...	14	8	16	0	16	8	16	12	12	0	13	0	13	0	12	12
Bannú ...	18	12	22	8	19	8	22	0	17	3	20	0	18	0	20	0
Peshåwar ...	14	0	13	10	16	4	17	3	11	6	11	11	13	0	14	0
Kohát ...	11	8	12	4	19	2	18	8	10	8	11	4	17	2	16	13
Hazára ...	15	14	19	0	15	0	16	9	14	3	17	12	14	0	14	0
General Average ...	20	11	18	9	20	0	20	10	17	15	16	15	16	15	17	1

This table shows the number of sers (of 80

THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEARS 1871-72 AND 1872-73.

Barley (Jow).										Gram, 1st Sort.							
On 1st June 1871.			On 1st January 1872.		On 1st June 1872.		On 1st January 1873.			On 1st June 1871.		On 1st January 1872.		On 1st June 1872.		On 1st January 1873.	
M.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
0	30	0	26	0	32	0	0	32	0	22	0	20	8	21	0	22	0
0	31	0	26	0	28	0	0	27	0	19	0	17	8	21	8	22	8
0	36	0	35	0	33	0	0	38	0	24	8	19	8	22	8	27	0
0	31	0	20	0	22	0	1	0	0	25	0	20	0	21	0	31	0
0	30	0	22	0	26	0	0	26	0	22	8	18	8	19	0	28	0
0	33	0	24	0	24	0	1	0	0	29	8	22	0	21	4	37	0
0	35	0	25	0	30	0	0	32	0	26	0	21	8	23	8	23	8
1	9	0	26	8	31	8	0	29	8	29	8	25	0	24	0	27	8
0	18	0	16	0	18	0	0	16	0	16	0	14	8	16	0	14	8
1	8	0	28	0	32	0	0	30	0	31	0	25	0	19	0	24	0
1	7	0	30	0	35	0	0	36	0	32	0	24	0	24	0	22	8
1	0	0	29	0	36	8	0	30	3	24	0	16	0	19	4	18	8
0	38	9	25	8	30	0	0	35	8	29	8	24	8	20	0	22	8
0	28	0	27	0	32	0	0	39	0	23	0	19	0	17	8	20	0
1	0	0	32	0	32	0	0	35	0	29	8	20	0	20	0	20	8
0	37	0	23	0	32	0	0	35	0	24	0	20	0	19	8	23	0
0	34	0	24	0	26	0	0	35	0	27	8	22	0	22	0	27	8
0	36	0	25	0	32	0	0	39	10	23	0	16	8	16	8	19	0
0	25	0	20	8	25	0	0	19	8	17	8	16	8	18	0	18	8
0	28	0	25	0	27	0	0	25	0	18	0	17	0	16	0	17	0
0	22	0	25	0	32	0	0	35	0	18	12	17	0	16	0	18	12
0	24	0	25	0	26	0	0	28	0	19	0	19	0	18	0	20	0
0	26	8	26	8	29	0	0	24	0	20	0	17	0	17	0	17	0
0	26	0	25	8	28	0	0	31	0	19	0	19	0	18	8	23	0
0	18	0	25	8	26	0	0	28	0	22	0	20	0	20	0	21	0
0	27	0	28	0	28	0	0	25	0	16	0	17	0	19	0	18	0
0	29	10	34	11	32	2	0	35	12	20	14	24	12	25	2	28	3
0	23	0	25	8	24	8	0	21	4	13	0	14	6	14	12	17	4
0	26	4	32	8	34	8	1	5	0	20	1	25	10	22	8	39	0
0	23	6	16	14	31	14	0	29	9	13	10	14	1	17	9	16	14
0	18	0	15	0	31	14	0	34	7	12	8	13	0	20	6	19	2
0	30	0	24	0	24	0	0	23	0	13	12	16	0	14	0	14	8
0	30	14	25	7	29	2	0	27	8	21	5	19	4	19	8	22	7

tolas) obtainable per Government Rupee.

No. 39.—Statement showing the prices of Produce in

District.	Indian-corn (Makkai).				Joar (Sorghum Vulgare.)			
	On 1st June 1871.	On 1st January 1872.	On 1st June 1872.	On 1st January 1873.	On 1st June 1871.	On 1st January 1872.	On 1st June 1872.	On 1st January 1873.
	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
Dehli ...	0 33 0	0 21 0	0 20 0	0 24 0	0 24 0	0 20 0	0 12 0	0 28 0
Gurgáon ...	0 26 0	0 20 0	0 20 0	0 28 0	0 25 0	0 18 0	0 20 0	0 30 0
Karnál ...	0 32 0	0 22 0	0 19 0	0 30 0	0 32 0	0 18 0	0 18 0	0 30 0
Hissár ...	...	...	...	...	0 28 0	0 22 0	0 16 0	1 4 0
Rohtak ...	0 20 0	0 20 0	0 20 0	0 25 0	0 25 0	0 22 0	0 20 0	0 33 0
Sirsa ...	...	...	...	...	0 30 0	0 21 0	0 22 0	1 8 0
Ambálah ...	0 36 0	0 23 0	0 27 0	0 25 0	0 36 0	0 25 0	0 24 0	0 27 0
Ludiánah ...	1 9 0	0 25 8	0 27 0	0 32 0	0 39 0	0 21 0	0 22 0	0 35 0
Simla ...	0 18 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	0 15 0	...	...	...	...
Jálandhar ...	1 4 0	0 30 0	0 27 0	0 31 0	0 32 0	0 24 0	0 18 0	0 28 0
Hoshiárpur ...	1 2 0	0 28 0	0 28 0	0 28 0	0 32 0	0 24 0	0 32 0	0 28 0
Kángra ...	0 28 0	0 24 0	0 23 12	0 23 4	...	...	...	...
Amritsar ...	0 22 0	0 24 0	0 22 0	0 30 0	0 28 4	0 20 2	0 16 0	...
Siálkot ...	0 28 0	0 21 0	0 20 0	0 28 8	0 21 0	0 24 0	0 18 0	0 28 0
Gurdáspur ...	0 32 0	0 25 0	0 24 0	0 32 0	0 31 0	0 16 0	0 15 8	0 28 0
Lahore ...	0 38 0	0 22 0	0 20 0	0 27 0	0 28 0	0 22 0	0 16 0	0 31 0
Fírozpur ...	1 0 0	0 21 0	0 22 0	0 32 0	0 26 0	0 20 0	0 17 0	0 36 0
Gujránwálah...	0 24 0	0 19 0	0 16 0	0 29 0	0 24 0	0 20 0	0 14 0	0 30 0
Ráwalpindi ...	0 25 0	0 25 0	0 18 0	0 21 8	0 34 0	0 36 0	0 22 0	0 25 0
Jhelam ...	0 28 0	0 28 0	0 22 0	0 24 0	0 23 0	0 25 0	0 23 0	0 24 0
Gujrát ...	0 22 0	0 22 14	0 22 0	0 27 0	0 28 0	0 26 0	0 20 0	0 26 0
Sháhpur ...	0 16 0	0 17 0	0 16 0	0 24 0	0 18 0	0 24 0	0 20 0	0 26 0
Multán ...	0 17 0	0 17 0	0 16 0	0 25 0	0 28 0	0 27 0	0 21 0	0 26 0
Jhang ...	0 19 0	0 23 0	0 25 0	0 30 0	0 20 0	0 25 0	0 30 0	0 31 0
Montgomery...	0 17 0	0 18 0	0 20 0	0 20 0	0 18 0	0 20 0	0 16 0	0 24 0
Muzaffargarh...	...	...	...	...	0 18 0	0 22 0	0 24 0	0 24 0
Derah I. Khán	0 20 0	0 23 12	0 14 0	0 31 15	0 25 0	0 30 7	0 26 0	1 9 0
Derah G. Khán	...	...	...	...	0 26 0	0 26 8	0 28 0	0 26 8
Bannú ...	0 27 8	0 33 2	0 24 0	1 2 8	0 22 8	0 28 12	0 20 0	0 37 8
Pesháwar ...	0 18 14	0 21 7	0 20 13	0 24 1	0 27 5	0 28 9	0 15 9	0 27 5
Kohát ...	0 15 0	0 19 0	0 22 15	0 25 8	...	...	...	...
Hazára ...	0 25 0	0 25 0	0 19 0	0 22 0	...	...	...	...
General Average ...	0 25 7	0 22 10	0 21 8	0 27 0	0 26 12	0 28 7	0 20 15	0 30 12

THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEARS 1871-72 AND 1872-73.—(*Continued.*)

Bajra (Spiked Millet).												Rice 1st Sort.											
On 1st June 1871.			On 1st January 1872.			On 1st June 1872.			On 1st January 1873.			On 1st June 1871.			On 1st January 1872.			On 1st June 1872.			On 1st January 1873.		
M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
0	24	8	0	21	0	0	17	0	0	24	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0
0	23	0	0	21	0	0	20	0	0	24	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	8	0
0	25	0	0	20	0	0	15	0	0	24	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	10	0
0	24	0	0	18	0	0	17	0	0	35	0	0	10	0	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	14	0
0	24	0	0	19	0	0	15	0	0	29	0	0	10	0	0	11	0	0	10	0	0	11	0
0	26	12	0	20	0	0	18	8	0	37	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0
0	24	0	0	22	0	0	20	0	0	26	0	0	7	8	0	7	8	0	10	8	0	7	0
0	29	0	0	21	0	0	13	0	0	29	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	7	0	0	9	0
0	18	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	5	8	0	5	0	0	5	8		5	0
0	24	0	0	24	0	0	16	0	0	26	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0
0	24	0	0	20	0	0	16	0	0	24	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	8	0	0	8	0
	...			...			...		0	0	0	0	11	0	0	11	0	0	12	0	0	13	4
0	20	8	0	20	0	0	18	0	0	24	0	0	6	9	0	6	10	0	6	0	0	8	0
0	19	0	0	22	0	0	17	0	0	25	0	0	14	0	0	13	0	0	12	0	0	16	0
0	28	0	0	28	0	0	20	0	0	24	0	0	12	0	0	11	0	0	7	8	0	12	8
0	25	0	0	20	0	0	16	0	0	27	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	11	8	0	15	0
0	26	0	0	18	0	0	14	0	0	32	0	0	8	0	0	7	0	0	12	0	0	15	0
0	20	5	0	24	5	0	12	10	0	24	5	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	7	0	0	9	0
0	25	0	0	25	0	0	19	0	0	20	8	0	6	5	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0
0	23	0	0	25	0	0	22	0	0	24	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0
0	24	0	0	22	0	0	22	0	0	27	0	0	11	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	0	9	0
0	18	0	0	19	0	0	18	0	0	28	0	0	7	8	0	7	8	0	7	8	0	10	0
0	23	0	0	24	0	0	18	0	0	28	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	8	0
0	15	0	0	22	0	0	20	0	0	25	0	0	5	0	0	5	4	0	5	0	0	5	0
0	18	0	0	20	0	0	16	0	0	28	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	6	0
0	19	0	0	23	0	0	25	0	0	26	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	8	0
0	23	12	0	31	15	0	30	14	1	9	0	0	7	8	0	7	8	0	7	8	0	7	8
0	23	8	0	22	8	0	24	0	0	23	12	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	7	0
0	17	8	0	23	12	0	14	0	0	35	0	0	6	14	0	6	4	0	5	12	0	6	4
0	18	3	0	20	3	0	17	9	0	20	13	0	5	3	0	6	8	0	5	14	0	5	14
0	15	0	0	19	0	0	25	8	0	26	12	0	4	0	0	4	8	0	5	2	0	5	2
0	21	0	0	20	0	0	19	0	0	19	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0
0	22	5	0	21	9	0	18	7	0	23	9	0	7	14	7	12	0	0	7	11	0	5	9

No. 39.—Statement showing the prices of Produce in

District.	Urd Dal (Phaseolus Radiatus). On 1st June 1871.	On 1st January 1872.	On 1st June 1872.	On 1st January 1873.	Potatoes. On 1st June 1871.	On 1st January 1872.	On 1st June 1872.	On 1st January 1873.
	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C
Dehli ...	0 19 0	0 18 0	0 15 0	0 21 0	0 16 0	0 16 0	0 13 0	0 20 0
Gurgáon ...	0 18 0	0 15 6	0 14 0	0 20 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 16 0	0 20 0
Karnál ...	0 13 0	0 18 0	0 15 6	0 21 0	...	0 16 9	...	0 20 0
Hissár ...	0 16 0	0 15 0	0 9 0	0 28 0	...	0 10 0	...	0 16 0
Rohtak ...	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 12 0	0 23 0	0 11 0	0 20 0	0 12 0	0 20 0
Sirsa ...	0 15 0	0 16 0	0 13 0	0 17 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Ambálah ...	0 21 0	0 18 0	0 15 0	0 17 8	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 12 0	0 16 0
Ludiánah ...	0 19 0	0 17 0	0 14 0	0 20 0	0 12 0	0 11 0	0 12 0	0 15 0
Simla ...	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 18 0	0 16 0	0 13 0	0 16 0
Jálandhar ...	0 17 0	0 14 8	0 14 0	0 20 0	0 13 4	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
Hoshiárpur ...	0 17 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	0 16 0	0 16 0	0 16 0	0 16 0	0 16 0
Kángra ...	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 13 0	0 14 0	0 16 0	0 12 0	0 16 9
Amritsar ...	0 19 0	0 15 3	0 14 0	0 18 8	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 20 0
Siálkot ...	0 15 0	0 13 0	0 11 0	0 16 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 10 0
Gurdáspur ...	0 20 0	0 17 0	0 13 0	0 18 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 16 0
Lahore ..	0 12 8	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fírozpur ...	0 13 0	0 16 0	0 12 0	0 20 0	0 16 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 16 0
Gujranwálah...	0 14 8	0 13 4	0 11 4	0 13 8	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 9 0
Ráwalpindi ...	0 13 0	0 15 0	0 14 8	0 14 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	...	0 9 0
Jhelam ...	0 12 0	0 13 8	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 9 0	0 12 0
Gujrát ...	0 10 2	0 11 0	0 10 12	0 14 0	0 9 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 12 0
Sháhpur ...	0 16 0	0 16 0	0 16 0	0 17 0	...	...	...	...
Multán ...	0 15 8	0 15 0	0 13 0	0 13 8	0 10 0	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 13 0
Jhang ...	0 15 0	0 16 0	0 24 0	0 26 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Montgomery...	0 14 0	0 13 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 10 0	0 9 0	0 6 0	0 10 0
Muzaffargarh	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 11 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 11 0
Derah I. Khán	0 11 4	0 10 10	0 16 4	0 16 9	0 7 8	0 6 4	...	0 8 0
Derah G. Khán	0 10 0	0 9 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bannú ...	0 18 12	0 20 0	0 14 0	0 12 8	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Pesháwar ...	0 12 6	0 13 5	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 7 13	0 8 7	0 6 8	0 7 2
Kohát ...	0 13 0	0 12 0	0 14 10	0 14 1	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 6 6	0 7 11
Hazára ...	0 14 0	0 18 0	0 16 0	0 17 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 11 0	0 10 0
General Average...	0 14 12	0 14 7	0 13 5	0 16 7	0 10 6	0 11 5	0 10 4	0 13 10

THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEARS 1871-72 AND 1872-73.—(*Continued.*)

Cotton, cleaned.				Sugar, 1st Sort.			
On 1st June 1871.	On 1st January 1872.	On 1st June 1872.	On 1st January 1873.	On 1st June 1871.	On 1st January 1872.	On 1st June 1872.	On 1st January 1873.
M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
0 3 4	0 2 12	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 0	0 2 0
0 2 14	0 2 14	0 3 4	0 3 12	0 2 12	0 2 12	0 3 0	0 3 4
0 2 0	0 2 9	0 2 12	0 3 8	0 2 12	0 2 12	0 3 8	0 3 8
0 3 0	0 3 2	0 2 8	0 3 4	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 3 4
0 3 8	0 3 2	0 2 8	0 3 4	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 4	0 3 4
0 3 0	0 2 12	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 12	0 3 0	0 2 12	0 2 8
0 3 4	0 3 0	0 2 12	0 3 2	0 3 12	0 2 8	0 2 12	0 2 12
0 3 4	0 3 4	0 2 8	0 3 0	0 2 12	0 2 12	0 2 12	0 2 12
0 2 8	0 2 4	0 2 8	0 2 4	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 8
0 3 0	0 2 12	0 2 12	0 3 0	0 2 12	0 3 0	0 2 12	0 3 0
0 2 12	0 2 12	0 2 12	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 4	0 2 10
0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 0	0 2 6	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 8
0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 8	0 2 12	0 2 12	0 2 12	0 2 12	0 2 12
0 3 8	0 2 12	0 2 4	0 3 4	0 2 8	0 2 12	0 2 8	0 2 12
0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 4	0 2 8	0 2 4	0 2 8	0 2 8
0 2 12	0 2 8	0 2 0	0 2 12	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 8
0 3 4	0 2 10	0 2 8	0 2 12	0 2 12	0 2 12	0 2 12	0 2 12
0 3 4	0 2 12	0 2 3	0 2 12	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
0 2 4	0 2 4	0 2 0	0 2 4	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 8
0 2 4	0 2 6	0 2 0	0 2 8	0 2 4	0 2 4	0 2 4	0 2 4
0 2 12	0 2 8	0 1 11	0 2 4	0 2 10	0 2 12	0 2 11	0 2 12
0 2 12	0 2 8	0 2 0	0 2 8	...	...	...	...
0 2 14	0 2 4	0 2 4	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 2 14	0 2 10	0 2 12
0 2 8	0 2 4	0 2 0	0 2 6	0 2 12	0 2 12	0 2 9	0 2 6
0 2 8	0 2 12	0 2 4	0 2 12	0 2 8	0 2 0	0 2 4	0 2 4
0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 2	0 2 4	0 2 4	0 2 4	0 2 4	0 2 4
0 2 8	0 2 5	0 1 14	0 2 3	0 2 8	0 2 5	0 2 8	0 2 8
0 2 8	0 1 11	0 1 14	0 1 14	0 2 0	0 1 14	0 1 14	0 1 14
0 2 8	0 2 8	0 1 12	0 2 8	0 2 10	0 2 8	0 2 2	0 2 10
0 1 15	0 2 9	0 2 2	0 2 4	0 2 9	0 2 9	0 2 6	0 2 7
0 1 8	0 1 14	0 1 14	0 2 4	0 1 12	0 1 12	0 2 6	0 2 4
0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 1 12	0 2 2	0 2 4	0 2 5	0 2 6
0 2 11	0 2 10	0 2 4	0 2 10	0 2 12	0 2 2	0 2 8	0 2 9

No. 39.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRICES OF PRODUCE IN THE

DISTRICT.	GHI (CLARIFIED BUTTER) COW'S.												FIREWOOD, 1ST SORT.											
	On 1st June 1871.			On 1st January 1872.			On 1st June 1872.			On 1st January 1873.			On 1st June 1871.			On 1st January 1872.			On 1st June 1872.			On 1st January 1873.		
	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Dehli ...	0	1	0	0	1	11	0	1	3	0	1	0	2	10	0	1	20	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Gurgáon ...	0	1	12	0	1	12	0	1	6	0	2	0	3	0	0	2	20	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Karnál ...	0	2	2	0	1	7	0	1	10	0	2	2½	4	5	0	4	16	0	4	15	0	3	30	0
Hissár ...	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	1	10	0	2	2	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Rohtak ...	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	2	9	3	20	0	3	20	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Sirsa ...	0	2	0	0	1	15	6	1	8	0	1	12	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Ambálah ...	0	1	12	0	1	2	0	1	7	0	1	11	3	0	0	3	10	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Ludiánah ...	0	1	11	0	1	13	0	1	7	0	1	11	2	10	0	2	10	0	2	10	0	2	10	0
Simla ...	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	8	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Jálandhar ...	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	8	0	1	12	2	30	0	2	30	0	2	20	0	2	30	0
Hoshíárpúr ...	0	1	10	0	1	11	0	1	10	0	1	10	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Kángra ...	0	1	8	0	1	10	0	1	8	0	1	8	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Amritsar ...	0	1	8	0	1	6	0	1	6	0	1	6	2	30	0	2	30	0	2	20	0	2	20	0
Siálkot ...	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	10	0	1	10	3	0	0	2	30	0	2	30	0	2	30	0
Gurdáspúr ...	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	10	0	1	12	2	10	0	2	10	0	2	10	0	2	10	0
Lahore ...	0	1	7	0	1	7	0	1	4	0	1	7	2	30	0	2	30	0	3	0	0	2	0	0
Fírozpur ...	0	1	11	0	1	10	0	1	7	0	1	10	2	20	0	2	20	0	3	0	0	2	35	0
Gujránwálah...	0	1	9	0	1	8	0	1	7	0	1	10	2	10	0	2	20	0	2	30	0	2	20	0
Ráwalpindi ...	0	1	10	0	1	12	0	1	10	0	1	14	2	20	0	2	10	0	1	24	0	1	24	0
Jhelam ...	0	1	8	0	1	9	0	1	8	0	1	10	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0
Gujrát ...	0	1	9	0	1	10	0	1	8	0	1	13	3	20	0	3	20	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Sháhpur ...	0	1	8	0	1	6	0	1	6	0	1	8	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0
Multán ...	0	1	8	0	1	5	0	1	4	0	1	8	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	0	0
Jhang ...	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	5	0	1	9	5	13	0	5	13	0	5	13	0	5	13	0
Montgomery...	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	5	0	1	8	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Muzaffargarh	0	1	8	0	1	8	3	1	3	0	1	5	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Derah I. Khán	0	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	4	0	1	6	2	32	0	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	0	0
Derah G. Khán	0	1	1	0	0	15	0	0	15	0	1	1	3	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0
Bannú ...	0	1	6	0	1	6	0	1	3	0	1	9	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	32	0	2	10	0
Pesháwar ...	0	1	10	0	1	11	0	1	9	0	1	11	2	24	0	2	30	0	2	30	0	2	17	0
Kohát ...	0	1	4	0	1	5	0	1	8	0	1	8	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	20	0	3	33	0
Hazára ...	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	14	0	2	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
GENERAL AVERAGE ...	0	1	9	0	1	9	0	1	7	0	1	10	3	1	6	2	37	15	2	14	0	2	36	0

PUNJAB DURING THE YEARS 1871-72 AND 1872-73.—(*Concluded.*)

Tobacco.				Salt, Lahori.			
On 1st June 1871.	On 1st January 1872.	On 1st June 1872.	On 1st January 1873.	On 1st June 1871.	On 1st January 1872.	On 1st June 1872.	On 1st January 1873.
M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 8 2	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
0 7 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 7 4	0 7 0	0 7 8	0 7 8
0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 4	0 8 8	0 8 4	0 8 0
0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 8	0 8 0	0 7 8	0 8 0	0 8 0
0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 7 0
0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 8	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 12	0 8 8	0 8 12	0 8 12
0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 9 8	0 9 8	0 9 8	0 9 8
0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 6 8	0 7 0	0 6 8	0 7 0
0 16 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 9 8	0 9 4	0 9 0	0 9 0
0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 9 4	0 9 4	0 9 4	0 9 8
0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 8 8	0 8 0	0 7 13	0 8 8
0 9 0	0 9 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 9 15	0 9 15	0 9 12	0 10 4
0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 2	0 10 0	0 10 4	0 10 4
0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0
0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 12	0 9 12	0 9 12	0 9 12
0 5 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 9 12
0 7 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 8
0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 10 8	0 10 12	0 10 8	0 10 12
0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0
0 9 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 10 4	0 10 5	0 10 4	0 10 10
0 5 0	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0
0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 10 4	0 10 12
0 4 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 10 8	0 10 10	0 10 12	0 10 8
0 5 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
0 4 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	...	0 10 0	0 9 12	0 10 0	0 10 0
0 5 6	0 6 2	0 6 4	0 6 4	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
0 4 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 7 0	0 7 8	0 7 8	0 8 0
0 7 8	0 6 4	0 3 12	0 7 8	0 6 4	0 6 4	0 12 8	0 12 8
0 10 6	0 13 0	0 10 6	0 14 5	...	...	...	...
0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 2	0 5 2	2 22 0	...	2 22 0	2 22 0
0 10 0	0 10 0	0 9 0	0 10 8	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 1
0 7 0	0 7 1	0 6 15	0 7 2	0 9 3	0 9 2	0 12 3	0 12 5

No. 40.—Price of Labor in the Punjab for 1872-73.

District.		Wages per Day. Skilled. Rs.	A.	P.	Wages per Day. Unskilled. Rs.	A.	P.	Cart per day. Rs.	A.	P.	Camel per day. Rs.	A.	P.	Donkeys per score per day. Rs.	A.	P.	Boat per day. Rs.	A.	P.
Dehli	Highest	0	8	0	0	4	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	8	0
	Lowest	0	2	0	0	2	0				0	6	0						
Gurgáon	Highest	0	6	0	0	2	6	1	12	0	0	8	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	1	6												
Karnál	Highest	0	6	0	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	7	0	4	12	0	0	7	0
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	0				0	6	0				0	6	0
Hissár	Highest	0	4	0	0	2	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	1	8	0	0	0	0
	Lowest																		
Rohtak	Highest	0	5	0	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	6	0	3	2	0	0	0	0
	Lowest																		
Sirsa	Highest	0	5	0	0	2	0	1	8	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	7	0	0
	Lowest																		
Ambálah	Highest	0	7	0	0	4	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	4	9
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	3	0												
Ludiánah	Highest	0	6	0	0	2	6	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	2	0	1	0	0
	Lowest																		
Simla	Highest	0	12	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0												
Jálandhar	Highest	0	6	0	0	2	6	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	8	0
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	0				0	6	0						
Hoshiárpur	Highest	0	5	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	7	0	1	4	0	2	8	0
	Lowest																		
Kángra	Highest	0	5	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	7	0	3	12	0	0	0	0
	Lowest																		
Amritsar	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	5	0	0
	Lowest	0	5	0							0	6	0						
Siálkot	Highest	0	6	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	2	6	0
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	0				0	6	0						
Gurdáspur	Highest	0	6	0	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	8 annas per 100 maunds tonnage.		
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	6												
Lahore	Highest	0	8	0	0	4	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	1	0	0
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	0				0	6	0				0	8	0

Fírozpur	... ...	Highest	0 6 0	0 3 0	1 12 0	0 5 0	3 8 0	0 12 0
		Lowest						
Gujránwálah	... ...	Highest	0 6 0	0 4 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	0 8 0
		Lowest	0 3 0	0 2 6		0 6 0		
Ráwalpindi	... ...	Highest	0 12 0	0 5 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	5 0 0	8 to 10 annas per
		Lowest	0 10 0	0 3 6				maund.
Jhelam	... ...	Highest	0 6 0	0 3 0	2 2 0	0 8 0	3 12 2	2 4 0
		Lowest	0 4 0	0 2 0		0 6 0		1 0 0
Gujrát	... ...	Highest	0 6 0	0 3 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	0 8 0
		Lowest	0 5 0	0 2 0				
Sháhpur	... ...	Highest	0 8 0	0 2 6	1 8 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	10 0 0
		Lowest	0 4 0	0 1 6				
Multán	... ...	Highest	0 8 0	0 4 0	2 0 0	0 6 0	3 4 0	Rates according to
		Lowest	0 4 0	0 2 0				tonnage & distance
Jhang	... ...	Highest	0 6 0	0 3 0	1 8 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	1 8 0
		Lowest		0 2 6				
Montgomery	... ...	Highest	0 8 0	0 3 0	1 12 8	0 8 0	3 2 0	2 8 0
		Lowest	0 4 0	0 2 0				2 0 0
Muzaffargarh	... ...	Highest	0 10 0	0 4 0	2 8 0	0 8 0	1 4 0	2 0 0
		Lowest	0 4 0	0 2 0		0 6 0		
Derah Ismail Khán	... ...	Highest	0 8 0	0 3 0	2 8 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	500 mds. at 1-8-0
		Lowest	0 4 0	0 2 0		0 6 0		600 ,, ,, 2-0-0
Derah Ghází Khán	... ...	Highest	0 8 0	0 3 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	1 14 0	800 ,, ,, 2-8-0
		Lowest	0 6 0	0 2 6		0 4 0		1 0 0
Bannú	... ...	Highest	0 12 0	0 4 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	3 2 0	2 annas per 100
		Lowest	0 4 0	0 3 0		0 6 0		mds. per kos.
Pesháwar	... ...	Highest	0 7 0	0 3 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	0 8 0
		Lowest						
Kohát	... ...	Highest	0 8 0	0 3 0	1 12 0	0 3 6	3 12 0	1 0 0
		Lowest		0 2 6				
Hazára	... ...	Highest	0 10 0	0 3 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	0 0 0
		Lowest	0 4 0	0 2 6				
GENERAL AVERAGE	...	Highest	0 7 3	0 3 3	1 13 5	0 7 4	3 6 8	...
		Lowest	0 4 11	0 2 5		0 6 7		

NOTE—The statistics for this table were collected in 1868-69.

No. 41.—Statement of Mines and Quarries

District.	Where situated.	Mineral produced.	Number of mines, &c.
Dehli ...	Kasmpur ...	Kaolin ...	1
	Masradpur ...	Ditto ...	1
	Arangpur ...	Ditto ...	1
	Ditto ...	Crystal ...	...
Gurgáon ...	Tahsíl Riwári ...	Slate ...	7
	Do. Fírozpur ...	Ditto ...	5
Hissár ...	Barawah ...	Lime, kankar ...	8
	Rawasa ...		
	Chafar Kalán ...		
	Katwar ...		
	Dhaneh Narria ...		
	Khari-Khari ...		
	Singarh ...		
	Rattia ...		
	Tabu Mahomedpur ...	Saltpetre ...	14 pans ...
	Mahimra ...		
	Shakarpúra ...		
	Himmutpúra ...		
	Bahunah ...		
Rohtak ...	Lahadpur ...	Khari salt ...	...
	Silana ...	Do. ...	...
	Singpúra ...	Kankar, soft ...	1
	60 villages ...	Saltpetre ...	90 pans
Simla ...	Jubal ...	Iron ...	2
	Kot Khai ...	Do. ...	2
	Bassáhir ...	Do. ...	2
	Baghát ...	Lead ...	1
	Sirmúr ...	Do. ...	1
	Jubal ...	Do. ...	1
	Arki ...	Do. ...	1
	Barouli ...	Do. ...	1
Jálandhar ...	Daulatpur ...	Kankar ...	...
Hoshiárpur ...	Garshankar	Limestone ...	2
	Unah	Do. ...	3
Kángra ...	Bangal ...	Iron ...	1
	Mandi ...	Do. ...	1
	Do. ...	Salt ...	2
	Kángra ...	Slate ...	1
	Dharmsálah ...	Do. ...	1
	Narwána ...	Do. ...	1

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1872-73.

Annual Produce.		Remarks.
Quantity in maunds.	Value.	
	Rs.	
...	250	The Kaolin mines are the property of the zemindárs. That at Kasmpur is leased out for Rs. 250, and that at Arangpur for Rs. 60 per annum. The Masradpur mine is comparatively unproductive. The crystal mines are no longer worked, but would be productive if re-opened. The crystal is a particularly pure one.
...	...	
...	60	
...	...	
...	400	These are the only quarries worked in the district. Copper ore with iron is found in the Fírozpur Tahsíl, plumbago at Sonah, kách (crude fused glass) at Chatta, and grey marble at Bhansi.
...	250	
92,000	...	About 2,00,000 maunds of kankar for road-making are also quarried annually in about 15 different places in the district.
450		
1,36,000	...	The soft kankar is of a grey color, and produces an excellent lime for building purposes. Hard kankar is to be found all over the district, and is principally used for metalling roads, though if properly burnt it also makes a good lime for mortar; the amount quarried annually is about 15,00,000 maunds.
50,000	...	
5,00,000	...	
8,000	...	
...	4,000	
...	1,000	
...	6,000	
...	...	Not worked.
...	...	
...	...	
...	...	
3,400	...	
2,50,000		
5,000		
900		
450		
...	...	Leased out by Rája.
1,38,833	1,73,541	This represents the out-turn for 1872-73.
167,000 Slates.		

No. 41.—Statement of Mines and Quarries in the

District.	Where situated.	Mineral produced.	Number of mines.
Gurdáspur ...	Chamba territory near Dalhousie ...	Slate ...	
Báwalpindi ...	Fatteh Jang ...	Petroleum ...	
Jhelam ...	Khewra ...	Salt ...	4
	Sardi ...	Ditto ...	1
	Makrach ...	Ditto ...	1
	Khara ...	Ditto ...	1
	Jotana ...	Ditto ...	1
	Baghanwal ...	Coal ...	1
	Pid ...	Ditto ...	1
	Drengan ...	Ditto ...	1
	Khewra ...	Ditto ...	1
Sháhpur ...	Warcha ...	Salt ...	1
Derah Ghází Khán.	Lower hills beyond British territory.	Antimony ...	...
	Ditto ...	Colored marl ...	...
	Laghari hills ...	Coal ...	...
	Choti Bala ...	Limestone ...	...
	Yaru ...	Selenite ...	...
	Kahan (about 100 miles beyond British border).	Petroleum ...	...
	Bozdar hills close to the border.	Sulphur ...	...
Bannú ...	Lakki ...	Flint ...	4
	Lakki ... ; I'sá Khel ...	Flat stones used for baking.	3
	Bannú ... ; Lakki ... ; I'sá Khel ... ; Miánwáli ...	Pottery clay ...	49
	Kálábágh ... ; Miánwáli ...	Gold ...	2
	Miánwáli .. ; I'sá Khel ...	Petroleum ...	2
	Ditto ...	Red earth ...	2
	Ditto ...	Kahi sufaid ...	3
	Ditto ... ; Miánwáli ...	Red salt and salt crystals. ...	2
	I'sá Khel ...	Saltpetre ...	2
	Kálábágh ...	Coal ...	1
	I'sá Khel ...	Alum ...	2
	Ditto ...	Kalar, or clay impregnated with saltpetre	14
	Kálábágh ...	Salt ...	1

PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1872-73.—(*Continued.*)

Annual Produce.		Remarks.
Quantity in maunds.	Value.	
	Rs.	
11,22,437	34,00,451	This represents the out-turn for 1872-73.
62,527	1,88,982	
...	...	These mines are closed.
...	...	
...	...	
...	...	Not worked.
...	...	
...	...	
...	...	
1,05,768	3,17,824	This represents the out-turn for 1872-73.
...	...	No experiments have as yet been made with the view of ascertaining their quantity and quality.
...	...	Specimens of coal from this locality have been pronounced by Dr. Oldham to be of good quality.
...	...	Limestone is found to exist in considerable quantities near the hills.
...	...	No experiments have been made yet.
...	...	It is said to exist here in considerable quantities, and specimens have been sent for examination to the Chemical Examiner.
...	...	Sulphur ore said to be found in large quantities.
2	...	Limestone and building stone are to be found throughout the district.
2,100		
4,800		
...	250	
400		
80		
250		
27,000		
4,34,000		
63,277	1,92,224	This is the actual out-turn for 1872-73.

No. 41.—STATEMENT OF MINES AND QUARRIES IN

DISTRICT.	Where situated.	Mineral produced.	Number of mines, &c.
Peshávar ...	Cabul River, Tahsil Daudzai ...	Auriferous sand ...	1
	Ditto, Tahsil Naushehrah ...	Ditto ...	1
	Indus River, ditto ...	Ditto ...	1
Kohát ...	Jatta ... Malgin ... Narri ... Karrack ... Bahadurkhail ...	Salt ...	5
	Nadrakka ... Maugali ... Aspina ... Barbara ... Garozi ... Karrar ... Surtang ... Dhand ... Shah ...	Ditto ...	9
Hazára ...	Beds of Dor stream ... Harroh ... Sieram ... Bandi ... Dhudan ... Khánpur ...	Limestone ...	6
	Banda ... Phugwari ... Nertopa ... Chajgian ... Jabb ... Srikot ...	Slate of an inferior quality.	6
	Bakot ...	Iron ...	1
	Sirban Hill ...	Antimony, or oxide of lead.	1

THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1872-73.—(*Concluded.*)

Annual Produce.		Remarks.
Quantity in maunds.	Value.	
	Rs.	
...	400	
...	150	
...	800	
4,13,984	88,745	This is the actual out-turn for 1872-73.
...	...	Not worked.

No. 42.—Manufactures in the Punjab for 1872-73.

Description.	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other Fibres.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and Copper.	Building.
Number of mills and large manufactories ...	76	...	56	...	242	60	18	6	2
Private looms or small works ...	2,030	249,618	9,162	6,893	189	36,773	28,331	1,629	12,689
Number of workmen in large works — Male ...	711	80	65	...	735	333	425	42	145
Number of workmen in large works — Female ...	390	...	60	...	668	4	74	...	3
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artizans ...	5,680	607,406	24,356	16,771	410	124,262	82,572	5,990	36,024
Number of European Superintendents in large works ...	1	...	...	...	...	7	9	...	12
Value of block in ditto Rs.	5,720	...	...	...	23,200	38,791	25,972	...	2,04,275
Estimated annual out-turn of all works. Rs.	16,55,820	1,98,38,829	10,60,108	9,49,878	1,62,169	66,67,606	37,82,915	7,78,515	25,67,131

No. 42.—Manufactures in the Punjab for 1872-73.—(*Concluded.*)

Description.	Leather.	Gold and Silver Lace, &c.	Dyeing.	Oil.	Tea.	Shawl.	Soap.	Other Manufactures.	Total.
Number of mills and large manufactories...	1	4	...	...	...	47	7	6	525
Private looms or small works ...	42,269	10,259	3,263	11,765	...	2,663	1	34,752	452,286
Number of workmen in large works. — Male ...	40	31	...	...	...	2,957	68	1,302	6,934
Number of workmen in large works. — Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,945	12	...	3,156
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artizans ...	141,809	24,476	9,916	31,872	...	14,549	4	109,547	13,25,648
Number of European Superintendents in large works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	33
Value of block in ditto Rs.	...	1,200	...	...	...	21,862	325	5,750	3,27,095
Estimated annual out-turn of all works, Rs.	50,62,052	32,99,926	4,31,879	13,42,611	...	15,18,657	23,300	40,12,393	5,31,53,794

No. 43.—Statement showing the Amount and Value of External Trade of the Punjab for the Year 1872-73.

Countries and Provinces.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
	Maunds.	Value Rs.	Maunds.	Value Rs.	Maunds.	Value Rs.
Patiála ...	1,50,137	8,49,091	73,832	8,21,414	2,23,969	16,70,505
Jhind ...	51,245	6,53,179	16,810	1,14,681	68,055	7,67,860
Nábha ...	23,981	71,256	16,696	1,78,431	40,677	2,49,687
Kotla ...	3,525	22,737	16,493	1,14,203	20,018	1,36,940
Farídkot ...	93,412	1,30,102	13,346	63,827	1,06,758	1,93,929
Kapúrthala ...	28,123	57,706	7,584	1,02,370	35,707	1,60,076
Kalsia ...	9,466	39,088	1,486	57,660	10,952	96,748
Mandi ...	2,005	6,040	...	...	2,005	6,040
Chamba ...	1,436	9,303	1,646	21,099	3,082	30,402
Bhajji ...	1,054	2,333	8	55	1,062	2,388
Keonthál ...	74,502	1,36,153	2,847	12,516	77,349	1,48,669
Jubal ...	1,782	19,008	1,704	11,934	3,486	30,942
Bassáhir ...	3,919	96,708	4,092	37,773	8,011	1,34,481
Kot Khái ...	2,775	1,12,142	1,184	12,095	3,959	1,24,237
Kumhársain ...	581	3,569	135	2,252	716	5,821
Balsan ...	188	1,310	105	1,157	293	2,467
Bilåspur ...	853	2,277	...	...	853	2,277
Gharwál ...	21	5,050	...	...	21	5,050
Taroch ...	31	1,231	...	...	13	1,231

Mádhole ...	...	...	3,656	12,266	3,656	12,266
Kashmír ...	57,693	13,06,505	95,158	20,68,495	1,52,851	33,75,000
Kábul ...	63,265	13,57,638	16,084	8,60,365	79,349	22,18,003
Tirah ...	25,893	1,67,838	177	5,984	26,070	1,73,822
Bajaur ...	27,102	2,67,439	7,216	1,36,693	34,318	4,04,132
Khurasán ...	8,554	2,55,780	...	...	8,554	2,55,780
Bokhára ...	4,846	38,28,710	...	...	4,846	38,28,710
Kandahár ...	1,128	25,032	...	...	1,128	25,032
Yárkand ...	21	8,000	339	52,725	360	60,725
Ajmer ...	1,932	28,476	1,06,434	9,45,407	1,08,366	9,73,883
Alwar ...	19,199	1,43,135	47,496	3,82,022	66,695	5,25,157
Bikaner ...	14,277	2,32,774	1,43,760	15,35,723	1,58,037	17,68,497
Jaipur ...	83,687	2,70,302	2,77,250	24,19,370	3,60,937	26,89,672
Jodhpur ...	4,49,746	8,02,931	2,10,618	16,34,353	6,60,364	24,37,284
Baháwalpur ...	21,118	2,07,982	17,685	1,61,451	38,803	3,69,433
Bhartpur ...	4,970	25,214	9,311	37,871	14,281	63,085
Pataodi ...	14,767	44,007	1,416	10,426	16,183	54,433
Hyderábád ...	...	...	...	1,37,967	...	1,37,967
N. W. Provinces ...	8,08,013	80,30,787	5,76,462	34,90,674	13,84,475	1,15,21,461
Calcutta ...	78,605	75,48,623	3,669	14,20,022	82,274	89,68,645
Bombay ...	21,116	20,03,987	4,817	9,33,272	25,933	29,37,259
Sind ...	62,753	16,47,052	1,04,002	20,05,305	1,66,755	36,52,357
Central Provinces ...	...	...	...	4,550	...	4,550
China ...	18	14,400	...	...	18	14,400
Madras ...	...	...	...	4,530	...	4.530
England ...	96	3,000	...	...	96	3,000
TOTAL ...	22,17,817	3,04,37,895	17,83,518	1,98,10,938	40,01,335	5,02,48,833

No. 44.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON WAYS) DURING THE

DETAILS.		FROM IMPERIAL REVENUES.		
		Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military Works.				
Buildings for the accommodation of European troops	...	1,316	854	2,170
Ditto for ditto Native troops	...	96,199	34,250	1,30,449
Ordnance and Commissariat Buildings	...	8	5,209	5,217
Works of Fortification	...	9.651	12,919	22,570
General Cantonment Works and Roads	...	6,733	6,887	13,620
Total	...	1,13,907	60,119	1,74,026
Barrack Department	...	...	...	6,930
Civil Buildings.				
Postal Buildings	...	9,078	6,155	15,233
Telegraph do.	...	275	2,715	2,990
Law and Justice Buildings.	...	...	...	...
Educational do.	...	...	...	...
Ecclesiastical do.	...	...	...	...
Other Public do.	...	...	...	...
Total	...	9,353	8,870	18,223
Communications.				
Roads	...	...	...	...
Bridges and Drains	...	...	...	...
Boat bridges and ferries	...	...	...	...
Accommodation for travellers	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Works	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	...	...	...
Establishments	...	...	...	46,477
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	522
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	2,46,178

PUBLIC WORKS IN THE PUNJAB (EXCLUSIVE OF CANALS AND RAIL-
YEAR 1872-73.

From Provincial Revenues.			From Local Funds.			Total.		
Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,316	554	2,170
...	...	...	...	...	...	96,199	34,250	1,30,449
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5,209	5,217
...	...	...	...	...	...	9,651	12,919	22,570
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,733	6,887	13,620
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,13,907	60,119	1,74,026
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,930
...	...	...	...	...	...	9,078	6,155	15,233
...	...	...	...	...	...	275	2,715	2,990
2,62,623	47,059	3,09,682	...	...	...	2,62,623	47,059	3,09,682
1,02,244	5,127	1,07,371	22,464	10,125	32,589	1,24,708	15,252	1,39,960
17,331	7,248	24,579	...	...	...	17,331	7,248	24,579
52,107	21,074	73,181	20,060	8,333	28,393	72,167	29,407	1,01,574
4,34,305	80,508	5,14,813	42,524	18,458	60,982	4,86,182	1,07,836	5,94,018
2,36,747	8,45,833	10,82,580	3,13,669	2,92,759	6,06,428	5,50,416	11,38,592	16,89,008
7,000	...	7,000	31,450	...	31,450	38,450	...	38,450
...	...	...	1,20,862	1,01,849	2,22,711	1,20,862	1,01,849	2,22,711
...	...	...	19,538	24,891	44,429	19,538	24,891	44,429
5,184	15,506	20,690	351	...	351	5,535	15,506	21,041
2,48,931	8,61,339	11,10,270	4,85,870	4,19,499	9,05,369	7,34,801	12,80,838	20,15,639
8,127	2,959	11,086	44,858	1,08,639	1,53,497	52,985	1,11,598	1,64,583
...	...	3,76,268	...	...	2,63,398	...	...	6,86,143
...	...	18,430	...	...	1,923	...	...	20,875
...	...	20,30,867	...	...	13,85,169	...	...	36,62,214

No. 45.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROGRESS MADE IN CONSTRUCTION FROM 1ST APRIL 1872 TO

NAME OF RAILWAY.	Mileage open during the year.	Total mileage open.	PASSENGERS DURING THE YEAR.				
			1st Class.	2nd Class.	Intermediate Class.	3rd Class.	Total.
Sind, Punjab and Dehli Railway.							
Punjab and Dehli Line,	...	567	10,996	24,746	12,940	1,897,132	1,945,814
Sind Line ...	...	110	1,403	5,499	...	64,166	71,068
Indus Flotilla about ...	...	575	196	155	...	7,181	7,532
TOTAL ...	...	1,252	12,595	30,400	12,940	1,968,479	2,024,414

OF RAILWAYS IN THE PUNJAB, AND THE STATE OF THEIR WORKING, 31ST MARCH 1873.

Receipts from Passengers.	Receipts from Merchandize and Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Profit.	No. of European Staff.	No. of Native Staff.	Total Capital expended from commencement.	REMARKS.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	
19,76,363	18,68,167	38,44,530	34,43,314	4,01,216			6,82,17,855	
1,16,145	6,39,519	7,55,664	5,96,553	1,59,111	*568	604	2,15,58,322	* Includes Eurasians.
54,292	7,17,222	7,71,514	6,04,957	1,66,557			48,39,097	
21,46,800	32,24,908	53,71,708	46,44,824	7,26,884	568	604	9,46,15,274	

No. 46.—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on

Details.	From Imperial Reve		
	Ordinary.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bárí Doáb Canal ...	4,847	1,08,541	1,13,388
Mádhopur Workshops ...	20,244	...	20,244
Lower Satlej and Chenáb Inundation Canals ...	992	3,968	4,960
Upper Satlej Inundation Canals ...	3,265	56,936	60,201
Indus Inundation Canals ...	47,558	1,21,470	1,69,028
Sirhind Canal* ...	−1,556	...	−1,556
Western Jamna Canal ...	34,235	1,18,134	1,52,369
Minor Irrigation Works ...	...	7,004	7,004
Special Surveys ...	...	...	...
Establishments ...	...	...	6,22,874
Tools and Plant ...	...	...	19,632
Profit and Loss ...	...	...	46
Suspense Balances ...	...	...	−1,27,887
Total ...	...	...	10,40,303
Deduct Receipts on Capital Account ...	...	...	31,466
Net Expenditure of the Year ...	...	...	10,08,837

* Memo. of Expenditure on Sirhind Canal in 1872-73.	On works.	On Establishment, Plant and Suspense Heads.	Total.	Grand Total.
Total expenditure in 1872-73 ...	14,88,180	3,73,108	18,61,288	18,61,288
Deduct adjustments.				
Debited to Native States, being share of expenditure incurred in previous years.	9,20,241	4,42,582	13,62,823	20,06,302
Ditto ditto in 1872-73.	5,08,419	1,35,060	6,43,479	
Balance Net Credit to Imperial Funds.				
Ordinary ...	−1,556	−65,324	−66,880	−1,45,014
Extraordinary ...	61,076	−1,39,210	−78,134	

IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1872-73.

NUES.			FROM LOCAL FUNDS.			TOTAL.		
Extraordinary.								
Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,19,279	...	1,19,279	...	...	...	1,24,126	1,08,541	2,32,667
...	...	...	...	...	...	20,244	...	20,244
...	...	...	...	...	...	992	3,968	4,960
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,265	56,936	60,201
...	...	...	...	...	...	47,558	1,21,470	1,69,028
61,076	...	61,076	...	...	...	59,520	...	59,520
21,179	...	21,179	...	...	...	55,414	1,18,134	1,73,548
...	...	...	10,242	15,270	25,512	10,242	22,274	32,516
3,970	...	3,970	...	...	...	3,970	...	3,970
...	...	2,52,557	...	...	...	...	...	8,75,431
...	...	−10,561	...	...	...	...	...	9,071
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
...	...	49,943	...	...	...	...	...	−77,944
...	...	4,97,443	...	...	25,512	...	...	15,63,258
...	...	7,293	...	...	...	...	...	38,759
...	...	4,90,150	...	...	25,512	...	...	15,24,499

No. 47.—Comparative Statement of Imperial Receipts

Revenue and Receipts.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue ...	1,96,77,074	2,00,56,658	+3,79,584
Tributes and Contributions from Native States ...	5,05,803	3,00,465	−2,05,338
Forest ...	7,10,216	6,52,995	−57,221
Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	8,97,149	8,76,333	−20,816
Income Tax ...	4,39,915	3,02,766	−1,37,149
Customs and Salt ...	90,48,904	90,96,659	+47,755
Stamps ..	24,12,192	23,23,023	−89,169
Law and Justice ...	4,52,837	4,08,788	−44,049
Marine ...	22,631	10,051	−12,580
Interest ...	7,084	35,406	+28,322
Miscellaneous ...	87,574	64,221	−23,353
	3,42,61,379	3,41,27,365	−1,34,014
Public Works gain by Exchange ...	18,08,600	1,18,696	−16,89,904
Debt Accounts ...	6,58,24,098	5,76,86,077	−81,38,021
Remittance Accounts ...	4,92,08,495	3,58,00,158	−1,34,08,338
Opening Balance, 1st April ...	1,15,63,229	1,27,69,870	+12,06,641
Total ...	16,26,65,802	14,05,02,166	−2,21,63,636

AND DISBURSEMENTS IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1871-72 AND 1872-73.

DISBURSEMENTS.	1870-71.	1871-72.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on Service Funds, &c. ...	14,197	500	−13,697
Refunds and Drawbacks ...	1,19,515	1,68,426	+48,910
Land Revenue ...	20,41,206	21,90,103	+1,48,898
Forest ...	6,97,564	7,95,942	+98,378
Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	60,655	73,535	+12,880
Income Tax ...	5,079	705	−4,374
Customs and Salt ...	7,84,902	8,01,125	+16,223
Stamps ...	85,657	25,450	−60,207
Administration and Public Departments	11,29,031	10,97,549	−31,482
Minor Departments ...	3,969	46,410	+42,441
Law and Justice ...	17,51,117	17,19,956	−31,161
Marine ...	2,10,784	61,473	−1,49,311
Ecclesiastical ...	2,19,595	2,09,721	−9,874
Medical Services ...	2,06,326	1,98,264	−8,062
Political Agencies ...	1,51,886	3,66,113	+2,14,277
Treaty Allowances, &c. ...	8,74,833	8,16,696	−58,137
Pensions and Gratuities ...	2,48,716	2,54,012	+5,296
Miscellaneous ...	1,13,043	1,53,415	+40,227
	87,18,076	89,79,395	+2,61,319
Allotments for Provincial Services ...	53,18,000	55,43,985	+2,25,985
Public Works loss by Exchange ...	17,72,849	1,18,696	−16,54,158
Debt Accounts ...	6,62,14,444	5,71,91,123	−90,23,321
Remittance Accounts ...	6,78,72,563	5,87,07,629	−91,64,934
Closing Balance, 31st March ...	1,27,69,870	99,61,338	−28,08,532
TOTAL ...	16,26,65,802	14,05,02,166	−2,21,63,636

No. 48.—Statement showing the Income and Expenditure

Name of Work.	Outlay in Construction to end of 1872-72.		
	On Works in Operation.	On Works under Construction.	Total Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western Jamna Canal ...	22,78,801	7,01,564	29,80,365
Dehli and Gurgáon Irrigation Works ...	1,83,385	...	1,83,385
Bárí Doáb Canal ...	1,16,09,857	15,81,431	1,31,91,288
Mádhhopur Workshops ...	...	8,75,179	8,75,179
Lower Satlej and Chenáb Inundation Canals...	1,03,613	...	1,03,613
Upper Satlej Inundation Canals ...	4,38,614	35,649	4,74,263
Indus Inundation Canals ...	3,90,733	...	3,90,733
Sháhpur and Sáhiwál Canals ...	21,221	...	21,221
Sirhind Canal ...	...	41,02,693	41,02,693
Special Survey, Lower Bárí Doáb Canals ...	...	1,65,755	1,65,755
Ditto Deraját Canals ...	...	86,536	86,536
Swát River Canal ...	...	29,065	29,065
Total ...	1,50,26,224	75,77,872	2,26,04,096

ON REPRODUCTIVE WORKS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1872-73.

Income realised during 1872-73.			Deduct Charges against Income of 1872-73.			Net Surplus or Deficit.
Direct.	Indirect (approximate).	Total Income.	Cost of Maintenance, including Establishment.	Interest on Capital of Works in operation.	Total Charges.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10,22,999	3,72,563	13,95,562	4,01,178	1,02,779	5,03,957	+ 8,91,605
4,376	24,528	28,904	10,963	8,252	19,215	+ 9,689
8,10,011	1,83,177	9,93,188	3,15,702	5,22,239	8,37,941	+ 1,55,247
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,29,381	2,13,299	3,42,680	1,63,623	4,704	1,68,327	+ 1,74,353
64,586	27,912	92,498	1,56,206	19,268	1,75,474	— 82,976
—25,774	80,938	55,164	1,80,464	19,306	1,99,770	— 1,44,606
7,098	...	7,098	4,339	954	5,293	+ 1,805
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20,12,677	9,02,417	29,15,094	12,32,475	6,77,502	19,09,977	+ 10,05,117

No. 49.—Comparative Statement of Provincial
Punjab for

Revenues and Receipts.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balances.			
Provincial Fund	2,35,210	49,198	—1,86,012
Local Funds	16,20,268	3,119,021	+14,98,753
Unadjusted items	...	—19,240	—19,240
Total ...	18,55,478	31,48,979	+12,93,501
Provincial Fund.			
Allotment from Imperial Revenues ...	5,318,000	55,43,985	+2,£5,985
Jail receipts	3,39,183	3,71,342	+32,159
Registration receipts	1,74,926	2,00,116	25,190
Police receipts	5,31,326	5,05,270	—26,056
Education receipts	64,079	60,556	—3,523
Miscellaneous receipts	...	54,949	+54,949
Public Works receipts	56,381	1,07,235	+50,854
Contribution from Local Funds ...	...	6,43,728	+6,43,728
Total ...	64,83,895	74,87,181	+10,03,286
Local Funds.			
General Local Fund. Taxes, rates and cesses	18,26,455	19,22,782	+96,327
General Local Fund. Departmental receipts	1,269	17,941	+16,672
General Local Fund. Miscellaneous receipts	7,42,418	7,44,601	+2,183
General Local Fund. Public Works receipts	2,95,844	2,25,378	—70,466
Police General Fund	10,720	10,772	+52
Cantonment Funds	1,35,451	1,65,645	+30,194
Municipal Funds	15,08,018	20,64,417	+5,56,399
Total ...	45,20,175	51,51,536	+6,31,361
Suspense and Adjustment Accounts ...	3,23,416	20,09,649	+16,86,233
Grand Total ...	1,31,82,964	1,77,97,345	+46,14,381

AND LOCAL RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS IN THE 1871-72 AND 1872-73.

DISBURSEMENTS.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
PROVINCIAL FUND.			
Refunds	...	29,217	+ 29,217
Jails	8,65,092	9,65,079	+ 99,987
Police	30,64,776	30,69,653	+ 4,877
Registration	82,229	1,04,408	+ 22,179
Education	6,95,707	6,76,831	− 18,876
Medical	2,80,468	4,36,083	+1,55,615
Printing	1,14,426	1,25,421	+ 10,995
Minor Establishments	37,028	76,890	+ 39,862
Miscellaneous	...	33,760	+ 33,760
Office rent	14,607	24,769	+ 10,162
Public Works...	15,15,574	19,68,296	+4,52,722
TOTAL ...	66,69,907	75,10,407	+8,40,500
LOCAL FUNDS.			
General Local Fund. Refunds	10,171	22,135	+ 11,964
General Local Fund. Collection of taxes, cesses, &c. ...	18,203	51,418	+ 33,215
General Local Fund. Education	1,55,716	2,24,765	+ 69,049
General Local Fund. Medical	7,796	917	− 6,879
General Local Fund. Printing	3,000	3,000	...
General Local Fund. Minor Establishments	1,14,835	1,18,036	+ 3,201
General Local Fund. Miscellaneous	81,591	1,41,917	+ 60,326
General Local Fund. Contribution to Provincial Fund ...	...	6,43,728	+6,43,728
General Local Fund. Public Works	11,95,466	14,07,681	+2,12,215
Police General Fund	5,636	3,590	− 2,046
Cantonment Funds	1,33,281	1,49,656	+ 16,375
Municipal Funds	12,95,727	19,14,905	+6,19,178
TOTAL ...	30,21,422	46,81,748	+ 16,60,326
SUSPENSE AND ADJUSTMENT ACCOUNTS ...	3,42,656	20,16,381	+ 16,73,725
CLOSING BALANCES.			
Provincial Fund	49,198	25,972	− 23,226
Local Funds	31,19,021	35,88,809	+4,69,788
Unadjusted items	− 19,240	− 25,972	− 6,732
TOTAL ...	31,48,979	35,88,809	+4,39,830
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,31,82,964	1,77,97,345	+46,14,381

No. 50.—Comparative Statement of Births and Deaths during the

Name of District.	Name of Rural Circle or Town.	Population according to Census of 1868.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Dehli ...	Dehli ...	60,622	50,393	111.015
	Do. Suburbs ...	22,724	20,678	43,402
	Sonepat ...	5,948	6,228	12,176
Gurgáon ...	Farakhnagar ...	5,317	5,314	10,631
	Riwári ...	12,251	12,252	24,503
	Palwal ...	6,616	6,113	12,729
Karnál ...	Karnál ...	15,951	13,056	29,007
	Kythal ...	7,364	7,484	14,848
	Pánípat ...	13,145	12,131	25,276
Hissár ...	Hissár ...	7,912	6,221	14,133
	Hansí ...	6,958	6,605	13,563
	Bhiwáni ...	18,228	14,026	32,254
Rohtak ...	Rohtak ...	7,358	6,900	14,258
	Jhajjar ...	5,989	6,524	12,513
Sirsa ...	Sirsa ...	6,271	4,729	11,000
Ambálah ...	Ambálah ...	13,309	10,731	24,040
	Jagádhri ...	6,388	5,288	11,676
	Sháhábád ...	6,422	5,256	11,678
	Sadhaurah ...	5,618	5,580	11,198
Ludiánah ...	Ludiánah ...	21,701	18,282	39,983
Simla ...	Simla Sanitarium ...	11,621	3,227	14,848
Jálandhar ...	Jálandhar ...	18,799	14,874	33,673
	Do. Suburbs ...	8,021	7,239	15,260
	Kartárpur ...	5,988	4,965	10,953
	Rahon ...	7,558	6,836	14,394
Hoshiárpur ...	Hoshiárpur ...	7,000	5,964	12,964
	Tándah and Urmur ...	7,747	7,142	14,889
Amritsar ...	Amritsar ...	79,704	56,905	136,609
Siálkot ...	Siálkot ...	13,431	11,906	25,337
Gurdáspur ...	Batálah ...	14,586	12,694	27,280
Lahore ...	Lahore ...	46,154	39,192	85,346
	Do. Suburbs ...	20,650	11,111	31,761
	Kasúr ...	8,943	7,608	16,551
Fírozpur ...	Fírozpur ...	12,168	8,424	20,592
Gujránwálah ...	Gujránwálah ...	10,873	8,508	19,381
	Wazírábád ...	8,390	7,263	15,653
Ráwalpindi ...	Ráwalpindi ...	11,538	7,690	19,228
	Murree Sanitarium ...	8,771	1,834	10,605
Jhelam ...	Pind Dádan Khán ...	9,473	8,065	17,538
Gujrát ...	Gujrát ...	8,927	6,980	15,907
	Jalálpur ...	8,424	7,202	15,626
Sháhpur ...	Bherah ...	7,448	7,066	14,514
Multán ...	Multán ...	14,937	12,861	27,798
	Do. Suburbs ...	10,582	7,222	17,804
Jhang ...	Maghiánah ...	5,816	5,038	10,854
	Chiniot ...	6,106	5,371	11,477
Derah Ismail Khán...	Derah Ismail Khán ...	9,894	9,681	19,575
Derah Ghází Khán...	Derah Ghází Khán ...	9,134	8,030	17,164
Pesháwar ...	Pesháwar ...	32,270	26,285	58,555

REGISTERED IN THE UNDER-MENTIONED TOWNS, &c., OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1872.

Number of weeks for which returns have been received.	Number of Births registered.			Ratio of Births per 1,000 of population.			Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
52	2,500	2,274	4,780	22·57	20·48	43·06	...	11
52	880	718	1,598	20·27	16·54	36·82	...	3
52	219	169	388	17·99	13·88	31·86	2	...
52	217	210	427	20·41	19·75	40·16	...	9
52	587	536	1,123	23·96	21·87	45·83	...	4
52	340	266	606	26·71	20·90	47·61	...	26
52	287	206	493	9·89	7·10	16·99	...	16
52	163	130	293	10·98	8·75	19·73	...	9
52	604	493	1,097	23·90	19·50	43·40	...	2
52	200	130	330	14·15	9·20	23·35	...	15
52	229	206	435	16·88	15·19	32·07	...	7
52	776	750	1,526	24·06	23·25	47·31	2	...
52	171	119	290	11·99	8·35	20·34	...	4
52	77	60	137	6·15	4·79	10·95	...	7
52	143	118	261	13·00	10·73	23·73	...	6
39	171	121	292	9·48	6·71	16·19	...	33
39	176	165	341	20·10	18·84	38·94	10	...
39	134	88	222	15·30	10·05	25·35	...	8
39	135	148	283	16·07	17·62	33·70	...	2
52	409	295	704	10·23	7·38	17·61	...	16
52	43	19	62	2·90	1·28	4·17	...	4
52	285	231	516	8·46	6·86	15·32	...	17
52	127	102	229	8·32	6·68	15·01	...	1
52	130	123	253	11·87	11·23	23·10	...	1
52	163	194	357	11·32	13·48	24·80	...	7
52	300	265	565	23·14	20·44	43·58	...	18
52	251	223	474	16·80	14·98	31·83	...	6
52	1,873	1,650	3,523	13·71	12·08	25·79	...	...
52	558	516	1,074	22·02	20·36	42·39	2	...
52	256	211	467	9·38	7·73	17·12	...	27
52	1,168	952	2,120	13·68	11·15	24·84	...	26
52	256	193	449	8·06	6·08	14·14	...	23
52	315	268	583	19·03	16·19	35·22	...	6
52	389	352	741	18·89	·17·09	35 98	...	1
52	361	296	657	18 63	15·27	33·90	...	17
52	180	157	337	11·50	10·03	21·53	...	22
52	538	336	694	18·62	17·47	36·09	...	3
52	19	20	39	1·79	1·88	3·68	...	6
52	296	253	549	16·88	14·42	31·30	...	38
52	327	284	611	20·56	17·85	38·41	4	...
52	263	210	473	16·83	13·44	30·27	5	...
52	260	232	492	17·91	15·98	33·90	...	25
52	788	713	1,501	28·35	25·65	54·00	18	...
52	440	446	886	24·71	25·05	49·76	2	...
52	127	102	229	11·70	9·40	21·10	6	...
52	139	192	331	12·11	16·73	28·84	3	...
52	346	264	610	17·67	13·49	31·16	...	13
52	186	159	345	10·84	9·26	20·10	...	...
52	1,077	938	2,015	18·39	16.02	34·41	...	31

No. 51.—Deaths registered from different

District.	Population according to Census of 1868. — Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera. — Males.	Females.	Total.
Dehli ...	326,306	282,544	608,850	124	95	219
Gurgáon ...	366,903	323,619	690,522	99	63	162
Karnál ...	330,763	280,164	610,927	622	467	1,089
Hissár ...	266,847	217,834	484,681	50	24	74
Rohtak ...	292,415	244,580	536,995	3	...	3
Sirsa ...	117,052	93,743	210,795	57	42	99
Ambálah ...	550,673	458,279	1,008,952	749	372	1,121
Ludiánah ...	319,342	264,103	583,445	399	318	717
Simla ...	22,480	11,693	34,173	5	...	5
Jálandhar ...	429,187	353,833	783,020	213	196	409
Hoshiárpur ...	504,393	434,497	938,890	377	347	724
Kángra ...	393,680	350,482	744,162	112	62	174
Amritsar ...	465,074	367,676	832,750	64	30	94
Gurdáspur ...	501,247	404,879	906,126	468	395	863
Siálkot ...	538,705	455,753	994,458	172	111	283
Lahore ...	428,286	347,265	775,551	380	249	629
Fírozpur ...	293,595	239,821	533,416	197	125	322
Gujránwálah ...	306,296	244,280	550,576	193	159	352
Ráwalpindi ...	376,665	322,982	699,647	114	34	148
Jhelam ...	264,690	236,298	500,988	168	113	281
Gujrát ...	331,919	284,428	616,347	41	27	68
Sháhpur ...	195,823	172,973	368,796	29	14	43
Multán ...	252,747	207,033	459,780	1	1	2
Jhang ...	193,624	154,403	348,027	...	1	1
Montgomery ...	200,016	159,421	359,437	5	...	5
Muzaffargarh ...	162,122	133,425	295,547	3	...	3
Derah Ismail Khán ...	212,734	182,130	394,864	10	12	22
Derah Gházi Khán ...	170,252	138,588	308,840	1	...	1
Bannú ...	154,061	133,486	287,547	3	...	3
Peshávar ...	267,606	232,837	500,443	273	119	392
Kohát ...	79,323	66,096	145,419	247	104	351
Hazára ...	191,423	175,795	367,218	49	19	68
Total ...	9,506,249	7,974,940	17,481,189	5,228	3,499	8,727

CAUSES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1872.

Small-Pox.			Fevers.			Bowel Complaints.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
128	92	220	5,703	5,600	11,303	809	609	1,418
1,045	833	1,878	3,993	3,485	7,478	1,355	1,119	2,474
280	193	473	4,005	3,340	7,345	552	363	915
58	34	92	2,714	2,303	5,017	271	199	470
72	69	141	3,628	2,990	6,618	146	112	258
65	61	126	1,661	1,530	3,191	211	125	336
531	362	893	7,896	6,039	13,935	884	528	1,412
230	161	391	5,461	4,719	10,180	423	266	689
1	...	1	79	47	126	36	21	57
,185	195	380	7,195	7,132	14,327	440	375	815
208	231	439	8,500	7,997	16,497	1,167	956	2,123
47	39	86	4,241	3,402	7,643	1,481	1,071	2,552
1,595	1,206	2,801	6,772	5,968	12,740	650	386	1,'036
805	64	1,479	8,627	7,345	15,972	934	630	1,584
697	617	1,314	9,582	8,974	18,556	938	564	1,502
1,035	819	1,854	10,036	9,319	19,355	398	232	630
286	227	513	3,445	2,733	6,178	535	277	812
385	310	695	4·563	4,026	8,589	227	157	384
261	286	547	4,359	3,862	8,22:	233	115	348
103	129	232	4,851	4,850	9,701	410	275	685
276	184	460	3,255	2,689	5,944	165	89	254
182	145	327	5,229	5,197	10,426	346	238	584
1,130	892	2,022	3,428	2,788	6,216	249	171	420
139	90	229	2,091	1,874	3,965	170	88	258
629	547	1,176	2,931	2,559	5,490	103	45	148
554	404	958	2,911	2,185	5,096	31	14	45
662	520	1,182	4,879	4,033	8,912	185	121	306
416	308	724	1,621	1,049	2,670	46	22	68
222	159	381	2,380	1,846	4,226	174	126	300
468	398	866	2,627	2,106	4,733	151	67	218
290	206	496	551	449	1,000	62	40	102
199	163	352	1,711	1,350	3,061	101	41	142
13,184	10,544	23,728	140,925	123,786	264,711	13,883	9,462	23,345

No. 51.—Deaths registered from different Causes

District.		Injuries.											
		Suicide.			Wounding.			Accident.			Snake-bite or killed by wild Beasts.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Dehli	...	9	9	18	2	2	4	67	69	136	8	13	21
Gurgáon	...	4	14	18	8	3	11	86	114	200	15	24	39
Karnál	...	1	3	4	2	...	2	49	27	76	16	7	23
Hissár	...	...	4	4	2	...	2	39	36	75	10	4	14
Rohtak	...	1	9	10	4	1	5	58	18	139	19	13	32
Sirsa	...	...	1	1	2	1	3	17	4	21	13	5	18
Ambálah	...	5	4	9	3	3	6	120	69	189	37	18	55
Ludiánah	...	2	5	7	3	...	3	44	34	78	4	2	6
Simla	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	12	...	12	1	1	2
Jálandhar	...	9	13	22	4	2	6	90	49	139	14	5	19
Hoshiárpur	...	5	13	18	2	1	3	103	65	168	22	19	41
Kángra	...	18	12	30	...	2	2	103	44	147	27	11	38
Amritsar	...	8	7	15	17	3	20	87	40	127	23	13	36
Gurdáspur	...	5	4	9	4	4	8	92	53	145	29	18	47
Siálkot	...	6	6	12	4	2	6	95	65	160	52	9	61
Lahore	...	4	4	8	5	2	7	78	41	119	51	11	62
Fírozpur	...	5	4	9	...	1	1	22	16	38	17	7	24
Gujránwálah	...	1	2	3	3	1	4	41	27	74	45	16	61
Ráwalpindi	...	2	...	2	12	3	15	115	54	169	43	15	58
Jhelam	...	3	...	3	9	4	13	52	32	84	21	8	29
Gujrát	...	2	...	2	4	...	4	75	32	107	25	6	31
Sháhpur	...	1	...	1	6	2	8	56	33	89	25	13	38
Multán	...	3	2	5	2	4	6	70	34	104	22	8	39
Jhang	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	30	31	61	17	10	27
Montgomery	...	...	1	1	7	3	10	54	24	78	23	8	31
Muzaffargarh	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	49	16	65	13	12	215
Derah Ismail Khán	...	5	1	6	2	1	3	103	65	168	22	19	41
Derah Gházi Khán	...	...	1	1	4	1	5	12	11	23	15	9	24
Bannú	...	2	2	4	2	...	2	22	12	34	4	3	7
Pesháwar	...	...	1	1	26	4	30	26	16	42	6	11	17
Kohát	...	...	...	...	9	4	13	7	8	15	2	3	5
Hazára	...	1	...	1	14	7	21	56	27	83	7	2	9
Total	...	103	124	227	179	65	244	1,872	1,182	3,054	637	309	946

IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1872.—(*Concluded.*)

All other Causes.			Total Deaths from all Causes.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.							
											From all causes.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	Males.	Females.	Total.
3,609	2,788	6,397	10,459	9,277	19,766	0·36	0·36	18·56	2·33	0·29	32	33	32
1,915	1,485	3,400	8,520	7,140	15,660	0·23	2·72	10·83	3·58	0·39	23	22	23
2,029	1,414	3,143	7,556	5,814	13,370	1·78	0·77	12·02	1·50	0·17	23	21	22
1,021	822	1,843	4,165	3,426	7,591	0·15	0·19	10·35	0·97	0·20	16	16	16
394	283	677	4.325	3,558	7,883	...	0·26	12·32	0·48	0·35	15	14	15
434	303	737	244	2,072	4,532	0·47	0·60	15·14	1·59	0·20	21	22	21
2,347	2,518	5,765	13,472	9,913	23,385	1·11	0·88	13·81	1·40	0·26	24	22	23
2,371	1,815	4,186	8,937	7,320	16,257	1·23	0·67	17·45	1·18	0·16	28	28	28
125	114	239	260	184	444	0·15	0·03	3·69	1·67	0·47	11	16	13
3,985	3,732	7,717	12,135	11,699	23,834	0·52	0·48	18·30	1·04	0·24	28	33	30
4,359	3,609	7,968	14,743	13,238	27,981	0·77	0·47	17·57	2·26	0·24	29	30	30
4,148	3,407	7,555	10,177	8,050	18,227	0·23	0·11	10·27	3·43	0·29	26	23	24
3,303	2,947	6,250	12,519	10.600	23,119	0·11	3·36	15·30	1·24	0·24	27	29	28
3,661	2,927	6,588	14,625	12.070	26,695	0·95	1·63	17·63	1·75	0·23	29	30	29
5,166	4,019	9,185	16,712	14,367	31,079	0·28	1·32	18·66	1·51	0·24	31	31	31
2,711	2,235	4,946	14,698	12,912	27,610	0·81	2·39	24·96	0·81	0·25	34	37	36
1,621	1,436	3,059	6,130	4,826	10,956	0·60	0·96	11·58	1·52	0·13	21	20	20
1,372	1,058	2,430	6,836	5,756	12,592	0·64	1·26	15·60	0·70	0·26	22	23	23
1,681	1,264	2,945	6,820	5,633	12,453	0·21	0·78	11·75	0·50	0·35	18	17	18
2,075	1669	3,744	7,692	7,080	14,772	0·56	0·46	19·36	1·37	0·26	29	30	29
1,269	911	2,180	5,112	3,938	9,050	0·11	0·75	9·64	0·41	0·23	15	14	15
1,665	1,262	2,927	7,539	6,904	14,443	0·12	0·89	28·27	1·58	0 37	38	40	39
1,350	1,061	2,411	6,255	4,961	11,216	...	4·40	13·52	0·91	0·31	25	24	24
865	676	1,541	3,313	2,770	6,083	...	0·66	11·39	0·74	0·25	17	18	17
1,168	958	2,126	4,920	4,145	9,065	0·01	3·27	15·27	0·41	0·33	24	26	25
272	212	484	3,834	2,845	6,679	0·01	3·24	17·24	0·15	0·31	24	21	22
4,359	3,609	7,968	14,743	13,238	27,981	0·77	0·47	17·57	2·26	0·24	29	30	30
192	169	361	2,307	1,570	3,877	...	2·34	8·64	0·22	0·17	13	11	12
441	308	749	3,250	2,456	5,706	0·01	1·32	14·70	1·04	0·16	21	18	20
773	706	1,479	4,350	3,428	7,778	0·78	1·73	9·46	0·43	0·18	16	15	15
136	90	226	1,304	904	2,208	2·41	3·41	6·88	0·70	0·23	16	14	15
388	281	669	2,526	1,880	4,406	0·18	0·96	8·33	0·39	0·31	13	11	12
58,506	47,120	1,05,626	2,34,517	1,96,091	4,30,608	0·80	1·36	15·14	1·33	0·25	25	24	25

No. 52.—Hospitals and Dispensaries

District.	Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Income.				
		In hand on 1st January 1872.	Received during the Year.			Total.
			From Government.	From Local Funds.	From private Subscriptions and interest on invested monies.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dehli ...	3	...	1,599	2,092	5,563	9,254
Gurgáon ...	4	153	2,419	1,923	332	4,827
Karnál ...	4	171	2,514	3,176	562	6,423
Hissár ...	2	1,749	1,051	3,919	554	7,273
Rohtak ...	1	362	668	500	241	1,771
Sirsa ...	3	258	1,014	1,691	104	3,067
Ambálah ...	4	1,235	4,338	5,297	2,361	13,231
Ludiánah ...	2	433	2,127	1,905	1,196	5,661
Simla ...	3	493	2,578	502	3,780	7,353
Jálandhar ...	5	1,841	2,936	545	1,577	6,899
Hoshiárpur ...	3	952	1,848	2,102	519	5,421
Kángra ...	5	987	2,819	2,184	187	6,177
Amritsar ...	5	1,592	4,523	10,856	5,127	22,098
Gurdáspur ...	5	1,472	4,486	1,701	628	8,287
Siálkot ...	5	2,000	4,070	970	1,431	9,471
Lahore ...	3	4,624	12,229	1,443	9,419	27,715
Gujránwálah ...	4	873	2,603	5,775	1,483	10,736
Fírozpur ...	1	161	2,521	1,831	177	4,690
Ráwalpindi ...	7	4,165	3,134	7,995	2,995	18,289
Jhelam ...	4	920	2,547	3,579	971	8,017
Gujrát ...	6	205	876	2,374	103	3,558
Sháhpur ...	7	2,096	1,300	2,690	3,862	9,948
Multán ...	3	1,422	3,343	2,358	1,560	8,683
Jhang ...	4	584	3,062	1,798	753	6,197
Montgomery ...	1	273	792	240	350	1,655
Muzaffargarh ...	3	1,541	1,719	1,733	143	5,136
Derah Ismail Khán ...	5	1,180	4,866	4,000	839	10,885
Derah Ghází Khán ...	2	616	1,716	2,111	1,603	6,046
Bannú ...	3	332	2,342	3,091	535	6,300
Peshávar ...	3	316	3,337	5,340	2,319	11,312
Hazára ...	3	411	3,551	712	976	5,650
Kohát ...	3	29	3,130	207	783	4,149
Total ...	116	33,448	92,058	87,640	53,033	2,66,179

IN THE PUNJAB, 1872-73.

Expenditure.					
Establishment.	Medicines.	Dieting.	Contingencies.	Erecting new Buildings.	Repairing old Buildings.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,425	392	310	605	...	323
2,885	713	533	246	...	219
3,252	727	635	633	403	161
3,072	.773	358	239	150	458
925	99	56	50	...	60
1,528	598	371	263	...	176
5.650	1,519	1,238	587	800	1,086
2,244	442	271	270	...	769
3,023	759	488	340	...	459
3,574	771	240	322	...	11
2,362	513	397	307	...	802
3,187	643	243	529	...	...
7,039	2,057	965	1,770	1,826	277
5.874	670	290	375	62	161
4,081	700	290	478	2,045	107
5,937	2,522	3,897	2,463	830	568
2,626	712	131	464	4,539	192
2,471	469	215	358	274	175
8,433	1,353	1,442	681	2,357	402
3.141	1,043	296	341	1,403	183
2,459	530	145	226	...	71
4,065	1,022	223	998	...	202
3,434	1,796	461	516	260	86
2,833	1,316	218	350	...	22
925	106	199	76	264	...
2,260	429	16	92	150	142
6.628	1,473	211	660	440	436
3,262	809	705	329	...	472
3,291	642	411	629	...	350
5,100	1,002	2,190	709	182	323
1,986	1,720	600	247	32	164
1,859	1,090	296	243	...	...
112,831	29,409	18,340	16,396	16,017	8,860

No. 52.—Hospitals and Dispensaries

Districts.	Expenditure.		Remaining in hand on 31st December 1872.	Patients
	Sums invested out of Surplus Income.	Total.		Remaining on 1st January 1872.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Dehli ...	4,199	9,254	...	116
Gurgáon ...	...	4,596	231	181
Karnál ...	...	5,811	612	183
Hissár ...	...	5,050	2,223	147
Rohtak ...	...	1,190	581	41
Sirsa ...	...	2,936	131	72
Ambálah ...	...	10,880	2,351	186
Ludiánah ...	...	3,996	1,665	70
Simla ...	32	5,101	2,252	96
Jálandhar ...	...	4,918	1,981	260
Hoshiárpur ...	...	4,381	1,040	197
Kángra ...	...	4,602	1,575	138
Amritsar ...	6,128	20,062	2,035	237
Gurdáspur ...	...	7,432	855	99
Siálkot ...	...	7,701	1,770	68
Lahore ...	9,602	25,819	1,896	297
Gujránwálah ...	500	9,164	1,572	79
Fírozpur ...	500	4,462	228	39
Ráwalpindi ...	...	14,668	3,621	312
Jhelam ...	...	6,407	1,610	210
Gujrát ...	...	3,431	127	138
Sháhpur ...	500	7,010	2,938	172
Multán ...	...	6,553	2,130	111
Jhang ...	...	4,739	1,458	58
Montgomery ...	...	1,570	85	34
Muzaffargarh ...	8	3,097	2,039	59
Derah Ismail Khán...	...	9,848	1,037	360
Derah Ghází Khán...	...	5,577	469	200
Bannú ...	...	5,323	977	78
Pesháwar ...	...	9,506	1,806	240
Hazára ...	...	4,749	901	80
Kohát ...	661	4,149	...	83
Total ...	22,130	2,23,983	42,196	4,648

IN THE PUNJAB, 1872.—(*Concluded.*)

TREATED.

In-patients.		*Out-patients.*			
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total	Remaining on 31st December 1872.
418	132	12,318	5,319	18,303	174
744	154	11,120	4,354	16,553	208
1,226	201	18,791	6,212	26,613	192
674	176	9,581	4,346	14,764	132
252	29	5,646	440	6,408	53
272	53	2,901	1,430	4,728	58
1,454	283	33,827	12,136	47,886	197
365	68	9,861	5,904	16,268	98
293	34	6,012	823	7,258	60
415	81	23,726	9,826	34,308	277
392	84	14,160	4,616	19,449	130
454	55	14,335	2,774	17,756	170
1,116	205	35,288	16,801	52,647	306
414	64	22,508	6,014	29,099	129
405	83	23,648	6,896	21,100	81
1,858	363	30,112	10,478	43,108	304
327	58	11,718	4,986	17,168	139
236	33	14,146	2,229	16,683	37
1,661	243	32,734	9,140	44,090	341
705	120	15,316	6,238	22,589	208
182	23	20,548	6,431	27,282	144
439	52	29,556	11,969	42,188	177
1,015	196	14,740	2,824	18,886	188
318	65	14,477	4,790	19,708	274
79[illegible]	129	2,061	455	3,472	39
243	23	6,425	1,657	8,407	71
1,466	566	34,012	15,019	51,427	268
895	106	22,231	6,851	30,283	534
546	100	15,784	4,295	20,802	109
2,12[illegible]	317	28,840	7,860	39,385	255
430	27	12,751	1,433	14,721	62
274	40	13,953	4,067	18,654	63
22,248	4,163	563,126	188,613	782,798	5,470

924

No. 53.—Return of Vaccine Operations in the Punjab during 1872-73.

	No. of Operators.	Total Number of persons vaccinated.		Number of Successful Cases.		Cost of Operations during the Year.	Total Number of Successful Operations recorded to date.	Remarks.
		Primary Vaccination.	Re-vaccination.	Primary Vaccination.	Re-vaccination.			
						Rs.		
Punjab Vaccine Establishment ...	139	278,953	2,823	264,957	1,004	51,598	1,423,901	The last column gives the number of successful cases since the formation of the Punjab Vaccine Establishment in November 1864.
Dispensary Establishment ...	44	49,422	1,364	36,565	754	4,776	504,738	
Municipal and other Vaccinators ...	57	37,349	2,274	26,296	1,018	2,500	79,029	
Total ...	240	365,724	6,461	327,818	2,776	58,874	2,007,668	

No. 54.—Results of Examinations of the University of Calcutta and the Punjab University College as regards the Punjab for the Year 1872-73.

Nature of Examination.	Number of affiliated Colleges.	Number of their students.	Number of candidates.	Average age.	Educated in: Government Schools.	Educated in: Private Schools.	Religion: Christians.	Religion: Hindus.	Religion: Muhammadans.	Religion: Others.	Passed in: First Division.	Passed in: Second Division.	Passed in: Third Division.	Net cost to Government.			Remarks.
Calcutta University.																	
Entrance Examination ...	...	...	54	18	21	33	6	39	6	3	4	15	3	2,480	3	8	
First Examination in Arts ...			25	20	25	...	...	23	...	3	1	1	8	6,303	0	2	
B. A. Examination ...	2	88	14	21	14	...	1	13	...	...	2	4	2	5,080	5	7	
M. A. Examination ...			1	21	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	621	13	11	
Punjab University College.																	
Entrance Examination ...	...	...	62	20	35	27	...	34	28	...	Thirty seven			*3,815	6	11	* The cost of education of five students in the Lahore University College is not included.
First Examination in Arts ...	...	...	11	20	11	...	1	7	...	3	Seven.			2,529	10	2	

N.B.—The cost of education of the five students who passed the Entrance Examination, and of three who passed the First Arts Examinations of both the Calcutta University and the Punjab University College, has been included in one place only, *viz.*, under the Calcutta University.

No. 55.—General Statement of Educational

Class of Institution.	Government					
					Teachers.	
	Number.	Number of Students on the Rolls.	Average Attendance Daily.	Average Age.	Christians.	Others.
Colleges.						
Arts	2	88	84	20	7	4
Professional*	1	123	120	20	4	3
Boys' Schools.						
Higher	6	318	202	17	8	18
Middle	122	12,106	9,574	12	10	404
Lower	1,073	49,997	39,171	13	...	1,289
Girls' Schools.						
Higher	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower	91	2,303	2,053	9	...	97
Normal Schools.						
For Masters	3	201	167	22	2	15
For Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,298	65,136	51,371	16	31	1,830

* Lahore Medical School.

INSTITUTIONS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1872-73.

INSTITUTIONS.

Income.													Number of Persons instructed in		
Public Funds.			Educational Cess Fund.			Fees.			Total.				English.	Vernacular.	General.
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.				
61,417	7	9	...	...	...	1,944	0	0	63,361	7	9		88	...	88
59,995	0	0	...	...	...	16,990	0	0	76,985	0	0		43	80	...
51,337	14	3	...	...	...	2,173	15	0	53,511	13	3		318	4	318
1,39,397	0	5	...	...	...	8,582	14	0	1,47,979	14	5		2,801	10,233	12,106
1,59,265	2	0	...	...	...	5,379	13	7	1,64,644	15	7		183	44,659	49,997
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
8,315	0	1	...	...	...	11	7	0	8,326	7	1		...	1,737	...
29,585	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,585	7	3		...	201	201
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
5,09,312	15	9	...	...	...	35,082	1	7	5,44,395	1	4		3,433	56,914	62,710

No. 55.—General Statement of Educational

Class of Institution.	Private					
	Class.					Average attendance daily.
	General.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Total.	
Colleges.						
Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional *	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boys' Schools.						
Higher	9	...	...	1	10	1,733
Middle	45	1	...	2	48	4,255
Lower	187	...	...	1	188	9,067
Girls' Schools.						
Higher	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle	...	...	...	5	5	203
Lower	31	132	63	3	229	5,371
Normal Schools.						
For Masters	1	...	...	...	1	21
For Mistresses	5	...	...	...	5	175
Total ...	278	133	63	12	486	20,825

* Lahore

INSTITUTIONS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1872-73.—(*Concluded.*)

INSTITUTIONS, AIDED OR UNAIDED.													Grand Total of Schools.	Grand Total of Average Attendance.	Proportion of Attendance to Population.
Income.									*Number of Persons instructed in*						
From Endowment.			From Fees.			From Government Grant.			English.	Vernacular.	General.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	84		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	120		
32,879	3	9	10,316	12	0	31,833	4	0	1,850	1,578	2,286	16	1,935	·01	
44,225	13	4	9,701	10	3	52,669	5	7	2,016	4,129	5,227	170	13,829	·08	
24,296	2	7	9,419	0	0	31,238	0	5	1,459	8,384	11,247	1,261	48,238	·27	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,145	0	9	7,195	3	0	10,262	3	2	208	...	...	5	203	·001	
27,432	11	2	1,306	0	0	22,541	15	3	103	1,830	...	320	7,424	·04	
3,174	11	9	...	...	...	1,800	0	0	1	24	24	4	188	·001	
7,026	6	0	...	...	...	14,801	9	9	...	226	...	5	175	·001	
1,43,180	1	4	37,938	9	3	1,65,146	6	2	5,637	16,171	18,784	1,784	72,196	·41	

Medical School.

No. 56.—Statement illustrating the Presses of the Punjab for 1872-73.

District.	Newspapers.						Periodicals.						Books published during the Year.			
	Published twice a week.		*Published once a week.*		*Published daily.*		*Published weekly.*		*Published twice a month.*		*Published monthly.*		*English.*		*Others.*	
	English.	Others.	English.	Others.	English.	Others.	English.	Others.	English.	Others.	English.	Others.	No. of books.	No. of copies.	No. of books.	No. of copies.
Dehli	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	16,070
Gurgáon	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohtak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	60
Ambálah	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ludiánah	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	250	20	32,300
Simla	...	...	3*	...	1*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	450	...	...
Siálkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,330
Lahore	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	21	15,880	263	2,16,884
Gujránwála	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4,950
Peshávar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,500
Total	2	...	3	12	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	4	24	16,580	320	2,72,094

* Commercial Advertisers.

REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,

For the Year 1872-73.

Lahore:

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